



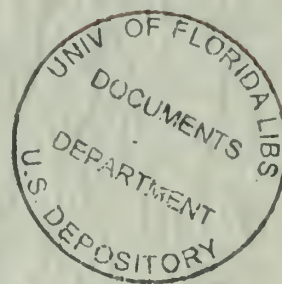
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# SOLDIERS

OFFICIAL U.S. ARMY MAGAZINE

JANUARY 1974  
VOLUME 29, NO. 1

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## DEPARTMENTS

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What's New

SOLDIERS, the official U.S. Army magazine, is published under the authority of the Department of the Army. It provides information to the Army and the Department of the Army on policies, developments of the Active Army, and Department of the Army. It also conveys the official interest of the Army and the Department of the Army in achieving information. Manuscripts are invited. Direct to the Editor, SOLDIERS, 22314, VA 22314. Code 202-274-1111. Material may be sent to SOLDIERS, 22314, VA 22314. Distribution: From the U.S. Army AG Publications Center, 2800 Eastern Boulevard, Baltimore, MD 21220 in accordance with DA form 12-5 requirements submitted by commanders. Individual subscriptions: \$17 annually to Stateside and APO addresses; \$22.25 to foreign addresses. Individual paid subscriptions are available through the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. Use of funds for printing this publication approved by Headquarters, Department of the Army, July 17, 1973.

THIS VOLUME LACKS AUG., 1974



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## WHAT'S NEW

### WACS

The Army has approved a general concept plan which will more than double the enlisted strength of the Women's Army Corps in the next 6 years. The plan calls for WAC enlisted strength increasing from a projected 23,100 at the end of this fiscal year to a projected 49,600 by the end of FY 1979. Accordingly, basic training capacity for Wacs will expand from 250 per week to 415 starting this month.

### BLACK HISTORY

The many contributions of Black men and women to the history of the world will be examined during National Black History Week, February 10-16. Since 1926 the nation has set aside 1 week to take a closer look at the historical role and achievements of Blacks.

### GIVE US YOUR TIRED

An average of 385,075 immigrants per year have entered the United States since 1971. According to the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service this represents about a 16 percent increase over the annual average of 332,000-plus in the 1961-70 time frame. Back in 1931-40 only 52,800 immigrants ventured to the U.S.A. per year, but this almost doubled during 1941-50 when the annual average hit 103,500 and increased again in 1951-60 when 251,548 per year came over. Top five sources of immigrants in 1973 were: Mexico, the Philippines, Cuba, South Korea and Italy.

### IG COURSE

Senior enlisted men and women with an Inspector General assignment may now be nominated by their command to attend the IG Orientation Course. The courses are held in Europe, Korea and the Pentagon.

### NY ARNG

Some 100 men from the New York National Guard's 1st Squadron, 101st Cavalry, volunteered their services to a clean-up effort at Battery Weed, Fort Wadsworth, N.Y. Their work was part of the effort expended in restoring the historic fortification on the Staten Island side of the Verrazano Narrows.

### WOSC

Some 100 warrant officers have started the first class of the newly established Warrant Officer Senior Course, highest level of professional military education available to warrant officers. Selection to attend at Fort Rucker, Ala., is a mark of prestige for the individual and means the senior warrant officer will be prepared to make his maximum contribution to the service. A profile of the selectees shows: ● Selection Ratio: 1:6 (100 selected vs 592 eligible). ● Grade Distribution: W4-26, W3-72, W2(P)-2. ● Component: RA-51, OTRA-49. ● Average Age: W4-44, W3-39, W2(P)-37, All-40. ● Average WO Service: W4-14, W3-10, W2(P)-7, All-11. ● Average Active Federal Service: W4-20, W3-18, W2(P)-16, All-18. ● Civil Education Level: Non HS Grad-5, High School Grad-61, 2-Year College Equiv-6, Associate Degree-13, Baccalaureate Degree-15.



## OPMS NOTE

The Officer Personnel Management (OPMS) plan goes into effect soon for lieutenant colonels and below. First step will determine what specialties they prefer as OPMS phases over the next several years. Thus, applications or nominations for all lieutenant colonels and majors (P) were terminated last October 31 for special career programs. Officers in these grades will be advised by their career branches during March and April of their primary specialty and alternative specialties in which they seem qualified. After career branches thoroughly review Army needs, the officer's qualifications and his personal desires, the branches will designate and notify the officer of his alternate specialty in September.

## OHIO BONUS

Ohio has passed a bonus bill for Vietnam-era veterans. The bill has a variety of bonuses and qualifications. Contact the Ohio Veteran's Administration for exact details. No payments will be made until July. (See Vietnam Bonus Roundup, June '73 SOLDIERS).

## NEW OPTION

The Army has a new 2-year training or travel enlistment option for qualified non-prior service men and women. Under the 2-year option, qualified applicants can either select training for which they qualify and a need exists, or choose to serve in Europe with the Army picking the training. Specific skills available will change as current vacancies are filled and new ones develop.

## 1974-75 CGSC

Department of the Army has announced the selection of U.S. Army officers for attendance at Command and General Staff College level schooling for 1974-75. The number selected by branches:

|            |           |         |
|------------|-----------|---------|
| ADA - 64   | FA - 203  | OD - 65 |
| AGC - 37   | FI - 12   | QM - 48 |
| AMEDD - 37 | IN - 292  | SC - 80 |
| AR - 108   | JAGC - 10 | TC - 45 |
| CE - 57    | MI - 78   | WAC - 7 |
| CH - 6     | MP - 31   |         |

## NEW MAGAZINE

A new Army magazine has its debut. It's called Army Administrator and is designed to replace the AG and Finance Journals. Army Administrator will be published bi-monthly and explore personnel management, comptrollership and financial services, management information systems and automatic data processing.

## SGM BOARD

The next Sergeant Major promotion board is scheduled for February. Primary zone of consideration will include all First Sergeants or Master Sergeants with dates of rank on or before January 31, 1969. Soldiers in these grades with dates of rank between February 1, 1969, and November 30, 1969, will be in the secondary zone.





SOLDIERS is for soldiers and we invite readers' views on topics we're covering—or those you think we should. Please stay under 150 words—a postcard will do—and include your name, rank and address. We'll honor a request to withhold your name if you desire and the editors may condense comments to meet space requirements. We can't publish or answer every one but we'll use representative viewpoints. Send your letter to: Feedback, SOLDIERS, Cameron Station, Alexandria, VA 22314.

### Understanding

The article in the October issue of SOLDIERS, "No Simple Solution" written by Mr. Halloran about the Latins living in the United States, was very interesting and informative. As the title states, there is no simple solution. However, I feel those who take the time to read the article will have a better understanding of the problems that do exist in the United States. In behalf of the 40 percent illiterate Mexican-Americans living in Texas, I thank you Mr. Halloran.

As the late U.S. Senator Chavez who was from New Mexico, as is Senator Montoya, once said, "At the time of war we are called the great patriotic Americans; and during elections politicians call us the great Spanish-speaking community of America. When we ask for jobs, we are called . . . damn Mexicans."

Ssg Joel D. Montoya  
Fort Bragg, N.C.

### Translation

Your October article on the people of Spanish-speaking heritage. "No Simple Solution", in Spanish is very enlightening. It is a step forward for SOLDIERS in attempting to communicate with the Spanish speaking members of the Armed Forces. I congratulate you on this.

But I am very critical of the grammatical structure of the entire article. Whoever translated the article from English into Spanish leaves a lot to be desired. Throughout the entire article one encounters non-Spanish terminologies; wrong genders in numerous words; sentence structure etc. If SOLDIERS plans to continue offering articles in the Span-

ish language I would advise that someone with a fluent knowledge of the language be used for the translations.

SP5 Michael Polichuk  
USAMMCS  
Redstone Arsenal, Alabama

*You're right. There were inaccuracies in the article. The translator claims it was the printer and vice versa. To quote the article's title . . . there's no simple solution.*

### Nazi Nut

As a regular reader of your magazine I feel compelled to comment on a letter which appeared in the "Write On" section of your October 1973 issue under the heading of "Egalitarian Delusion".

The wording of this letter, more than its racist content, raised a few questions in my mind. The mention of "organic vitalism and strength to be found in racial pride" conjured up visions of a bygone nightmare. The reference to "yet another cobblestone in the monument to Egalitarian Delusion" increased my suspicion that something entirely alien was being quoted here.

The final clue came with the signature to the letter, which is as phoney as its contents. There once was an Albert Leo Schlageter, to be sure. He died before a French firing squad in the Rhineland in 1923, and his name was widely exploited by Nazi Germany to whip up popular hatred against the Treaty of Versailles and its provisions. It is interesting to note that 50 years after his death the name is still subject to exploitation by those who would plant racial discord in the armed forces of

this country, but are too cowardly to sign their own names to a letter expounding such racist garbage.

Needless to say, a check with Fort Campbell, Ky., shows no First Lieutenant Albert Leo Schlageter presently or recently assigned there.

George W. Garand  
Military Historian

*You have us dead to rights. Whoever wrote this really put it to SOLDIERS. We received considerable mail on this letter and everyone was anti-LT Schlageter. We agree—whoever he is . . . he's sick.*

### En-gaug-ing

I don't know where Specialist Englehart got his information for the article "You Can't Beat Skeet" in the October issue of SOLDIERS but he is wrong on at least one point that I know of. The 28 gauge shotgun that he refers to several times as being larger than the 12 gauge gun isn't. The 28 gauge falls between the 20 gauge and the .410 gauge guns.

SP5 Roger T. Conroy  
Information Office  
Fort Rucker, Ala.

### Missed Again

Where do we stand? I refer to your article "What's New," subject OER Scores, in the October '73 publication. We have been missed again in your listing of Warrant Grades and their mean scores for OERs as cited in DA Circular 623-2. Give us our due consideration please.

B. J. (Flash) Gordon  
President, Fort Benning Chapter  
USA Warrant Officer Association

*Right you are: DA Circular 623-2 lists the following mean scores as an objective reference for Officer Evaluation Reports for Warrant Officers: • CW4-177 • CW3-173 • CW2-161 • WO1-151.*

### Future Soldier

I was very impressed with the quality of the August and September '73 issues of SOLDIERS. In particular in the August issue, the articles "Run For Your Life" and "Sorry Buddy, We're All Out" were excellent . . .

In general both issues are fine efforts. Thanks for keeping soldiers (and future soldiers) informed.

David J. Weatherby  
Cadet, Advanced AROTC  
Lafayette College  
Easton, Pa.





# CALL IT TOTAL FORCE

SFC D. Mallicoat

"Strong management with achievement of readiness levels in the Selected Reserve is among our highest priorities—we must and will accomplish this objective as soon as possible."

—James R. Schlesinger,  
Secretary of Defense

**T**ODAY'S PROFESSIONAL SOLDIER is rapidly discovering his part-time counterpart is taking on new importance. Reorganization and shifting priorities have moved to integrate the Active Army and Reserve Components into one homogeneous whole. Total Force is no longer just a concept. It's policy.

Secretary of Defense James R. Schlesinger has directed Service secretaries to "provide the manning, equipping, training, facilities, construction and maintenance necessary to assure that Selected Reserve units meet deployment times and readiness requirements." But much remains to be accomplished before these volunteer citizen-soldiers attain the readiness levels envisioned in Total Force planning.

**Structure.** Last July the U.S. Army Forces Command (FORSCOM) was established to assume total responsibility for combat readiness both for the Active Army and Reserve Components. The CONUSA Army headquarters would aid in this task. All Army Reserve combat and support forces now fall within this command line. However, for the Army National Guard the job is one of supervision only since command remains with respective State governors.

"This does not create any problem at all in control or conduct of training within the Guard," says Major General F. S. Greenlief, chief of the National Guard Bureau. "FORSCOM prescribes the training and the standards to be achieved. The degree of control



Reservists from 84th Training Division (USAR) give Boy Scouts a helping hand, right. Below, Guardsmen from 161st Field Artillery set a fuze during annual summer training at Fort Riley, Kans.



is in their evaluation. If they judge a unit to be unsatisfactory the Guard commander must eliminate the deficiencies and apply corrective actions to retain Federal recognition."

Readiness regions and groups were set up across the country not to command but to provide training and readiness assistance where needed. Nine Army Readiness Regions (ARRs) were instituted to "direct the activities of the groups, to see that Reserve Components made the best use of the resources available," says Major General William Blakefield, ARR I commander.

"The groups consist of functional specialist and branch assistance teams who go to the field and perform the training mission," the general says. "Among the Reserve units there will be regular visits from group and region. We expect our people to be operating every weekend at one of the drills. And if the Guard has a need they can call on us and we'll send a team to help them over the hump."

Team members, military and civilian, are tops in such fields as vehicular or weapons maintenance, supply, logistics and food service. They could be dispatched at any time for any problem. Not rigidly formed, they can be structured to meet the need. Time is not a factor since the team remains with the unit until it's "brought up to speed."

State teams have been going out for some time and in most cases are becoming accepted by the commanders, but they have been on a part-time basis. Another problem is that some commanders view such teams as "the old command maintenance inspections." "But once they let the team in the door, they always want them back," says Lieutenant Colonel Donald

Photo by SFC Bob Bellinder





Anderson, a maintenance battalion commander of the Ohio National Guard.

**Advisers.** Most battalion-level advisers are being withdrawn from the Guard and Reserve and placed within the support teams to capitalize on their expertise.

"The units didn't like losing their advisers at first," MG Blakefield says. "But one reason for the change was the adviser himself. Sometimes he became so engrossed in being the friendly adviser from the Active Army he no longer viewed problems objectively. We hope to overcome that."

The teams are designed to stop glossing over problems, to be objective, to improve the unit by direct advice, training and instruction. To accomplish this ARR commanders need some of the Army's top men in a job often considered a career obstacle.

"For a long time the adviser position was a career stumbling block, there's no doubt about that," says Major General J. Milnor Roberts, Chief of the Army Reserve. "But now it's a step in the career ladder. We're now getting our share of the top men in the Army although it would be an overstatement to say they are sending all the best people they can find to the Guard and Reserve."

Such an assignment is truly not the end of the road, according to the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel. Promotions are based on the manner in which a job is performed, not on the title.

**More Changes.** Seven Maneuver Training Commands (MTC) have been established to fill a long-time need within the Reserve Components. Two maneuver area commands have existed for several years and conducted various tests from battalion to corps level for Reserve Components and Active Army units. Designed to write and organize field exercises for the Active Army and Reserve Components they've been so successful they have been swamped with requests.

"Suppose you have an Infantry brigade which needs field testing to get up to speed," MG Roberts says. "Somebody has to write the test, get the personnel and equipment as well as conduct the exercise. If you did the job yourself there would be two major problems: no time and you'd be testing yourself. That's where the MTC comes in."

"We have been handling brigade- and battalion-level tests for years but there's a great need for company-size testing. Seven training brigades of the Army Reserve training divisions have been converted into the MTCs to meet this need. There's one in every region."

In MG Blakefield's region the MTC is located at Richmond, Va. A part of the 80th USAR Training Division, it's under operational control of the ARR.

"Nearly 300 people are already at work," MG Blakefield says. "Although they've only been formed for a few months we've already tasked them to come

up with exercises which can be run this summer during annual training. They will provide the direction and scenario, lay out the problem and furnish umpires."

A Director of Reserve Affairs provides liaison at each major Army installation. His primary job is coordinating the needs of the Reserve Component units with the Active Army resources available.

"At post level there are such things as coordinating logistics support, especially in the maintenance and supply areas," Blakefield says. "For example, Reserve units throughout Maryland and Delaware send requisitions for military equipment to Fort Meade, Md. The liaison people get the requisitions and insure that the post fills them."

"If a unit in Delaware has a maintenance problem beyond the scope of their own facilities the work is done at Meade. The liaison unit coordinates bringing the item to the post facility for repair."

Such support extends far beyond logistics and maintenance. Fort Meade ranges are used for training almost every weekend by Army National Guard and Army Reserve units. This, too, has been coordinated through the post's Reserve Affairs office.

But don't all these layers of command impede rather than facilitate matters? "No!" says Major George Shultz, executive officer of the 8th Battalion, 40th Armor (USAR), located in Tucson, Ariz. "The Readiness Region concept is put together to give each National Guard and Reserve unit a closer relationship with an assisting group. If we need expertise all we need to do is ask."

**Equipment.** Expertise isn't much good without the modern equipment needed to meet today's readiness posture. Some units have no problems in this area.

"Our equipment is absolutely A-number-1," says Lieutenant Colonel William Kaiser, commander of the 8th of the 40th. "Our stuff is as good or better than anything in the 2d Armored Division at Fort Hood, Tex. As of a year ago we had 43 tanks, 21 right off the assembly line. The rest were right out of rebuild operation. All our wheeled vehicles except one are the latest and that one is still being used by the Active Army."

"There are no items we need badly. This past summer's field test, however, proved we did have some communications problems, major components missing. When the problem was raised delivery was quick. We got everything we needed."

Both the National Guard and the Reserve now have enough modern equipment to meet most of their current training needs but there are some problem areas.

"There are areas where we are behind the Active Army equipment-wise," says Major General Dana L. Stewart, adjutant general for the state of Ohio. "We are still equipped with some M42 Dusters but on the other hand we also have an Armored Cavalry Regiment completely equipped with brand-new Sheridan armor vehicles fitted with the Shillelagh system. The

Dusters are rated obsolete but ours are in good condition. Out of 79 only seven are deadlined and if parts were available they'd be operational in 7 days. It's a good weapon but I hope our people will ultimately get the Chaparral or some other new equipment."

Duster crews in Ohio will have the opportunity this summer to fire their weapons and then participate in a division-size field training exercise. Projected for the future: trips to Fort Bliss, Tex., to become acquainted with more modern equipment so when conversion time comes they'll be at least partly prepared.

Units are given priorities to determine just how much and how new their equipment will be. Armored car units rate high; laundry units low. Electronic surveillance equipment and signal equipment are short all around.

"We don't use obsolescence as an excuse," MG Stewart says. "If you're training on radio procedure it doesn't make any difference how old or how new the equipment is as long as it is functional. You have to make do with what you have."

"Our substitute items are adequate for training," says Major General Glenn C. Ames, commanding general of the California National Guard. "Low priority units have time to receive new equipment upon mobilization. It would depend upon how well the pipeline works as to the degree of problem. During the *Pueblo* incident I had an armored cav squadron receive all necessary equipment in 1 week's time."

But new or old the equipment must be maintained. In the main that job is handled by a full-time technician force made up of members of local units. Since they usually remain in an area an average of 15 to 20 years the maintenance level is usually better than the Active Army.

"There has to be a sharing to have a good maintenance program," says LTC Anderson. "If you depend on the full-time people you can't get the job done."

MG Stewart agrees. "If you're sloughing off on the full-time man it's because the troop doesn't want to learn or there's a poor commander. There's plenty of work for both."

**Recruiting, Retention and Quality.** Since the Active Army has gone volunteer it needs 150,000 to 200,000 enlistees to meet minimum requirements with a 25 percent reenlistment rate. What about the Guard and Reserve?

Latest figures reveal the Guard is at 95 percent strength, the Reserve at 90 percent. But these figures are deceiving. Both the Guard and the Reserve are hitting lows when it comes to getting non-prior-service people. The Guard for example is getting 1,700 monthly against a 4,000 requirement. The Reserve is not faring much much better.

"We have offset the non-prior-service problem for the moment with improved retention and recruitment of prior-service men and women," MG Greenlief says.

"But look down the road when the Active Army stabilizes in its phase-down, thus cutting down our source of recruiting if not drying it up—that's why we need bonus packages."

MG Roberts agrees. "We have better equipment, better facilities, better trained manpower than ever before but this will have to be assisted by Congressional action. We must have such incentives as enlistment and reenlistment bonuses and unit-of-choice options or the Reserves will not be able to meet manpower requirements. There are no two ways about it."

What about women?

"The Army Reserve has gone from 331 women members 2 years ago to 2,500 by the end of Fiscal Year '73 with an objective of 10,000 by 1976," MG Roberts says. "We can use even more if the Women's Army Corps can find enough uniforms and a place to train them."

"The Reserve is now embarking on a 1-year test during which it will accept women who have an AIT skill—such as stenographers, dental technicians or lawyers. We give them 2 weeks training at Fort McClellan and put the rest of basic in weekend packages to be conducted by the training divisions. These women come in at a rank commensurate with their skills."

"The Guard could function with from 25 to 50 percent women in the ranks," says MG Greenlief. "But I don't think that will happen for a long time to come. We currently have 1,000 and hope to have 2,000 by 1974. The number is not going to be limited by how many we can recruit but by how many we can train and equip. I have no qualms about their ability to perform."

"There are problems like uniforms and school quotas but I welcome the concept," says MG Ames. "We had a couple of gals in our OCS program this year and they survived. There were problems in the field like no separate latrines but ingenuity paid off. It didn't take much encouragement to get a cadet to stand guard."

Perhaps the best advice in this area comes from Air Force Major General Jeanne M. Holm speaking to the 95th General Conference of the National Guard Association of the U.S. "Military women power is no longer a subject to be argued . . . it is a fact of life . . . one that's growing in magnitude whether one agrees with it or not and it has very little to do with women's lib or the equal rights amendments to the Constitution. It has to do with a few simple realities we face in the personnel business."

Women aren't the only concern in the personnel field.

"Turnover of personnel is a major problem which must be corrected," says Brigadier General Norman J. Salisbury, assistant division commander for maneuver, 2d Armored Division, Fort Hood, Tex. He worked with at least two Guard units and one Reserve unit during





Photo by R. A. Mariotti

Counseling is an important part of National Guardsmen's off-duty activity. Many hours are put in just helping out.

a major training test at Hood this past summer.

"Turnover prevents progressive training," he says. "The units which had kept their key people for several years were able to work, organize and move out with a little more dispatch than the others. It showed."

MG Ames is not so soft-spoken on the subject. "We got fat and lazy with the draft. Now we're losing almost all of the men who came in due to the Army's early-out policy. They weren't motivated. And then MOS incompatibility is a constant problem."

"When you have to enlist 24 people to realize six, it's discouraging," LTC Anderson says. "There are some men who just won't stay no matter what you give them. They oppose regimentation. But boredom is also a high deterrent. There are units which just waste a man's time. If a man feels he's just getting

ready for summer camp or just cleaning up after it, there's no chance of retention."

The Director of the Army National Guard, Major General LaVern E. Weber, is in full accord. "We must begin to move away from what we refer to as the 'Summer Training Syndrome.' This means within the limits of available transportation and money we must begin planning to train not only in the summer but in the fall, winter and spring."

**Motivation.** Such year-round training requires men who are motivated to perform. Guard and Reserve commanders are finding this is not an easy task.

"One of the most difficult things for a commander is to motivate a man who is a civilian 28 days of the month," says LTC Kaiser. "Most of our key people are also key members of the community with tremendous demands on their time. To get a man to commit himself to two very difficult tasks is a hard thing to do. If there is a single key it is the desire to take part in a worthwhile program. The men must feel they can do the job and want to prove it."

**Flexible Approach.** With this in mind both Guard and Reserve commanders are encouraged in the decentralized training approach. It offers more freedom for the company or brigade commander and fewer mandatory subjects.

"We try to give a man an exam on a subject such as the Geneva Convention and if he passes it there is no need to give him the class repeatedly," MG Stewart says. "It eliminates boredom and that's what we're after."

"We've had straight-leg Infantry battalions go through the Guard's Winter Warfare Training Center at Camp Ripley, Minn. Winters there are at least as severe as in Alaska. They ski, snowshoe, learn to live and survive in bitter winter cold and they look upon it as adventure training," says MG Greenlief.

The real goal, according to MG Greenlief, "is stimulating, interesting training which the men enjoy."

Domestic action programs which are mission-oriented are also found on the training schedules in many units. For some it's volunteer off-duty only; for others it's directed. But whichever, care is always taken to insure that citizen-soldiers do not interfere with anybody making a living. Still there is a prevalent feeling that more could be done.

"There's a lot 100 men can do on a weekend," says one first sergeant. "Many of the townspeople don't have give us a second thought unless there's a riot or a call up—or three Guardsmen die searching for a lost airplane."

"The resources in this battery are tremendous and I'm not just talking about the equipment. We have doctors, lawyers, electronics experts—even an embalmer. These new kids want something they can bite into, some reason for being, a reason to put part of their life into the Reserves or the Guard."



Reservists work out in intramural basketball during a break in training.

"But the men must consider the fact that their only excuse for being is their combat role," MG Ames says. "I can't see Congress funding a state force for domestic action."

**Time.** No matter what a unit does or how, "there just isn't enough time for them to do what we're asking," says BG Salisbury. "In four 4-hour monthly drills there's no way you can keep a combat unit up to snuff. They're only authorized 280 hours a year—less than 3 weeks field training for an Active Army battalion."

The standards are the same as for the Active Army. Each Guard and Reserve unit is expected to have achieved "company-level proficiency."

"If you have some well-trained platoons, which we do, you have basically a good troop unit," MG Stewart says. "Last summer we put two squadrons at Camp Pickett, Va., and one at Camp A. P. Hill. This spread is realistic for an armored cav regiment. They had a chance to test their communications and the regimental staff got the same training as if it had all been on the same post. There were no problems getting it to tie together."

"In World War II divisions fought in whatever state of readiness they were in," MG Ames says. "Now I'm not lowering the necessity for the brigade training tests but I sometimes think we're a little too meticulous about it."

Still 280 hours are 280 hours and even with the Additional Training Assemblies, there just isn't enough time.

"We work from 7 to 11 p.m. each Tuesday for which we're not paid in addition to monthly weekend training," MAJ Shultz points out. "We've always realized we couldn't hack it in just a weekend a month."

"When I was a regimental commander I spent at least 2 extra days at the armory a week and sometimes in the evening and weekends when no drill was scheduled," MG Stewart says. "There was no question about it if I wanted to keep the unit up. I think this applies all the way down the line."

"All the guys are feeling the pinch," says MAJ Shultz. "Take a salesman on the road 3 or 4 days a week or a teacher who has to prepare for the next day's classes. All they get is a lot of self-satisfaction."

But according to MG Ames, it goes with the job of leadership, the extra hours.

"More extra paid drills would help all around," says one sergeant major. "On a typical weekend drill we leave the armory at 7 a.m. Saturday and don't get back 'til 5 p.m. Sunday. And at the training site the 16-hours of training quickly turns into from 20 to 24 hours."

**Other Problems.** Can a part-time soldier be as qualified as a regular? No, that's not the idea. One aim of the Total Force program is to bring a company-level proficient unit up to Active Army standards or higher in a minimum amount of time.



The testing of units, organized under the Roundout concept, is designed to find out what this minimum time really is. One of these tests, Test 6, was conducted at Fort Hood this summer combining Active Army Units with Guard and Reserve battalions from Arizona, Tennessee and Kentucky. During the preceding year teams had been out from the 2d Armored Division to prepare them for the exercise.

In one case practically a whole brigade headquarters was dispatched to run an FTX for the Reserve sister unit. But it wasn't just a "give" affair. "Our people benefit from the experience of teaching and preparing lessons as well as critiquing the units. They're seeking better techniques," says BG Salisbury.

Roundout tests concepts and ideas under consideration to reduce post-mobilization training time needed to speed up the deployment of certain Guard and Reserve units. One of the problems which surfaced was a lack of local training sites. Says MG Stewart. "For example, we have no artillery ranges in Ohio. We will get to go to Fort Sill, Okla., this year and next to help in this area. We also have an armored cav regiment which normally can only conduct platoon-size exercises. For the coming summer we're planning to go to Fort Bliss, Tex., a squadron at a time to satellite on the Active Army cav regiment there." California is a little luckier.

"We are a big state geographically, almost 1,000 miles north to south," says MG Ames. "So even though we have three large training installations it's still difficult for some of our units to get to them because of convoy time. We therefore supplement the larger posts with battalion- and company-size training sites scattered throughout the state.

"There are other considerations. Quite a bit of my armor is in metropolitan Los Angeles so if you're talking about training close by there's no way. To handle this we put a large ATEP at Fort Irwin, Calif., and we go there to train. We also allow other states to train there such as the Nevada National Guard."

Maintenance is another problem which showed up at Hood. "The men didn't use much of their own equipment but drew from other resources," BG Salisbury says. "Still in 2 weeks some tanks went down and required an awful lot of support from the division's

direct support battalion."

There are two different ideas at work here.

"There's nothing to replace training assistance by the Active Army," MG Amcs says. "A lot of our young men have no prior-service experience other than basic training. The quality of such service support battalions is very high."

"My sincere belief is that our maintenance teams and ordnance units in the state of Ohio are in better condition and better trained than those on active duty," MG Stewart says. "Our men have stability. They know the equipment. They know their job and have been rated as fully equal to and in many cases superior to Active Army units by Active Army officers."

Still one man noted that he had learned more in those 2 weeks at Hood working on tracks with Active Army Ordnance teams than in the 6 years spent in his Reserve unit—including the special teams which had come around.

In spite of this there was a vast improvement over the year before, according to Lieutenant Colonel C. E. Miller, commander of one of the Active Army sister battalions at Hood. "They weren't combat ready. They were still weak in command and control for example. Still, they were extremely outstanding considering the limited training time they had.

Roundout does have its failings though. It cost the Active Army units both in efficiency and proficiency. "And the stress placed on the Guard and Reserve units is tremendous," LTC Miller says. In spite of this most of the Guard and Reserve commanders talked to agreed: if their units are to meet the desired Total Force standards there must be more side-by-side training with the Active Army.

"We are the professional," MG Blakefield says. "We wear the soldier suit everyday. We'd better get out and show by example how a mission should be done. If we put our best in the field working side-by-side with our Guard and Reserve counterparts, this is the best training we can possibly receive."

"... Readiness is not full manning—or training—or equipment. It's full manning *and* equipment *and* training, if we are to be capable of the rapid response which today's contingency plans demand," says Major General Henry W. McMillan, president, National Guard Association of the United States.

And that is Total Force policy.

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### The Total Force Approach

"It needs to be understood with total clarity . . . that defense programs are not infinitely adjustable. . . . There is an absolute point below which our security forces must never be allowed to go. That is the level of sufficiency. Above or at that level, our defense forces protect national security adequately. Below that level is one vast undifferentiated area of no security at all. For it serves no purpose in conflicts between nations to have been almost strong enough."

President's Foreign Policy  
Report to Congress,  
February 25, 1971.

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# HOW READY ARE OUR RESERVES?

An interview with  
General Walter T. Kerwin, Jr.  
Commander, U.S. Army Forces Command  
by SOLDIERS Associate Editor  
Captain John P. Courte

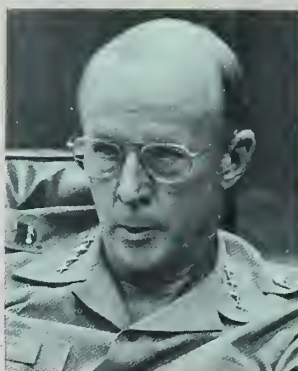
**SOLDIERS:** General Kerwin, what is the basic concept behind the Army Readiness Region?

**GEN KERWIN:** The concept of the ARR is to achieve a higher level of readiness in the Reserve Components of the Army. That's their whole reason for being. In the new U.S. Army Forces Command (FORSCOM) structure we have four ARRs in the First Army on the East Coast, three in the Fifth Army and two in the Sixth along the West Coast. The distribution is roughly proportional to the number of Reserve Component units in different parts of the country.

ARRs specialize in such things as administration and supply, maintenance, Infantry, and Artillery. And the people within the ARRs are not there just to give out advice. They're supposed to be doers—they're supposed to be specialists in their areas who know everything about equipment and management. Their whole purpose is to help the Reserve Component units and in particular to help them to help themselves. At present we have about 70 to 80 percent of the ARR spaces filled and by early 1974 we expect to have 75 to 90 percent strength, depending on the region.

**SOLDIERS:** How many resources do these people have at their disposal—active duty resources to help in training for example?

**GEN KERWIN:** One of the major missions of the Active Army is to help the Reserve Components improve their effectiveness so when you talk in terms of resources it's difficult to come up with specific numbers. What we've done is establish a mutual support program which is an affiliation between individual installation and the Reserve Components. This program includes support and development of increased unit readiness through associations among Active Army, Army Na-



GEN Kerwin

tional Guard and Army Reserve in any combination which will benefit one or more elements. As a matter of fact the installations have a staff office for Reserve affairs whose primary job is to coordinate all Reserve Component activities.

Active Army support of the Reserve Components is a function of, first, money which is made available to do the job, and second, of a very close coordination between Active Army units affiliated with Reserve Component units and of the empathy and understanding between the commanders involved.

**SOLDIERS:** What about equipment? How are the Reserve Components getting geared up, particularly with sophisticated equipment—artillery, armor, signal equipment, aircraft?

**GEN KERWIN:** For the last 2 years, the Reserve Components have been receiving fairly large quantities of modern equipment. Training levels have been stepped up. There's also been an equipment rebuilding program funded by Congress and managed by the Office of the Chief of Army Reserves (OCAR) in the Pentagon. There's a comparable program for the National Guard managed by the National Guard Bureau (NGB). So if you're talking about shortages or deficiencies in the Infantry, Armor, Artillery and the like in the Reserve Components you are really talking about the same deficiencies throughout the Army according to the priority of the units. Shortages exist within the Reserve Components as they exist within the Active Army and their extent in specific units depends on priorities in the Department of the Army lists as to when they should get their equipment and how quickly they must be ready in the event of mobilization.

**SOLDIERS:** So there's hands-on training with the kind of equipment that we have in the active Army?



**GEN KERWIN:** Yes, Very much so.

**SOLDIERS:** In interviews with **SOLDIERS**, both Generals Greenlief and Roberts (Chief of NGB and Chief of Army Reserve, respectively) said there's no difference between the training standards of the Active Army and the Reserve Components. How realistic is this? What's your view as to the Reserve Component readiness posture?

**GEN KERWIN:** It's entirely correct to say the standards of the Active Army and the Reserve Components are identical. Now the difference between the Active Army and the Reserve Components rests with a couple of things. The first is the authorized level of organization which is assigned to units. As a minimum Reserve Component units are required to attain the level of company proficiency, but that's usually about as high as they go. The Active Army prepares to meet contingency plans; as a result readiness conditions have got to be higher than in the Reserve Components. Also built into the entire system is a *post*-mobilization criterion for Reserve Components depending on their order of priority which allows a certain number of weeks after mobilization to become prepared. Therefore there are differences in the application of standards between Reserve Component units and the Active Army, but the standards themselves are the same.

**SOLDIERS:** During the Vietnam War Reservists expressed considerable dissatisfaction in that they were training as units but when they were called to active duty and serving in Vietnam the infusion process took over. That is, Guardsmen and Reservists were sent to Active Army units and Active Army leaders took over some of their leadership positions. Are we envisioning doing this kind of thing again, using Reserve Component personnel as fillers?

**GEN KERWIN:** Actually, no. Under today's concepts it's envisioned that the Reserve Component units will be mobilized, trained and committed as units. Incidentally, as a II Field Force commander in Vietnam, I had extensive association with Reserve Component units and they were cracker-jack outfits. Of course, they came over as units but then with battle casualties and compassionate transfers which had to be referred back to the States, they gradually became infused with people from other units. After a while they tended to lose their original identity of being strictly National Guard or Reserve units.

**SOLDIERS:** Some testing was done this summer. Is there some kind of a readiness picture that's emerging from what we've seen so far? How ready are our Reserves?

**GEN KERWIN:** Not just this summer but for the last 2 years the Army has been involved in a whole series of Department of Defense tests whose objective is to reduce the time required to achieve readiness after mobilization. We have been trying to find out how the effectiveness of training can be improved to

accomplish this sort of thing, even to the point of increasing the cadre within a brigade from a little more than a hundred people to a total of 320. It would be a bit premature at this time to predict the results of these tests since we are still trying to put the whole thing together to find out the methods and procedures to reduce the post-mobilization time.

**SOLDIERS:** We are now at a stage where the volunteer Army is experiencing problems getting all the people it needs. The Reserves, who have in recent years been dependent on an input of former active duty people, are going to experience exactly the same kind of problems we are experiencing in the Active Army. What is this going to do to the training picture in the long run?

**GEN KERWIN:** There's no doubt the Reserves are experiencing problems in obtaining enough good people. The Army Reserve is meeting about 89 to 91 percent of its objectives each month. The National Guard runs 93 to 94 percent. If you looked at this alone you might assume that they've reached a plateau and that they're stabilized. But actually that's not the case because some of those joining the Reserve Components are prior-service personnel who have been discharged from the Army or who have taken advantage of early-out provisions requiring that they join the Reserve Components. It won't be too long before this prior-service pool is going to dry up. Therefore there's got to be more and more emphasis, particularly by Reserve Component commanders, on getting non-prior-service personnel. As for training, if a prior-service man has an MOS which a Reserve Component commander happens to need that solves many problems. But with a non-prior-service man the training problem is increased by the fact that the man must undergo BCT-AIT. In addition, we all recognize that during the Vietnam conflict the draft motivated many to join the Reserve Components. Many of the recruits thus gained had the type of civilian training and skills that were needed in the Reserve Components, which lessened the training problem. Now we're not getting many such people in either the Reserve Components or the Active Army.

**SOLDIERS:** Are there any plans to send Reservists for periods of, let's say, 2 weeks of active duty for training with an Active Army unit—a battalion or a company, for example?

**GEN KERWIN:** To some extent we already do this sort of thing in annual summer training, in which Reserve Component units actually work with corresponding units of the Active Army—in maintenance shops, finance offices and the like. In addition, at some locations Reserve Component units actually take over certain of an installation's functions completely during their training periods. For example we've had some Reserve MP units take over active MP duties over certain weekends. Sometimes this sort of thing is done with individual Guardsmen or Reservists but



# HOW READY ARE OUR RESERVES?

(continued)

generally the emphasis is on unit training.

**SOLDIERS:** Could you discuss Project Roundout, under which Reserve Component and Active Army units train together? Are there more plans to continue this program where the Reserve Component unit would actually be closely affiliated with an active duty unit on a permanent basis?

**GEN KERWIN:** Roundout is only one of quite a few systems we're examining to find out whether or not we can increase the pre-mobilization effectiveness of Reserve Component units. It's been tested over a period of time at Fort Hood. In many respects it's very effective and in other respects it has its limitations. There's no doubt that it requires a substantial effort in terms of resources and many new people and so we're not quite sure whether it's the one we want to go for or not.

**SOLDIERS:** In the past it has been regarded as not very advantageous to an officer's career to be a Reserve Component adviser. What emphasis is being placed now by the Active Army or by MILPERCEN on insuring that top quality people go to adviser assignments?

**GEN KERWIN:** It's true that in the past duty with Reserve Components hasn't been looked upon with the highest favor. But it's a very challenging job and about 4,000 officers and enlisted personnel are assigned to the Reserve Component side of the house in the Forces Command. Until recently I'm afraid

we sometimes assigned people who were less than tops to these important duties. But I've traveled some 125,000 miles since I've been in this job—to Army Readiness Regions and Readiness Groups—and I've found almost without exception that the top people in the ARRs and in the Readiness Groups are very enthusiastic about the caliber of people who are now being assigned to the Reserve Component effort. From my personal experience I would confirm that. I think we're really getting our fair share of good people into the Reserve Component adviser assignments now.

There's no doubt about it—no matter what the structure may happen to be it's the caliber of people that's going to determine success or failure. To keep the Reserve Component structure in Forces Command viable and to provide the assistance needed we've got to continue to get our share of high caliber people and the input must be closely monitored by DA, DCSPER and MILPERCEN.

We have to recognize that the OPMS is a very important factor in the career of an officer and a senior noncommissioned officer. We've got to realize that when we come up with the order of merit list that it's just not where you served—*i.e.*, in a brigade versus the DA staff or the Joint Chiefs of Staff—it's the position you've held and the responsibilities you've had and how you've done the job. Then, last but not least, all selection boards have got to recognize that the Reserve Component unit is an integral part of being in the Army. With the emphasis on the Reserve Components we have nowadays, with a reduction in the strength of the active Army, the people assigned to Reserve Component duty have to receive due credit for having entered a challenging area and a challenging job—provided they do the job they are supposed to do.

**SOLDIERS:** Do you feel that the Reserve Components now with the new system are a truly viable source of manpower which can be mobilized on fairly short notice?

**GEN KERWIN:** In past years, when we have a reorganization we always reorganized the Reserve Components themselves and left the Active Army alone. This time we have taken an entirely different approach in that the Reserve Components have not been reorganized. This time we've reorganized the Active Army structure and focused on doers and specialists—specialists dedicated to helping the Reserve Component people help themselves. We've put blue chips into the whole Reserve Component structure—including nine major generals.

Now it's up to us and the Reserve Components to establish mutual confidence—to build understanding of each other, to understand what the problems are, to lay down very specific goals and then to make the maximum effort to achieve those goals. I'm convinced that this new organization if handled properly and with the proper people can attain the goals assigned to us by the Department of the Army.



"No—the New Army does not have co-ed barracks."



Looking Toward 2001  
Dallas/Fort Worth Opens

# TOMORROW'S AIRPORT -- TODAY

LTC Nelson L. Marsh

Imagine a space-age airport comparatively larger than Manhattan Island or Forts Belvoir and Eustis combined—an airport measuring 9 miles long by 8 miles wide.

It's hard to believe but true when the gigantic 17,520-acre Dallas/Fort Worth Airport opens for business soon as the world's largest airport—at least until Montreal inaugurates its 18,000-acre runway in 1975. The sprawling Texas giant is big enough to hold New York's JFK, Chicago's O'Hare and Los Angeles's International airports combined. The new airport's very size is a boon to ecologists; since land leftless noises are



#### DFW SUPERLATIVES

**Concrete:** 3,000,000 cubic yards—enough to pave a four-lane highway from DFW to Oklahoma City, 210 miles north. Runways can handle aircraft weighing 2,000 tons.

**Size:** Three times larger than New York's Kennedy International; Six times larger than Los Angeles International; Twice as big as Chicago's O'Hare; Larger than Manhattan Island; Larger than Kennedy, LaGuardia and Newark Airports combined when fully developed.

Air-conditioning facility is world's largest . . . enough to air-condition three skyscrapers the size of New York's Empire State Building.



largely absorbed over the airport's own air space. Folks living near the airport appreciate that.

Located 17 miles each from downtowns Dallas and Fort Worth the sprawling \$700 million concrete wonderland was dedicated in September. On hand to assist with festivities were the Army's precision helicopter flying team and the sport parachute team—the Silver Eagles and Golden Knights. Some 100,000 people applauded their performances during 2 days of air shows. The 1st Cavalry Division (TRI-CAP) from Fort Hood, Tex., supplied Army helicopters and personnel for a static aircraft display which also included the Air Force's C5A and C141 and the new Tri-Star wide-bodied jet.

"Never before has our nation seen such a dedicated and thorough approach to airport and community planning," said Secretary of Transportation Claude S. Brinegar at the dedication ceremonies.

Congressman Jim Wright of Texas said, "This airport staggers the imagination . . . and stands as a monument to the proposition that there is nothing which free men, working together in harmony and unity of purpose, cannot achieve."

**Three Phases.** "DFW," as the huge air complex is called, will be completed in three phases. Phase 1 ended when the jetport opened; phases 2 and 3 are scheduled for completion in 1985 and 2001 respectively, as the airport expands to meet future space age needs.

And the airport is definitely designed for the space age. By the year 2001 officials expect to feature everyday services at DFW that today seem like imaginative science-fiction. Small wonder that DFW has been termed the "seedbed of trailblazer innovation."

**SST.** "Supersonic aircraft now go twice the speed of sound and will be in commercial operation

within the next 2 years," said Thomas M. Sullivan, DFW Executive Director.

Supporting Sullivan's statement in the flesh was the British-French Concorde supersonic transport (SST) which made its first appearance in the United States when it landed at DFW Airport as part of the dedication ceremonies. The Concorde also participated in the air show fly-bys.

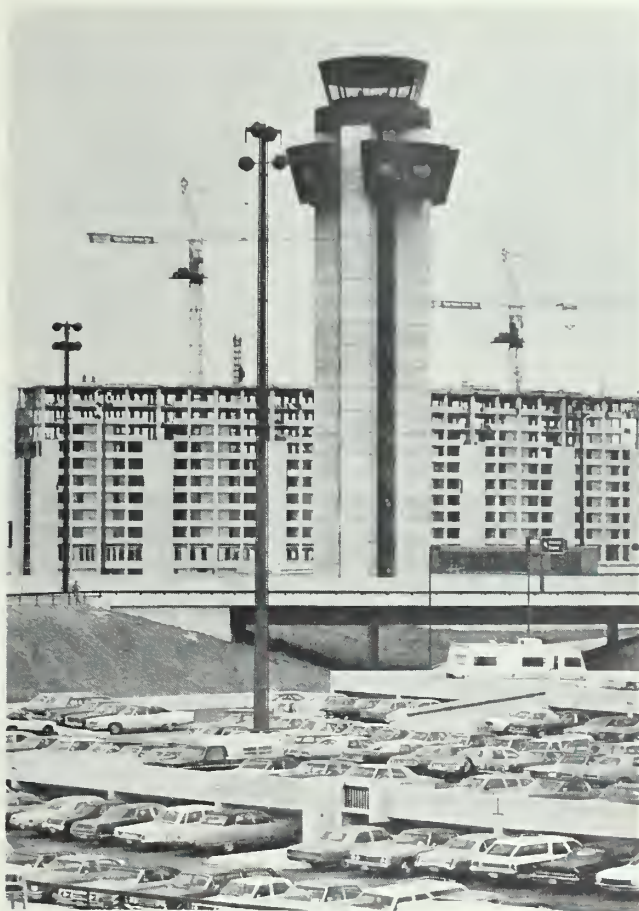
"Then will come the hypersonic airplane that will probably go 4,000 or 5,000 miles an hour, maybe even more," said Sullivan. "Even before the year 2000 I look for rocket-propelled airplanes to land and take off from this airport. These planes will land and take off conventionally from DFW's then 4-mile long runways but when they get to 30,000 feet or so they'll retract their wings, fire a booster rocket and be in Japan in a couple of hours."

Unreal? Maybe, but then many people felt Apollo flights to the moon and Skylab were not possible either just a few years ago.

**Future.** Unlike other major airports DFW has a built-in future. Essentially the airport consists of a ten-lane, 55-mph spine super highway—International Parkway—running down the middle flanked by the



Opposite: Construction underway, above, brings to reality terminals shown in artist's concept. Four half-loop terminals can accommodate 66 jumbo jets.



major runways and four simplistic, curvilinear terminal half-loop superstructures boasting a total of 66 passenger gates. Each gate can handle the wide-bodied jumbo jets and wall partitions can be moved so even larger futuristic aircraft can be accommodated. The facility will serve 8 million passengers during the first year of operation using three major runways totaling 31,800 feet. The decentralized terminal concept is the ultimate in architectural design and is also used by the new but much smaller Kansas City International Airport which opened in 1972.

By 2001 the DFW complex will have 13 multi-level semi-circular terminal buildings serving 234 jumbo aircraft gates and handling more than 150,000 passengers per day with another 30,000 DFW employees on hand. That's upwards of 55 million people annually, and Sullivan sees most of them flying a thousand at a time in triple- and quadruple-deck jetliners where they'll be given their choice of astral flight "views."

**Pamper the Passenger.** Both for now and the future when the passenger enters DFW through a parkland graced by evergreen live oaks he'll be impressed with the landscaping and wide open feeling. He'll see a park with crepe myrtle green belts along



Top left, DFW airport hotel forms backdrop for 180-foot FAA control tower. Top right, Airtrans vehicles move people and luggage within vast airport. Above, this Army Flying Crane from 1st Cavalry Division was on display at dedication day.





Clockwise; Interior of Concorde; vintage Ford Trimotor and latest VSTOL DeHavilland Beaver; Concorde's first visit to CONUS; exterior view of half-loop terminal; U.S. Army Golden Knight streams red smoke en route to perfect landing.



roadways and near the terminal buildings. A cool \$1 million will go for landscaping to include 1½ million trees, shrubs and ground cover plants.

The passenger will also notice the 180-foot Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) control tower featuring super-advanced technological gear and see an airport sculpture theme rising from a reflecting pool. Along the International Parkway spine highway trees and landscaping will help keep his eyes on the road. Approaching his airline terminal exit he'll see a 40-foot pylon with the insignia of his airline. Exit signs will guide him to terminal roadway loops that divide traffic to permit him to be let out at the correct airport gate marked by computerized flip signs.

He drops his baggage at the curb for checking, steps onto a weather-hooded escalator to the second

level boarding area and walks a few feet to the front door of his airplane.

When the passenger arrives at DFW by air he gets off his "bird" on level two, picks up his bags on a conveyer carousel 100 feet away and walks a few more feet to the deplaning roadway where his bus, limousine, cab, wife or girl friend is waiting for him.

Ticketing, checking services and baggage services are all on the upper passenger level while the lower level accommodates airline offices and the airport transit system.

Each terminal can park 18 wide-bodied jumbo jets or 22 different-sized aircraft. Modular construction allows for expansion of the semi-circular terminals to handle still-to-be designed aircraft of the future.

The structural theme of the sprawling jetport is earth-toned concrete prefabrication. Each air conditioned modular terminal building consists of three concentric rings—one each for the gates, baggage section and arrival-departure section. Additional rings can be added to each terminal if needed. Nine major airlines will operate initially from the four completed super terminals. Except for flights to Mexico, only domestic travel will be available the first few years but direct international flights worldwide should begin before 1979.

The overall result is an ideal relationship between passenger and airport. Airlines can function at peak-load capacity without costly delays in aircraft movement. The pampered passenger is guided to and through his boarding or deplaning gate so smoothly he's hardly aware of the vast superport complex surrounding him.

**People Mover.** A vital key to the success of DFW is its unique "people-mover" system known as Airtrans.

When the decision was made to decentralize the airport's terminal complex it became clear a mobile ground link was necessary between the far-flung terminals. It wasn't enough to allow passengers to drive directly to one of the 66 gates and walk only 120 feet to their airplanes or to be able to park near the gates.

The problem remained in getting passengers, baggage, mail and supplies from one part of DFW to the other. Airtrans was the answer. This is a completely automatic pollution-free transit system, the first of its kind anywhere. Its electrically-powered, rubber-tired, air conditioned vehicles carry 40 passengers each through U-shaped concrete guideways. Featuring high-voltage shrouded power rails, the guideways are tan-colored following the earth-toned motif of the airport. The carpeted, upholstered Airtrans fiberglass units make transfers between airlines at different terminals easy. Airtrans also serves the two remote auto parking terminals and the 600-room airport hotel.

Traveling at a maximum speed of 17 mph, Airtrans averages just 10 minutes waiting and riding time between any two points on DFW. A central control console monitors the entire system. The console

operator maintains two-way voice contact with each of the 51 passenger vehicles, and also keeps a visual check on each of the 50 passenger stations in the 13-mile long system via closed-circuit television.

An additional 17 Airtrans utility cars move baggage, mail and supplies throughout the vast complex. Baggage transfer between terminals is computer-aided.

**Park and Fly.** If a passenger drives his own car he can park it at either of the two remote parking terminals and hop Airtrans or use the parking spaces near each terminal. In all, there are 20,000 parking spaces at DFW. No long hikes or expensive taxis are involved. Terminal parking is just 100-200 feet from your airline.

Helicopter and VSTOL (very short takeoff and landing) local commuter aircraft service is available from Dallas' Love Field and other locations scattered throughout the Dallas-Fort Worth metro area. VSTOLs, helicopters and executive aircraft will have their own DFW runway and terminals.

**Southwest Metroplex.** With the advent of DFW the Dallas/Fort Worth region is now known as the "Southwest Metroplex." The 11-county area has a \$1.5 billion aviation industry, 100 airports and 2½ million people. DFW brings the Metroplex within a 3-hour non-stop flight of most major U.S. cities and within 4 hours of just about every major U.S. Army CONUS installation.

The Metroplex is the core of a market for manufacturing, business and distribution extending into 11 states with a population of 39 million and retail sales of \$77 billion. In North Texas alone by 1975 DFW's total economic impact will be \$637 million annually.

The new jetport is expected to hasten even more economic expansion of the Metroplex. At maturity DFW will have 200 fully-automated cargo gates capable of handling almost as much freight as any major seaport in the world. The freight gates will be located 100 each at two fully automated "cargo cities" on either end of the superport and the 200 gates can handle 25 times the freight handled by 200 standard ship berths. Each gate will accommodate any of the huge cargo planes now flying—such as the C5A Galaxy—and even larger second generation aircraft being designed for the future.

How? Air freight will be containerized and fully automated and controlled by a centralized computer system. Even today a jumbo all-cargo carrier can trim the cost of a ton of air freight significantly from the Metroplex to Tokyo or London. It won't be long before air freight from DFW becomes as common and convenient as trucking. Imagine those savings.

One young National Guardsman on security duty at DFW during the dedication summed up the monster airport: "This is one big place . . . looks like we've got tomorrow's airport—today."

Amen, pardner.







# THE TROOP SHIPS: THEY DON'T SAIL ANY MORE

MSG Nat Dell

"The last time I saw her she was a vital vibrant lady. But now she just lies there with no sign of life—a dead hulk in the river. It's a hell of a weird feeling," says Staff Sergeant Lanny N. Mest, an

instructor at Fort Eustis, Va.

"She" is T-AP 122, last carried on official Navy rolls as the U.S. Navy Ship (USNS) GENERAL ALEXANDER M. PATCH. To SSG Mest and thousands of other sol-







**USNS GEN. SIMON B. BUCKNER** outbound during her sailing days. She served on the Atlantic run and also made the Vietnam run.



Troop berths, sometimes referred to as 'Cattle Country,' were the soldier's home during voyage. A troop lounge was on upper deck.



**SSG Lanny N. Mest** reminisces as tugboat leaves reserve fleet. Nine general class transports are in 207-vessel fleet.

diers and their dependents she was simply known as the PATCH, a troopship which carried them to far-away ports—Tokyo and Yokohama; Southampton, Bremerhaven; Eniwetok Atoll, the Marshall Islands and Guam. SSG Mest was a passenger years ago.

But the PATCH doesn't sail anymore. Declared excess to the Navy's (Military Sealift Command) needs and stricken from the rolls of active ships, she's made her last voyage, at least in the foreseeable future. These days she sits quietly at her James River mooring. With her are 206 other dead ships. They constitute the U.S. Maritime Administration, (MARAD) James River Reserve Fleet, maintained by MARAD as a national shipping reserve for the emergency sealift needs of the Department of Defense and for other priority purposes.

To folks at Fort Eustis and surrounding communities it's known as the "Dead Fleet," and though he's often stood on the bank of the James at Eustis gazing at the distant rows of battleship gray vessels lined up arrow straight, SSG Mest hasn't seen the PATCH up close since he sailed aboard her in 1958.

Today, he and six other Fort Eustis officers and non-commissioned officers are approaching the fleet on a tugboat operated by MARAD. Each of the men sailed either aboard the PATCH or one of eight other general class vessels (troopships named after general officers) assigned to the James River Fleet, GENERALS SIMON B. BUCKNER, MAURICE ROSE; WILLIAM O. DARBY; WILLIAM A. MANN; NELSON A. WILKER; WALTER H. GORDON; H. W. BUTNER and G. M. RANDALL. SSG Mest also sailed on the DARBY and the ROSE but his best memories are of a 21-day trip aboard the PATCH, outbound from Seattle to Inchon, Korea.

Another former passenger, Major A. L. Howard Harvey, also an instructor at Fort Eustis, sailed from Bremerhaven aboard the ROSE in November 1965. He has a mid-morning block of instruction



and can't stay for the half-day tour so other members of the group agree to visit the ROSE first.

She's moored in the tenth inboard position in a row of five Navy auxiliary ships and six troop transports. The tugboat discharges the group at the first vessel, Navy Auxiliary, Ship WARANGALL and they walk across connecting perforated steel gangplanks—across the decks of the five auxiliaries, the GORDON, WALKER, BUCKNER and PATCH, to reach ROSE. Walking across the wooden decks of the transports they express surprise at the good condition of the vessels. "When you look at them from the banks at Eustis you think of them as being no more than captive derelicts—just moored here because they are no longer needed," MAJ Harvey says. "But they're really well preserved and when you're on them you get the feeling you've been here before." They cross one more gangplank and are on ROSE's deck.

ROSE (T-AP 126) was launched at Alameda, Calif. in 1945 and was operated by the Navy as the ADMIRAL HUGH RODMAN until released to the Army (which then had responsibility for transporting its own troops) in 1946. It was renamed for General Maurice Rose after being converted to transport troops and dependents.

GEN Rose, who enlisted as a private in the Colorado National Guard in June 1916, was killed while commanding the 3d Armored (Spearhead) Division in Germany, March 31, 1945.

MAJ Harvey, a first lieutenant when he made the 9-day crossing on the ROSE in 1965, is eager to find his old cabin. When they go below deck escorts from the fleet check the battery-powered safety headlamps and caution he group to remain together. They also insist that the visitors don safety hats.

Going below, the reason for the lights and hats becomes obvious. It's pitch dark down there. The only electricity comes from external cables which provide pow-

er for an elaborate de-humidification system, a key factor in ship preservation. There are no lights.

**Return to Duty.** Samuel F. Hall, Fleet Engineer, explains the system: "In the past many of the ships were preserved by covering their machinery with preservative oil. That was a messy operation. It also took longer to get them cleaned and returned to service when the need arose.

"Now we seal each vessel off into zones—with only one entrance and exit to each ship; each zone has its own de-humidification system. Relative humidity is maintained between 35 and 40 percent to prevent rust and dry-rot. If the vessels are ever recalled to active service by the Military Sealift Command they could be towed to a shipyard, their machinery reassembled and their electrical circuits energized. They could be ready to take on passengers and cargo in about 30 days."

The headlamps cast eerie shadows along the dark stairwells and passageways as the group searches for MAJ Harvey's cabin. One of the escorts always brings up the rear. "If a guy got to reminiscing down here and made the wrong turn he could be in for a real problem," the escort explains. "That hatch we came through on deck is the only way in or out of here. If someone made a wrong turn and got separated from the group and the battery for his headlamp failed he could be in serious trouble. That's why we required everyone to sign the roster before leaving the fleet office and upon return."

MAJ Harvey doesn't get to his old cabin because he's running out of time but he finds one just like it on the near side of the ship. Bunks and furniture are still intact. The storage locker and medicine cabinet are empty but they're clean and ready for immediate use.

There are reminders of the ROSE's sailing days, too: a ship's bulletin and what appears to be a telephone number are on a small desk in the corner of the cabin

and files containing some ship's papers are found in one of the desk drawers.

The 16,000-ton, 609-foot ROSE carried soldiers and their dependents between Brooklyn Army Base and European ports as a vessel of the Atlantic Fleet. When the Military Sea Transportation Service was established in 1949 she reverted to Navy control as did all the transports and was manned by Civil Service crews. She participated in Operation GYROSCOPE, in which 36,000 troops and 8,000 dependents were moved to Germany during the mid-1950s. She later helped transport an additional 50,000 troops and 100,000 tons of supplies and equipment to Europe during the 1961 Berlin Crisis. Taken off the Atlantic run during the Vietnam buildup in 1965 the ROSE carried troops and supplies to Southeast Asia before being placed in the reserve fleet in mid-1970.

The group next visits the DARBY, moored on the starboard side of the ROSE. Also launched at Alameda in 1945 the vessel was originally named in honor of Admiral William S. Sims. After the Army acquired her in 1946, she was renamed for Brigadier General William O. Darby, the 1933 West Point graduate who commanded the famous 1st Ranger Battalion (Darby's Rangers) in Europe during World War II. Darby was killed in action April 30, 1945 while commanding the 10th Mountain Division in Italy.

The DARBY also participated in Operation GYROSCOPE and the Berlin buildup and did her bit for the arts by bringing James McNeill Whistler's famous painting, "Portrait of My Mother," from France to New York in 1963. The "Whistler" and several other priceless paintings made the trip from the Louvre in Paris. Their ultimate destination was Atlanta, Ga., where they were part of a commemorative exhibit honoring a group of that city's art patrons who lost their lives in a plane crash near Paris on June 3, 1962.

In 1966 she and the PATCH

completed a 12,358 nautical-mile trooplift, transporting members of the 196th Light Infantry Brigade from Boston to Vung Tau, Vietnam. The DARBY joined the reserve fleet in 1970.

**"Cattle Country."** Leaving here the group retraces its steps to visit the PATCH which like DARBY and ROSE first slid down the ways at Alameda. Launched in 1944 the transport was originally named in honor of Admiral R. E. Coontz but after being acquired by the Army was renamed in honor of General Alexander M. Patch. A 1913 West Point graduate who was in charge of western offensive operations against the Japanese at Guadalcanal in the spring of 1942, General Patch was selected to succeed General George S. Patton as commander of the Seventh Army in Europe and led it in its sweep across Southern France. He assumed command of the Fourth Army at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., in July 1945 where he died later that year.

SSG Mest asks to visit the PATCH troop compartments below deck. "We used to call this 'Cattle Country' down here" he reminisces. The visitors begin to appreciate the hard hats when heads bang against low-slung ducts carrying dehumidified air to all parts of the ship.

"Now I know I've been here before," Mest says. "That peculiar funky smell you get on all troop ships is still noticeable down here."

"I lived on this vessel for 21 days during a trip from Seattle to Korea by way of Yokohama and Okinawa back in 1958. We ran through a large school of whales and things got a little bumpy. They gave us a 3-day shore leave in Yokohama but at least we had a whole week's leave in Okinawa."

"We bitched a lot during those crossings but it really wasn't a bad way to travel. I would like to have made a crossing with my

wife but it doesn't look like I'll ever get a chance to do it now."

**Then and Now.** First Sergeant Browning Thomas made two trips on the PATCH. "I rode down here in 'Cattle Country' on my first trip to Germany in 1962 and it was a real experience," he says as he sits on one of the four-tiered bunks. The mattress covers are clean and there's a yellow lifejacket on each bunk. "My wife was with me on the return trip from Germany in 1965 and traveling cabin class was great."

"We ran into one hell of a storm on New Year's Eve and it really banged things up down in the hold. And was it cold! Going down the coast of Newfoundland the ship was completely covered with a sheet of ice." But I would really prefer going by ship.

"True, it probably costs a lot less to go by air but consider this: Leaving your old assignment is usually hectic. You clear quarters and run around clearing post. If you happen to be on the West Coast and you're going to Europe there's that cross-country drive; you're bushed by the time you climb aboard the airplane. Then you're at your new assignment approximately 12 hours later. When we traveled by ship a person at least had time to relax and unwind. You also made some lifetime friends during the voyage. Frankly, the idea of strapping myself into an aluminum cocoon and flying at 40,000 feet is just not my idea of the best way to get there."

Leaving the troop compartment the former passengers pause in one of the troop messhalls. Sitting at an empty table they laugh about hazards of eating while the ship was fighting a heavy sea. Staff Sergeant Leonard W. Olson recalls the main hazard: "When the vessel was pitching and rolling your tray had a habit of sliding to the other end of the table. What you had to worry about most was someone

getting sick and barfing in your tray." He also remembers some of the guys getting sick while pulling KP down there.

He made only one crossing by ship, to Germany on the RANDALL in 1957. "While I didn't have the misfortune of pulling KP I did have the good fortune of being assigned to the ration detail. That was a pretty good deal because we didn't have to stand in those long chow lines, and because we worked with the ship's crew we had an easier time getting to the PX."

On the subject of long lines, one of the NCOs remembered a game they used to play: About an hour before chow time six or seven buddies would line up at a stairwell that didn't lead down to the messhall. Others seeing the line would join in what they thought was the chow line before it got too long. Soon the line would snake clear around the deck. The original group would casually walk away and get into the real chow line, which was quite a bit shorter.

Olson remembers a soldier jumping overboard as the RANDALL was nearing Bremerhaven. "We lost a half-day fishing him out of the water and getting underway again. That soldier spent the rest of the trip in the brig."

Upon completion of a tour in Germany Olson and his family were booked for return passage aboard the SS UNITED STATES (soldiers and their dependents also travelled aboard regular U.S. maritime passenger vessels before all were taken out of scheduled passenger service) - but she was removed from service and they flew home instead.

Another member of the group, Chief Warrant Officer Lloyd Evarts, made what he considers a memorable but unhappy trip to Germany aboard BUCKNER.

"That was back in December 1960. I had concurrent travel





Seattle and San Francisco phone books are found in purser's office.



Lifejackets and clean mattress covers remain on troop bunks below.



SFC Gerald Darling finds bit of history inscribed on troop bunk.

and we were booked on BUCKNER. But while I was home on leave President Eisenhower banned dependent travel to Europe to stem the gold flow. The BUCKNER was the first large troopship to leave New York after the ban was implemented. We sailed a few days before Christmas and you've never seen a group of unhappier people, especially considering the fact there were some dependents on board who already had firm commitments for housing."

The vessel originally named for Admiral E. W. Eberle was renamed in memory of Lieutenant General Simon B. Buckner, a 1908 graduate of West Point who was killed in action June 18, 1945 while commanding the Tenth Army on Okinawa.

Like some of her sister ships the BUCKNER participated in Operation GYROSCOPE and in the Berlin buildup. She also transported 2,000 members of the 1st Cavalry Division's 2d Brigade to Vietnam in August 1965. She was placed in the Reserve Fleet in 1970.

**Remember When?** "As a bandsman, I've either been on most of these vessels or played them in or out of port," says Sergeant First Class Gerald M. Darling. "While I was assigned to three ports of embarkation I saw most of them come and go."

SFC Darling remembers a trip to Yokohama aboard the USS MANN and has a copy of the ship's newspaper, the **Mann U Script** dated June 17, 1954. The paper carried stories of the Army-McCarthy hearings; a concert given by former President Harry S Truman and James C. Petrillo, president of the AFL American Federation of Musicians; a meeting between President Eisenhower and British Prime Minister Winston Churchill; and a news report of the House of Representatives rejecting a move to deny American farm surpluses to U.S. allies who con-

ducted trade with Communist-controlled countries.

On the sports page Philadelphia Phillies' Catcher Smokey Burgess was leading Brooklyn Dodger catcher Roy Campanella in the National League All-Star baseball poll while Ray Boone of the Detroit Tigers was ahead of George Kell of the Chicago White Sox for third base position in the American League.


Another member of the group, Sergeant First Class Joe Clark, also sailed aboard the MANN. "I rode the MANN three times: to Korea in 1957, and to the States and back to Japan with my family in 1958. We really enjoyed the ship. I have a son in the Army and I wonder if he'll ever get to sail on one.

By now the tugboat has returned to take the group back to shore. All agreed it's cheaper and more efficient to move troops and dependents by air but they sure wish they could go by troopship again.

Will the ships ever sail again? Kenneth W. Fritsche superintendent of the fleet, puts it like this: "All the transports and 133 other vessels are in a retention status. We can keep them here forever, and if the Department of Defense ever calls for them they could be on the high seas again within a matter of weeks. So I don't really consider the vessels as being 'dead' but rather in a state of suspended animation.

"We do have 74 vessels that have been slated to be sold as scrap; that group will never sail again."

As the tug draws away from the line of silent ships seagulls wheel gracefully overhead, hurling what could be mocking shrieks at the tethered ladies. Higher overhead the engines of a jetliner add their own obscenity.

In response the ladies' steel gangplanks groan in defiance. 

## MYTH DEBUNKED

The story that General George S. ("Blood and Guts") Patton of World War II fame gave all his salary to charity has been around for a long time and has even been noted as fact in documentary films.

But the general's son, Major General George S. Patton, says it's not true. In a letter to Patton Museum curator John Campbell MG Patton says, "My old man always took his pay. This is a big legend."

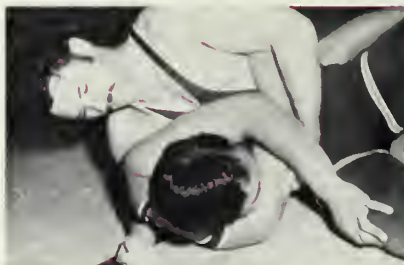
Campbell questioned MG Patton about the tale because he received many inquiries about its authenticity. "We couldn't find any proof for it," Campbell says. So he asked the general's son, a former Fort Knox Armor School Assistant Commandant now serving in Germany. Campbell says he doesn't know how the story originated. But he's known it for 30 years.

## WRESTLER-COACH

As a wrestler Second Lieutenant Thomas R. McLean is a man to be reckoned with. He has 10 years experience in Greco-Roman Freestyle wrestling--as participant, coach and referee.

McLean, assigned to Battery A, Headquarters Command, Fort Bliss, Tex., is serving as Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Officer at Fort Bliss' Half-way House. Now he's forming a club on post so a tournament can be conducted to qualify club members for regional Amateur Athletic Union competition. The lieutenant prefers Greco-Roman to American collegiate style due to the great rules differences between American collegiate and international wrestling. As with boxing it's hard for American participants to go by one set of rules through most of the competitive year, then change to a new set of rules when competition enters the international phase.

McLean is good man to promote the sport--he's a full-



ly qualified member of the wrestling referees' association. Tom started his wrestling career in 1963 as a junior high student in California, and continued during his collegiate career at the University of Oregon. A former high school coach in the Eugene, Ore., school system, he's also holder of the brown belt in judo. Adjustment between the two sports is relatively easy, he finds, because many of the moves are similar.

## HORSE SENSE

Major Bernie Young of the Air Combat Directorate of MASSTER (Modern Army Selected Systems Test, Evaluation and Review) at Fort Hood, Tex., has begun traveling to work the way his father did--by horseback.

MAJ Young's father was an officer in the old horse Cavalry but it's not tradition and rather the gasoline shortage that inspired MAJ Young to saddle up his horse, Red, and take the 6-mile trip from his house to his office atop Radar



Hill on West Fort Hood. Red, a half-Appaloosa, half-quarter-horse gelding, makes the hilly trek in less than an hour. "I had always thought about riding to work," says MAJ Young, "but it wasn't until the gasoline shortage that I decided to do it. My truck gets about 8 miles per gallon but old Red can do about 100 miles on a single \$1-bale of coastal bermuda hay.

## ARCTIC ATHLETES

Fort Richardson, Alaska, will be swarming with athletes--more than 1,100 of them--all participants in the 1974 Arctic Winter Games (AWG) to be held in the Anchorage area March 3-10. Military personnel as well as qualified civilian residents will compete on teams representing Alaska in 16 events. The competitors will be housed at Camp Carroll, the Army National Guard training area on Fort Richardson.

This will be the third AWG. The first took place in Yellowknife in Canada's Northwest Territories in 1970, the second in Whitehorse, Yukon Territory, in 1972. The AWG international competition enables northern athletes to improve their skills against athletes of similar backgrounds and abilities. The games also strengthen mutual understanding and friendship among people from areas north of the 60th parallel. The games also offer opportunities for United States Army Alaska (USARAL) members--military, civilian employees, and the dependents of both--to get involved in sports activities with people from three Canadian provinces and throughout Alaska. The games include archery, badminton, basketball, boxing, curling, figure skating, hockey, judo, modified biathlon, indoor shooting at targets with sporting rifles, cross-country skiing, snowshoeing, table tennis, volleyball, wrestling and six Arctic native sports.

Anyone living in Alaska for at least 6 months prior to the opening of the games is eligible. There is no entry



fee. Housing and feeding costs are provided by the state, City of Anchorage, and a special civilian sports appropriation from Congress.

At the 1972 games in Whitehorse, Alaskans earned 19 gold, silver and bronze medals. The award ceremonies were conducted in fashion similar to the Olympics.

## SCORING A FIRST

When Private First Class Dawn Beeks was assigned to a formerly all-male training area 30 miles from the Czech-slovak border last summer she had no idea she would be spending her off-duty time to become a modern-day Annie Oakley. After all, the 19-year-old enlisted woman never not in any type of rifle or pistol competition before going to Grafenwoehr. She began shooting quite by accident and recently became the first military woman at Grafenwoehr to win the German Bronze Schuetzenschnur (Shooting Medal), according to German Army officials making the presentation, below.

To win the award she had to shoot in scoring trials with the German rifle and machine gun. The requirement to qualify with the standard weapon for her military service branch was waived because her branch--the Women's Army Corps--has no assigned weapons.

Before shooting for the German Marksmanship Cord she had already qualified on her own initiative off-duty with the U.S. Army's .45 caliber pistol at the Grafenwoehr ranges, where she won the U.S. Army's Sharpshooter badge. "That was really what got me started," she states. "It was fun."



## RECRUITER-COACH

Ken Carlson, an Army station commander and recruiter at the Iron Mountain, Mich., Recruiting Station, has interested and enlisted many young men and women in the Army.

Ken Carlson is assistant football coach at Norway High School, Norway, Mich., where his enthusiasm and coaching skills have helped the Norway Knights win a conference title this year.

Will the real Ken Carlson please stand up?

Actually Sergeant First Class Ken Carlson is both men. A couple of years ago the Norway High head coach, Gene Melchiori, heard of SFC Carlson's passion for football and asked the recruiter if he would be interested in coaching the Knights' defensive team. Norway's 1973 championship shows somebody's been doing something right.



Originally from Minocqua, Wis., SFC Carlson was an All-State gridder during high school and seven seasons for the Army; he was on the All-Army Football Team in 1964 and played ball in Europe and Korea on his duty tours. He has also been stationed in Vietnam and at Fort Sheridan, Ill. Now stationed in Iron Mountain, he's continuing to serve the Army and the community simultaneously in his joint effort as recruiter and coach.

## \$20,000 VRB—"WE DO"

Steve and Betty Geerlings had a Merry Christmas last

month--about \$20,000 worth. How do a couple of newlyweds come by such a nice Christmas gift? Well, for starters, the fact they're married to each other has something to do with it, along with the fact they're both in the Army. They both reenlisted December 7 a week after they both made Specialist 5 on the same day. Combining their VRBs is how the newlyweds came by such a nice Christmas gift. The Geerlings are both assigned to Headquarters Company, U.S. Army Medical Department activity, Fort Jackson, S.C. and both work at Moncrief Army Hospital. Hospital Commander Colonel Lawrence Singer administered the oath of reenlistment.

## WAC PIONEERS

Private Susan Schionning is enrolled as the first Wac in a formerly all-male Airplane Repairman Course at the Army Transportation School, Fort Eustis, Va. Upon graduation, the 18-year-old Wac will be qualified to make maintenance inspections of the U8, U21 or ULA Army transport planes.



Another innovative Wac is Private First Class Linda Harden who's now an armorer in Support Company, U.S. Army Garrison, Fort Wainwright, Alaska. The 22-year-old Wac took top female honors in her Quartermaster AIT and when a vacancy developed, she applied. Firearms have always been a hobby for Linda; she owns weapons and hunts frequently. How's her job? "Handling and cleaning weapons is easy for me," she says. "Meeting security standards is what I find challenging."

**F**OR THE BENEFIT of younger folks, during World War II the “battle taxi” was any vehicle scrounged up to get the infantry to where it was happening.

The armored personnel carrier was a simple tactical necessity—at least for the armored Infantryman. With three battalions of tanks and three battalions of infantry in an armored division, there had to be some way for the Infantry to keep up with the tanks. So the legs climbed aboard trucks, armored cars, half-tracks and, towards the end of the war, older turretless tanks.

By the end of the war the M18 *Hellcat*, a tracked tank destroyer, was modified into the M39 utility vehicle and used as an open-roofed infantry carrier. The M39 became the great granddaddy of a long line of true armored personnel carriers or APCs—the M44, M75, M59 and finally the M113.

For nearly 30 years, the U.S. Army has used the armored personnel carrier essentially as a battle taxi—an armored boxcar designed to give Infantrymen a relatively safe ride to an objective where they would dismount and fight.

The Germans, based on their World War II experience, see things a little differently and their tactical doctrine has influenced the United States Army. That’s why serious consideration is now being given to the MICV—the Mechanized Infantry Combat Vehicle—a machine from which the Infantry can fight while mounted.

Unfortunately, some old legs and tankers don’t necessarily understand the reason for a machine like the MICV and think it’s a redundant piece of gear. “If you want an armored fighting vehicle,” says the old tanker, “use a tank.”

But that’s not the point. It’s a matter of tactics. In Russia during World War II, the Germans

# BATTLE TAXI OR MICV?

Barney Halloran





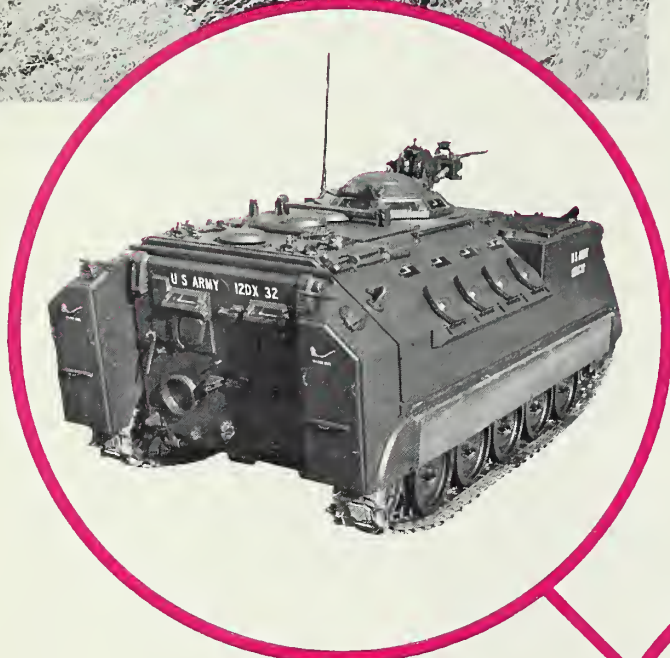
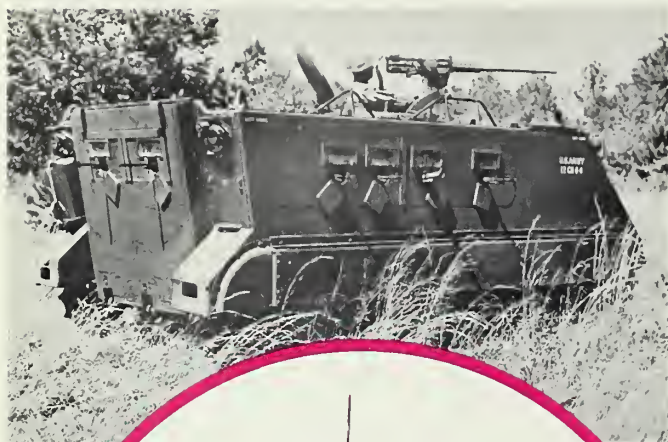


found their mechanized infantry was best able to support fast-moving tank forces by firing from moving or stationary armored personnel carriers. The mechanized infantry dismounted only if it had to.

The Soviets picked up the idea and by the end of the 50s had converted their open-roofed BTR-50 armored personnel carriers into covered BTR-50s with firing ports bored through the bulkheads for the infantry inside.

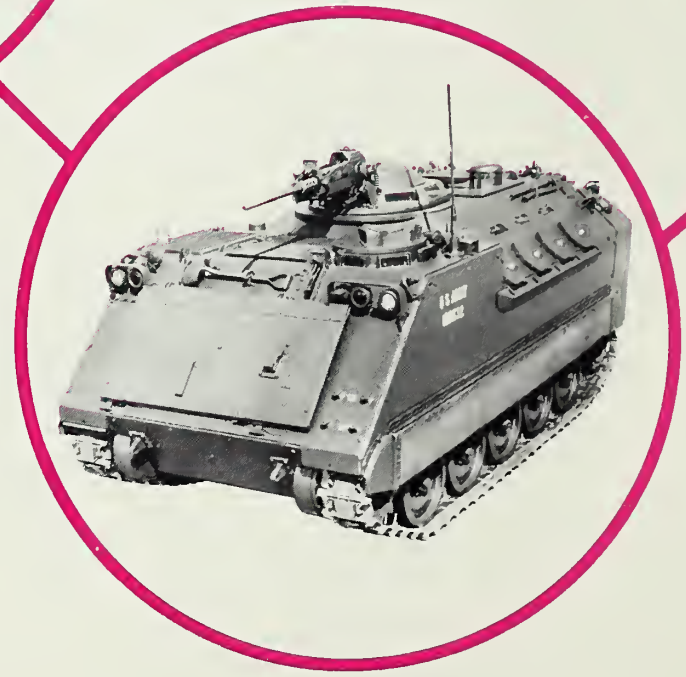
In 1967 the Soviets introduced the BMP-76. Carrying a crew of three plus eight infantrymen, this new carrier is built on essentially the same chassis as their PT-76 amphibious tank. The new APC has eight water- and gas-tight firing ports and eight telescopes for the infantrymen inside. It was also designed to swim but unlike the amphibious tank—which uses water jet propulsion—it dog-paddles with its tracks.

The German, Soviet and Warsaw Pact countries aren't alone in using mechanized infantry combat vehicles; France actually began equipping her mechanized forces with one—the AMX-VCI—in 1958, a



A MICV built in 1965, right, by Pacific Car and Foundry was considered before the Army chose FMC Corporation, builders of the original M113, to build the MICV.

The M113 "Porcupine," top, looking like a carpenter's idea of a MICV, eventually evolved into the product improved M113A1PI, above and right.





few years before the Germans. In the original VCIs each infantryman had his own firing port but in later vehicles the ports have been eliminated.

**Baby Tanks?** The old tanker may be willing to concede firing ports but what about the cannon the infantry wants to mount on its MICVs? "After all," says the old treadhead, "those things are supposed to transport infantry, not fight tanks. Besides, those 20- and 30mm beanshooters can't make a dent in a Ruskie tank anyhow."

Well, said, tread, but there's a bona fide reason for the cannon. It's a well-known fact the combined tank strength of the Soviet Union and Warsaw Pact countries far outnumbers the tanks available to NATO and Soviet tank spearheads would be heavy with mechanized infantry. Those NATO tanks would have more than enough to keep them busy with all those low-slung Soviet tanks coming at them. So what's to stop all those BMP-76s and all their cousins?

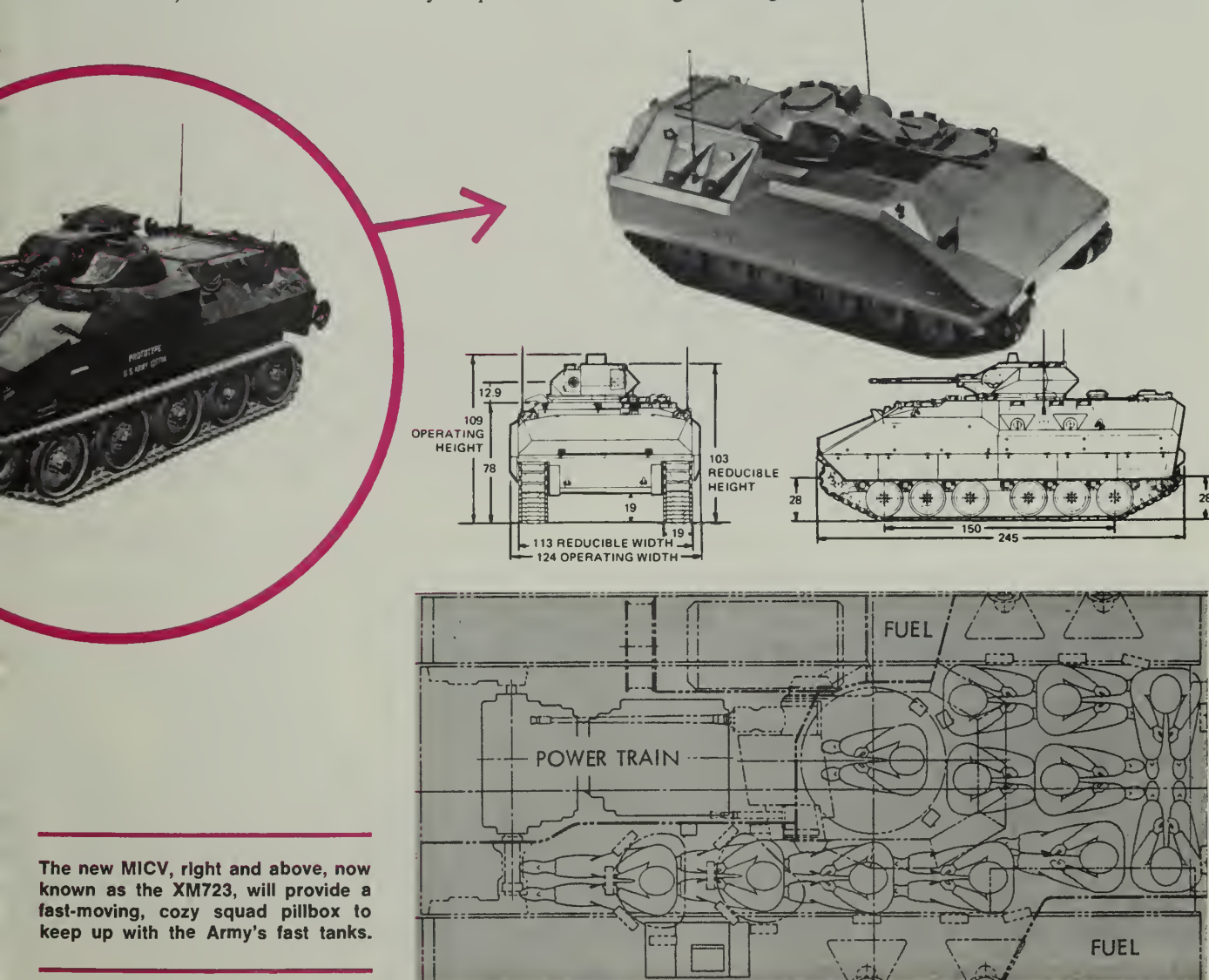
The obvious answer is APCs armed with cannon. After all, the BMPs aren't exactly helpless. Cur-

rent BMP-76s are armed with a rotatable turret carrying a 76mm low pressure gun firing a fin-stabilized hollow charge round that leaves the tube with a muzzle velocity somewhere in the neighborhood of 1,000 meters per second. Right of the main gun is a 7.62mm machinegun and over the main gun is a Sagger guided missile launcher.

The way to stop these buggers is to punch them out of action while they're still far out and force the infantry to dismount. But to get through the armor plate even on the older BTR-50Ps with their 45 degree, 14mm-thick front plate means you need a cannon.

**Enter the MICV.** Several years ago the U.S. Army began experimenting with the idea of a MICV. An M113 personnel carrier was cut up and modified to make the basic box look more like a slope-sided MICV. A gun station was added for a 20mm cannon, additional armor was welded on and other modifications were made.

The idea was sensible, but the lightweight APC began acting like a submarine in the swimming pool



The new MICV, right and above, now known as the XM723, will provide a fast-moving, cozy squad pillbox to keep up with the Army's fast tanks.

and the suspension, cooling, driveline and engine refused to haul around all the extra weight of additional armor, ammo and weapons. Reliability and durability went down the drain. But more important, the product-improved M113 disguised as a MICV just couldn't keep up with the tanks. It couldn't handle the same terrain nor make the same speed. The idea was valid but the machine wasn't.

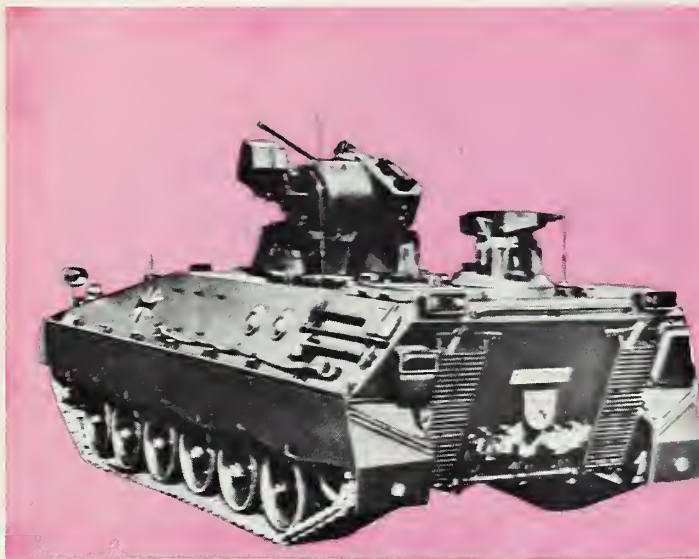
**New Design.** The answer seems to be a new MICV designed from scratch to match the performance of the tanks it's supposed to operate with. Two test rigs began testing last month. The second phase of development and operational testing will begin—if all goes well—sometime in December 1974. That means the third and final phase of operational and development testing should begin about October 1977. The last stage of testing will be run on low-rate initial production models.

The MICV is scheduled to weigh in at 40,000

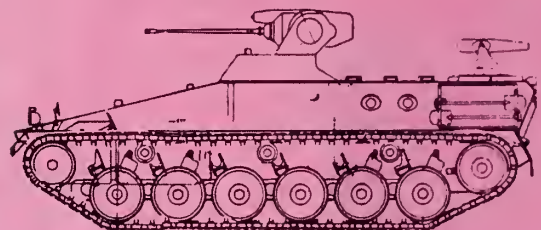
pounds combat-loaded and be capable of 46 mph on land and 6 mph in the water. Its 903-cubic-inch diesel powerplant will deliver 22.5 horses to the ton, which means 450 gross horse.

Inside, the gunner, driver, commander and mounted squad will be protected by aluminum armor overhead and have the benefit of spaced laminate aluminum armor all around. For visibility the driver will have four periscopes, the commander six, the gunner six more—including stabilized sights—and six squad members will have scopes for delivering fire outside. Unfortunately, air conditioning is not available; forced air will have to do.

To get to where the action is, ground pressure on the combat-loaded MICV has been kept to 7 pounds per square inch. It will be able to cross a 100-inch wide trench, climb a 3-foot vertical wall or a 60-degree slope. Newly placed fuel tanks will give the XM723 a cruising range of 300 miles.



The Federal Republic of Germany's new Marder features two remote-controlled weapons—a 20mm cannon and 7.62mm machine gun—and four firing ports.



Marder

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### Not To Be Left Out

The idea of mounted infantry fighting from armored personnel carriers has finally caught on. The development of new hardware at home and overseas now requires a reappraisal of traditional infantry training and tactics. It's time for the infantry to come in out of the cold.

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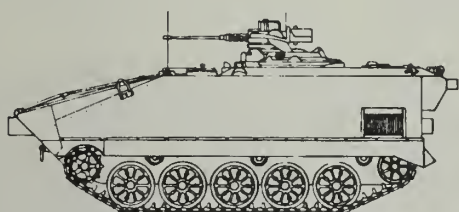
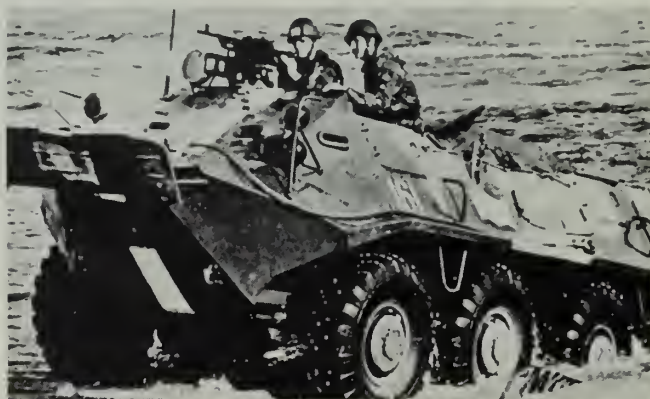


The Army hasn't decided whether to mount a 20- or 30mm cannon in the fully traversable turret but the secondary armament will be a coaxial 7.62mm machine gun. Regardless of the caliber of the main gun, there will be plenty of room for main gun ammo and small caliber stuff.

And just in case anybody feels like shooting the breeze, the XM723 is designed to carry five interphones, an AN/VRC 47 and an AN/VRC 46.

The MICV is designed for a new kind of infantry tactics. The name of the game is to climb aboard and roll with as much speed available over the objective, defeating enemy forces with highly maneuverable armor-protected firepower. Dismounted operations are called for only when the enemy can't be defeated any other way. Remember, the MIC is not "just a battle taxi."

This Soviet-built BTR-60P eight-wheeled personnel carrier comes in both open- and closed-top versions. It's designed to complement both the newer BMP and older tracked BTR-50s.



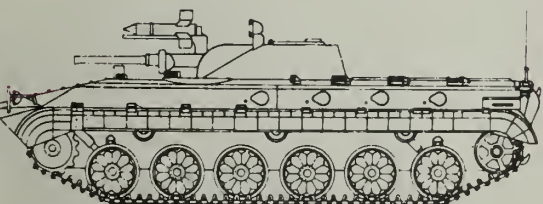
AMX-10 P

The French AMX-10P debuted in 1972. With its 20mm cannon and 7.62 machine gun, it stands 2.5 meters tall, swims and can hit 40 mph on improved roads.

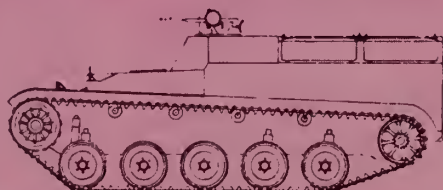


The older French AMX-VC1 was introduced in 1958 as the first true MICV. The non-swimmer was lightly armed and carried a crew of three plus nine infantrymen. This gas-burner can do close to 40 mph on the road.

The Soviet BMP-76 mounting a 76mm low-pressure gun and Sagger antitank missile is a MICV to take seriously. Its low profile of under 2 meters makes it hard to hit as does its estimated road speed of approximately 40 mph.



BMP-76



AMX-VC1



Attaches get together often although it's mostly business even when dancing with a fellow attache's wife or, as below, an American wife dining with the Russians and Red Chinese.

# THE ATTACHE

## DIPLOMAT IN UNIFORM

COL Stanley M. Ulanoff, USAR



**M**ENTION military attache duty and watch the reaction. Eyes light up or get that far-away look as visions of foreign intrigue and adventure claw at the imagination: dark-haired mysterious women in trench coats passing information in sidewalk cafes by day and by night an endless round of glittering cocktail parties and formal balls as heavy-accented men whisper secrets in each other's ears.

It's true. Military attaches

COLONEL STANLEY M. ULANOFF, USAR, is Professor of Marketing at Boruch College of the City University of New York. During 1972 active duty for training with Headquarters, U.S. Army Europe he visited Defense Attaches at U.S. Embassies in northern Europe and the United Kingdom.

of all nations do have an intelligence function. They are collectors of military information but seldom if ever do they get involved in James Bondish adventures—social functions yes; pulling wet suits over their mess dress, no.

As a member of the embassy staff or country team the military attache's principal duty is that of military advisor to the ambassador. The attache is responsible for accomplishing whatever the ambassador requires of him. These requirements differ, of course, from ambassador to ambassador.

As for social functions our Defense Attache to Burma, Colonel Archie B. Summers, reported that

in the first 11 months of his assignment he and his wife were invited to more than 260 cocktail parties, receptions and dinners. But that's a rare exception and certainly not the rule. The Assistant Army Attache in London and his wife, for example, still attend three or four social functions a week and reciprocate by entertaining twice a month on an official level.

The military attache today is the successor to a long line of tradition and history. For centuries ambassadors dealt with military matters. They were involved in the settling of border disputes, concluding military alliances and collecting military intelligence on their host's



armed forces. French diplomat Francois de Callieres, who wrote *On the Manner of Negotiating with Princes* in the early 1600s, was convinced ambassadors should be professional soldiers or that the ambassador have a military advisor on his staff to:

"Inform himself exactly of the state of the military forces both on land and sea, of the number and strength of fortified places, whether they are always kept in a high state of efficiency and well supplied with ammunition, of the condition of the sea ports of his vessels of war, and of his arsenals, of the number of troops which he can put into the field at once, both of cavalry and of infantry without stripping his fortresses bare of their garrisons."

For many years some of the functions of the military attache were performed by officers called "observers." They were often assigned as civilian members of the embassy staff or sent without diplomatic accreditation. The practice of exchanging permanent, officially accredited military attaches only began in Europe during the first half of the nineteenth century. The United States, however, continued to send temporary attaches only for specific missions.

The attache's duties haven't changed much since 1878 when a U.S. Naval attache wrote:

Each of the great nations of Europe keeps permanently attached to its embassies and legations, at the principal foreign capitals, one or more military officers . . . known as military (or naval) attaches . . . All of the privileges and courtesies extended to the diplomatic corps as a body are also extended to the military attaches . . . The duties of these officers . . . are to keep their own governments always informed of the course of military affairs and the military strength of the countries to which they are accredited. For this purpose they are . . . invited . . . to reviews, to annual maneuvers and camps, to certain drills, and inspections, etc. They subscribe to the military newspapers and periodicals, and they have . . . a wide acquaintance among the army officers in the capitals where they are stationed. From all these sources they

keep themselves constantly informed upon military affairs, and promptly transmit to their own governments any changes in the organization, strength, armament etc. of the army. They also keep the ambassador informed in general of these changes and are expected to be sufficiently familiar with the military system of the country where they are stationed to be able to state at any time its resources in men and arms in a military emergency. Their reports in detail are sent home to the minister of war . . . Thus the military attaches permanently stationed at the embassies, and familiar with the language and all the details of the military organization, keep their governments constantly informed of the course of military affairs . . . .

The first official American attache was Navy Commander Francis M. Ramsey who was assigned to the American Legation in London in 1852 as an ordnance observer. Six years later the Army sent three officers to Vienna, Constantinople and St. Petersburg as observers of the Russo-Turkish War. The Navy assigned its first permanent attache in 1882—interesting because it wasn't until 1888 that Congress authorized the assignment of military and naval attaches to our diplomatic missions. The following year the U.S. Army Attache System was established.

In 1965 the separate Army, Navy and Air Force attache organizations were consolidated into a single Defense Attache System as a major directorate of the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA).

#### **Not "For Officers Only."**

The Defense Attache System (DAS) is a small elite force. DAS current strength totals 628 of which 267 are enlisted personnel. The Army's contribution to the system is the largest, numbering 252—124 officers, 37 warrant officers, and 91 enlisted members.

Social functions, as well, are not "for officers only." Enlisted men assigned to attache duty sometimes get involved, too. Air Force Senior Master Sergeant Buell James, a veteran of attache assignments in

Israel, Czechoslovakia, Canada, Morocco, and now the Netherlands, said that "like the attaches, we are expected to entertain, especially behind the Iron Curtain. In small posts we go to all of the social functions with the attaches. At large posts, in some cases we do, some cases we don't." SMSG James' wife has accompanied him on all of his embassy tours of duty.

Enlisted personnel are generally involved in administrative and operational tasks, all of which are performed by the men regardless of branch of service. Thus a Navy Yeoman might be working for a Defense Attache (DATT) who is an Army officer.

Administrative duties vary from station to station, depending upon the size and complexity of the station and the amount of support furnished by the State Department Embassy staff.

Regardless of their previous training and experience, all enlisted soldiers, sailors, marines and airmen assigned to the Defense Attache System take the same training—an 8-week course at the Defense Intelligence School. The program is divided into two equal phases. The first half is the Attache Staff Operations Course which, among other things, deals with DIA correspondence and the background of the Defense Attache System. Phase two deals with technical subjects such as communications.

Volunteers for attache duty are accepted from among E-5s and above. While the Army has attache career fields for warrant officers (961A) and enlisted members (71S) the other Services do not. The Air Force generally does not allow consecutive tours, but service on attache duty every other tour is possible. Sailors, however, rarely get a repeat assignment.

Although the Army does offer an attache career, regulations prevent warrant officers and enlisted

members from serving overseas for more than 7 consecutive years. While waivers have been granted, most career people return to attache duty overseas following an intervening assignment. None of the Services have an attache career track for officers.

**Social Circuit.** The diplomatic social whirl can be enjoyable but it's an important part of the job. Wives play an extremely important role since invitations are always addressed to the attache and his wife.

Wives' participation in social functions is purely voluntary—officially—but highly desirable, and according to some almost as important as language ability. Attache wives are also usually enthusiastic and throw themselves into entertaining to support and supplement their husbands' mission. Apparently they enjoy it and wouldn't have it any other way.

As one attache put it: "The wives have for the most part enjoyed the tour. For the attache the husband/wife team is very effective. Even our friends from the Eastern Bloc operate as husband/wife teams. I've never known a bachelor attache from a 'curtain' country."

Wives also entertain their opposite numbers at luncheons while their husbands are on duty at the embassy and sometimes act as guides for visiting VIPs. According to Colonel Summers, the round of social affairs gives his wife an opportunity to "wear all the clothes she's been buying for years and didn't have any place to wear."

Some attaches' wives go through the Defense Intelligence Agency School's orientation on protocol and entertaining. They are trained on a voluntary, classroom space-available basis whenever possible in the language of the host nation, along with their husbands, prior to leaving the States.

While a wife and family are equally important in posts behind the Iron Curtain, the emphasis is a little different. According to Lieutenant Colonel Hugo Matson, a former Assistant Army Attache to

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## Diplomat in Uniform

(Continued)

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Moscow, there is much less participation in social activities. "Attache life in the Soviet Union is very confining for our people. Opportunity for movement is very difficult, personal life is restricted and there is a close scrutiny of all activities."

**Top Level.** Attaches work at the highest levels of the host government. While their meetings with kings, queens, presidents, prime ministers and other chiefs of state are rather infrequent, our attaches in the United Kingdom, for example, are presented to the Queen and Royal Family at annual diplomatic receptions and at palace garden parties. The custom of presenting military attaches to the royal family or chief of state is common in many countries.

On the other hand, in Iron Curtain countries, relations have been strictly formal. In the Soviet Union, for example, the Army attache is generally invited only to formal affairs—the May Day parade or the anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution parade on November 7th. He may see new military equipment on May Day or November 7th but more often than not he will find

road blocks in his path as he tries to "observe."

**Living Abroad.** The United States Government has provided adequate quarters, medical care, dependent education, shopping and recreational facilities at Stateside military establishments and in overseas areas where large numbers of military families reside. But generally speaking, although the assignment is almost always to the capital city or seat of government, most attaches find themselves far removed from American living conditions.

Sometimes the attache's quarters come furnished; some attaches furnish their own, and others use Government furniture quaintly referred to as "late Quartermaster."

Educational facilities for dependent children may vary considerably. An assistant attache serving in the Netherlands was particularly enthusiastic about dependent education provided for his three sons. In France another assistant attache chose to enter his children in the regular French public schools system although he felt there were adequate American and English schools in the Paris area.

Typically, high school-age children might have to go to an Army-operated school hundreds of miles distant, or the attache might have to pay to send his children to private schools.

As for medical care, where U.S. Government facilities are not available, embassy personnel use local doctors and hospitals. With rare exceptions adequate medical care is normally available in the nation's capital city. In emergencies the Air Force's Military Airlift Command can transport patients to the nearest major American medical facility overseas or even to the United States.

Despite the inconveniences, uncertainties and wide range of lifestyle adjustments required, attaches without exception express extremely positive feelings about the importance of their jobs and the opportunities for themselves and their families to travel, to observe and to participate in another culture.



"... and last, I resolve that if I break any of these resolutions, I won't sweat it."



OVERLORD—code name for the World War II cross-Channel invasion of Normandy, the greatest amphibious operation in the history of warfare—has now received a lasting commemoration with the completion of the Overlord Embroidery.

A panorama of the war effort, the gigantic embroidery-applique designed by Ms. Sandra Lawrence literally stitches the fabric of history into a stunning display 3½ feet high and 264 feet long. Rich, vivid colors and dramatic, powerful compositions portray the hectic war years from 1940 to 1944.

Authentic material cut from military clothing of the period was pieced together over a 5-year span at the Royal School of Needlework in London.

The Overlord exhibit, sponsored by the United States Army Center of Military History, was loaned by Lord Dulverton (the Right Honorable Frederick Anthony Wills) of London for a 2-month showing in Washington, D.C. while awaiting completion of a permanent gallery in the British War Museum. Shown here are details from the epic embroidery.



French citizens watch dawn of liberation as American and British airborne troops land by parachute and glider on D-Day.

# THE OVERLORD EMBROIDERY

SP5 Ed Aber









Left, top to bottom: Allied bombers strike German coastal defenses; GEN Eisenhower talks with airborne troopers; German bombers blitz London. Center: German forces are trapped by Allied assault in Falaise Pocket. Above: U.S. bombers pound German positions near St. Lo; Allied airman return from raid; U.S. forces envelop German army in Brittany.



The Satin Brass and  
The Soldiers' Chorus of the  
U.S. Army Field Band . . .

# HORNS-A-PLenty

PFC Dan Riffenburgh



**C**ROWDPLEASERS . . . Spinetingers . . . Kings of the Highway.

The Satin Brass and Soldiers' Chorus elements of the U.S. Army Field Band on tour, singing and playing the sounds of America—from George Gershwin's "Rhapsody In Blue" to the Bill Withers hit, "Lean On Me."

A grey-haired gentleman steps up from the audience after a concert in Daytona Beach. "Are you a reporter?" he asks. "Don't you print anything bad about these guys. They're terrific."

The U.S. Army Field Band: on the road several months a year, playing big cities and small towns, open-air bandshells, high school gymnasiums and elegant concert halls; leaving tens of thousands of highway miles behind them every year, criss-crossing America.

"The local stage hands sometimes look at me incredulously," says Master Sergeant Fred Stearns, "when I say 'then after the standing ovation settles down,' but they soon become believers."

What it's about is music free of charge from American composers to the American people via the skill and talent of the U.S. Army Field Band.

People walk away from their performances with a favorable impression of the Army. Their pride in their country has been strengthened and the Field Band has again done its job.

**Family of Bands.** The Field Band, which is the official touring musical representative of the Army, can be in more than one place at the same time and very often is because it includes three major elements that can work alone or in different combinations.

These elements are The Studio Band, a jazz-oriented group; The Concert Band, the traditional Symphonic Military Band; and The Soldiers' Chorus, the 25-man "voice" of the organization. It's not unusual for the Concert Band and the Soldiers' Chorus to team up and tour a section of the country while the Studio Band is performing parallel to it in the same area, playing other cities and towns. Touring in various combina-

tions like this the 160-man strong Field Band can saturate a geographic area and reach as many people as possible.

For the Fall 1973 tour Lieutenant Colonel Hal J. Gibson, the Band's commander and conductor, decided he wanted to try something different. That something became the Satin Brass.

"While the noble, majestic, full-bodied brass section is most familiar to every music lover we felt the full spectrum of brass possibilities remained unexplored," explains LTC Gibson. Drawing on the talents of the Studio Band a new sound was created for this tour "by exploiting the complete family of brass from the tuba up through and including the piccolo trumpet. This is the ultimate in exciting brass playing . . . when orchestrated in concert with an expanded modern rhythm section we achieve a depth and dimension we consider to be unique."

**Mission.** The Field Band was first organized in 1946 at the request of General Jacob L. Devers. Called the U.S. Army Ground Forces Band until 1950, its mission was expressed in a letter from GEN Devers to then Chief Warrant Officer Chester Whiting, who was commanding officer of the Combat Infantry Band:

"I want you to organize a band that will carry into the grassroots of our country the story of our magnificent Army, its glorious tradition and achievements; and of that great symbol of American manhood—the Ground Soldier."

Since its initial concert for President Harry S. Truman at the White House in 1946 the Field Band has averaged more than 40,000 miles a year. It's made four trips abroad and played before tens of millions of people.

**Sponsorship.** At the Band's headquarters at Fort Meade, Md., months of planning and preparation go into a show before it goes on tour.

"One of my jobs," says MSG Stearns, "is to keep a file of every area of the country. Over the years we've built up a large circle of what I call 'friends of the band' nationwide. We may plan a tour a year





Clockwise, this page: One of the Band's favorite gigs, the Castle Forecourt at Walt Disney World; two stand-up hornmen exhibit their virtuosity in the spotlight; the Satin Brass bring up the French horns for "Rhapsody in Blue"; LTC Hal J. Gibson conducts the Field Band at Disney World. Opposite page: There's trouble right here in River City and these members of Soldiers' Chorus are awakening the public to it in sketch from "Music Man."





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## The Field Band—Reviews From The Field . . .

"The conducting was deft, the tempos zippy and the spirit enthusiastic. What more could one want?"

*Raleigh (N.C.) News and Observer*

"The audience didn't want to let them go, and no wonder. The Satin Brass and Soldiers' Chorus is one of the most astonishing groups

of young, strong talents to be seen in this neck of the woods in ages."

*Fayetteville (N.C.)*

Nothing they attempted was above or beyond their considerable talents . . . When one considers that all arrangements were their own and not a note was played from sheet

music the total effect becomes stunning."

*Anniston (Ala.) Star*

"Without firing a single shot a crack outfit of U.S. Army personnel held more than a thousand civilians hostage Sunday night for over 2 hours."

*Fort Myers (Fla.) News*

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or so in advance. I can go through my files of a particular region and contact these people and say, We're going to be in your area next spring; would you like to sponsor a concert?"

The Field Band by regulation cannot charge admission for its concerts and has no funds for renting concert halls. Therefore its performances must be sponsored by some group in the local community.

The sponsor's responsibility is to provide the concert site, advertise the event and print programs and tickets for the performance. In return the sponsors gain the civic prestige of providing their community with high quality free entertainment.

"No money ever changes hands," says MSG Stearns. "In fact at one site there was a wishing well set up at the door where people could toss nickels and dimes to help a local orphanage. We had to ask them to remove it because regulations are very specific about money being solicited for or at band performances."

**Charting the Tour.** The Department of Defense coordinates the touring of service bands to make sure two different service bands aren't competing with each other in one "tour area."

Once a list of proposed cities is submitted by the band approved by DA the job of contacting sponsors who requested the Field Band and those who may be interested starts in earnest.

**Advance Team.** While the band is busy ar-

ranging, rehearsing and performing concerts locally a two-man advance team heads out.

The advance team, usually made up of an officer and an NCO, goes over every inch of ground the band will cover on its tour, plotting and compiling a detailed route sheet and recording times and distances between points.

They also arrange for billeting bandmen and for dry cleaning uniforms en route. They consolidate agreements with sponsors, give them advance promotional material and examine concert sites to determine what technical support the facilities can provide. The band usually carries six microphones, a sound mixer and two large speakers on tour.

After the advance team's return all band members are given a schedule which includes dates, concert sites and billeting addresses so relatives and friends can keep in touch while the band is touring. Even so, most bandmen know they'll probably run up sizable phone bills on an extended tour.

**On the Road.** "About the third or fourth week out I start showing signs of an occupational disease we call 'touritis,'" says Specialist 6 Jerry Hanks. "This can also be complicated by 'motelerosis,' usually evidenced by such things as waking up and having to call the front desk to ask what city you're in or locking yourself out of your room three times a day. Calling home helps but it's still a temporary cure."

For the married bandmen there's another remedy. Sometimes "road fever" strikes the wives and they arrange to meet their husbands during one of the band's multiple-day stopovers.

On a typical 40-day tour the band may stay overnight at 25 locations, establishing temporary bases for 4 or 5 days from which they make day trips to nearby cities. This eases the strain of continuous "one-nighters" and gives them a chance to maintain instruments and vehicles and to get their uniforms cleaned.

"It's nice to stop living out of your suitcase for a few days," says Specialist 6 Brian McLaughlin as he stows his clothing into his motel bureau in Orlando, Fla. Below his second story window some of the band members have already hit the swimming pool.



## HORNS-A-PLENTY

(Continued)

Across the motel parking lot six bandsmen in gym shorts and track shoes jog off down a shady residential street.

"Everybody has his own way of unwinding after sitting on the bus for 5 hours," says SP6 McLaughlin.

Beside a small pond next to the motel one of the musicians has pulled up a chair and practices on his French horn, playing to a flock of wild ducks. To keep their attention he occasionally tosses a piece of bread to his audience, then continues running the scale over and over again.

Today is a travel day and there's no concert scheduled. After a 5-hour bus ride bandsmen take advantage of their free time by catching a few rays of the Florida sun, reading the newspapers for news of local nightlife or just collapsing in front of a color TV set.

In the next 4 days they'll do two concerts at Walt Disney World, one at the Lake Eola bandshell in downtown Orlando followed by a side trip to Daytona Beach for an evening concert. This is light scheduling for the Field Band—with only one concert a day, returning each night to the same motel.

The bus rides back are filled with talk of splitting the cost of taxi rides to check out local eateries and of sending out for pizzas to eat while watching a football game on television. One bandsmen is trying to work up enthusiasm for a late-night swim while another is totally oblivious to it all, listening to his favorite tapes through a set of headphones.

**Professionals.** Field Band members carry impressive musical credentials. Many have degrees from outstanding universities and conservatories of music while others have paid their dues with years of professional experience. Most of the bandsmen enlisted specifically for the band, though some enter from the

ranks. Not surprisingly, the band has a high reenlistment rate but slots do occasionally open up.

Civilians can find out about vacancies through their local recruiter and active Army personnel can inquire through their commanders. Persons who desire to join the band when an opening is confirmed are invited to send a tape recording to Fort Meade. If the band is interested, the next step is a personal audition, which may take place at its headquarters or, if more convenient, while it is on tour.

To attract the best musicians and singers, the Field Band offers Specialist 6 stripes as its entry grade. The Army also provides them with instruments while they're in the band and provides cleaning for their uniforms on the road.

Perhaps more important in keeping up morale is another compensation that the band receives: applause. The empathy and enthusiasm the band generates consistently wins them standing ovations from their audiences. Having once heard its members play you will readily see why the U.S. Army Field Band has never played a concert without receiving a standing ovation.

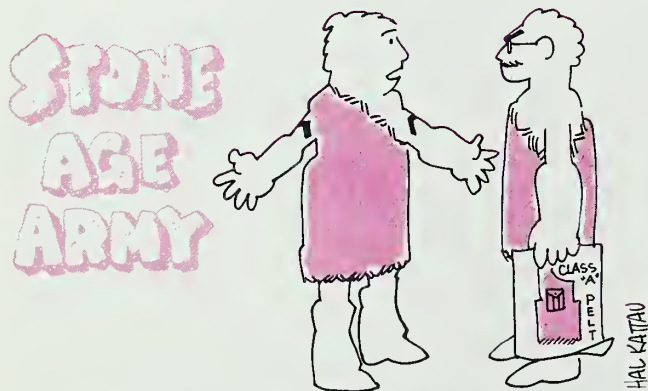
"We played a high school once—I believe it was in Illinois—and the kids were really getting into it. They came up in front of the stage and were dancing, just enjoying themselves," relates Chief Warrant Officer Donald Flewell, conductor of the Studio Band and technical director of the Fall 1973 tour. "Somebody noticed that the principal was taking down names of the kids who were dancing. We told the boss (LTC Gibson) about it and at the close of the program he said, 'We've thoroughly enjoyed ourselves here today and you're a wonderful audience. And now, how about a big hand for your principal for letting us get together here today? The kids gave him a loud round of applause and you should've seen the guy . . . he was speechless. You can bet none of those kids got in trouble over that.'"

It's this sort of feeling for its audiences that makes a Field Band concert an enjoyable and exciting event. You can't help getting the feeling these guys really enjoy what they're doing and want to share the experience with you.

**Spring Tour.** At this writing the Satin Brass and Soldiers' Chorus has just completed the "Sing Out for America" show through the Southeastern states and into Puerto Rico.

In April and May 1974 the Concert Band and Soldiers' Chorus plan to tour the North Central States together. The Studio Band is scheduled for the same area, bringing their audiences a new show, "Jazz: A Great American Heritage." They'll be performing in 13 states: Montana, Wyoming, North and South Dakota, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Ohio, West Virginia and Michigan.

If you're near any of the cities where they're appearing, it would be worth the effort to see and hear the "Kings of the Highway."



"But why design pockets in uniforms if they have to stay buttoned and you're not allowed to use them?"





Harbor craft crewmen begin marine operations careers at Fort Eustis. Here tugboat crewmen heaves line for tie-up to barge.

For the Army's  
vessel crewmen it's

## STEADY AS SHE GOES

MSG Nat Dell

**W**HEN Specialist 5 James R. Luttrell tells you his Army job is as master of a 45-foot boat he isn't putting you on. When he tells you his crew consists of three or four other soldiers including a first sergeant—sort of—that's not a figment of his imagination either.

SP5 Luttrell is the skipper of a 200-horsepower U.S. Army tugboat sailing out of Fort Eustis, Va. The small tugboat doesn't really do much sailing out of Fort Eustis (that's a nautical term used to identify a vessel's home port), but she does a lot of steaming on the James River hard by Fort Eustis. The tugboat moves small nonpropelled craft

in the harbor and performs other utility chores.

One of several enlisted skippers at Eustis, Luttrell is assigned to the 73d Transportation Company (floating craft), 11th Transportation Battalion, which has the mission of supporting marine training activities at the Transportation School and Center.

The 24-year-old skipper's journey to the wheelhouse of an Army tugboat was a roundabout one. He enlisted for training as an Army Diver and was trained at the Navy Diving School, San Diego, Calif. Assigned to the Diving and Vessel Section at Eustis, he first worked on a floating pile-driver but he always steered a course for a berth as master of his own vessel. "I became the First Mate aboard one of the tugs and studied on my own time while learning the ropes," he recalls. After passing the required written and operational tests he received a certificate to operate harborcraft and inland water vessels.

Luttrell's crew includes a Boatswain—normally the senior noncommissioned officer on a vessel whose skipper is a commissioned officer or warrant officer. The Boatswain performs duties similar to those handled by a First Sergeant. Also on the crew are a Chief Engineer, who like the Boatswain is a Specialist 5 (he could also be an NCO or a warrant officer) and an Oiler who assists the Chief Engineer.

While Luttrell reached his berth through on-the-job training (OJT) and independent study, his crew members and the crews of the nine other tugboats in the Eustis fleet received most of their training via the formal schooling and OJT.

**Careers Afloat.** Enlisted sailors start their careers as students in the Transportation School's Seaman Course (MOS 61A10). In addition to learning the finer points of painting and caring for marine equipment during the 3-week course they are taught marine terminology, rigging, water safety, watch standing, vessel deck operations, shipboard customs, shipboard firefighting, maintenance and the use of deck equipment. They also become familiar with the different vessels in the Army fleet.

The training is conducted in formal classrooms and aboard the *Neversail*, a full-scale mockup of a ship which bristles with cargo booms, lines and winches.

**A Step Up.** The students graduate from the 61A10 training to more training—the Marine Crewman's Course (MOS 61B20). In the 6-week course they learn about the effects of weather on marine operations; shipboard sanitation and first aid; maintenance of the ship's logbook and shipboard publications and duties of deck personnel. Students also receive a 6-hour block of instruction in communications, including operation of ship's radios and international code flags.

The soldier-sailors-to-be receive training in rigging and marlinespike seamanship during the previous course (*See inside front cover*) but more training is on tap. They

are taught canvas repair, the use of blocks and tackles and where earlier instructions concentrated on fiber lines they now learn the preparation and use of wire lines. Classes are conducted at the Rigging Loft and aboard the *Neversail*.

The students also receive an 11-hour block of instruction in basic pilotage. They become familiar with navigational instruments; learn the Coast Guard rules of the road for operating on the high seas and inland waters; study Mercator charts and other navigation aids.

Next come 133 hours of instruction in watercraft operations, meaning tugboats and towing equipment; the manning of single- and multiple-screw craft; rigging side and stern tows; retrieving grounded vessels; towing disabled vessels and operation of the Landing Craft, Mechanized (LCM-8). The latter is a 69-foot vessel designed to transport cargo, troops and vehicles from ship-to-shore and shore-to-ship. The LCMs at Eustis are used for training and utility work in the harbor and support of reserve training.

After completing the 240-hour course the Army soldier-sailors are awarded the 61B20 MOS but they can't really call themselves "Old Salts" yet. From the school they are normally assigned to transportation units where they become crewmen aboard tugboats, barges, floating cranes, LCMs, LCUs (Landing Craft, Utility), propelled and nonpropelled floating marine equipment repair shops, freight supply vessels and about a dozen other different types of watercraft in the Army's fleet.

**Return To School.** After 4 or 5 years in the field they'll be eligible to return to Fort Eustis for 320 hours of instruction in the 8-week Harborcraft Operators Course, MOS 61B30. This prepares them to tackle greater responsibilities in operating marine craft and equipment.

New words like polyconic and gnomonic charts and LORAN (Long Range Aid to Navigation) are added to their vocabularies. Also, more emphasis is placed on training in cargo handling and berth-



ing operations and services.

Then they return to boats, beaches, rivers and harbors. But if they remain in the marine operations field there's a good chance some of them will see more of Fort Eustis.

In approximately 2 or 3 years some will be selected to attend the Harborcraft Deck Officers Course (HCDOC)—a 19-week course described by one NCO student as "similar to returning to college for a master's degree."

Where those attending the 61A10, 61B20 and 61B30 courses were all enlisted men, warrant and commissioned officers also attend HCDOC. Emphasis is placed on pilotage and advanced navigation, including terrestrial and celestial navigation. Most HCDOC students then attend a 3-week Marine Radar Observers course, for a total of 22 weeks before packing their seabags and leaving the "campus" for more OJT.

HCDOC is the last formal course in vessel operation for the soldier. However, seamen and NCOs may receive further training to qualify for berths on the various types of





Enlisted skipper SP5 James R. Luttrell, left, handles tugboat in Fort Eustis harbor. Top, two far-ranging Eustis tugs reach New Orleans before towing piers to St. Louis.

vessels operated by the Army. Many will also return to the school for specialty training in Marine Engineering, Electronic Equipment Repair and Maintenance, Cargo Handling and Vessel Repair.

**NCO Skipper.** But the route to a master's berth is still open for enlisted men. With enough experience, and after meeting the exacting Army and Coast Guard requirements, NCOs still have a shot at commanding their own boats. They gain experience by serving in Boatswain and Mate positions and prepare for the rigid tests by keeping steady company with the books.

One such NCO is Sergeant First Class Frank Mokuau, also assigned to the 73d Transportation Company. Skipper of a 65-foot tugboat, his crew consists of a chief engineer (a warrant officer), three seamen and two oilers. The 17-year veteran received his initial training at the Transportation School. He also pulled two tours in Vietnam on Military Police river patrol boats.

**Anchors Away.** His single-screw, 600-horsepower tug wasn't designed to be sailed on the high seas but that doesn't bother Mokuau and his crew. Besides keeping busy in the harbor at Eustis they do a lot of steaming in the coastal waters and occasionally steam into the inland waterways. On a recent 75-day cruise their tug and two 100-footers sailed from Fort Eustis to New Orleans where they towed 150-foot sections of DeLong piers up the Mississippi River to St. Louis, Mo.

Total sailing distance—about 5,800 miles. The masters of the two other tugs were warrant officers.

Several warrant officers were former enlisted skippers who after receiving their appointments returned to the school as students in the Marine Deck Officers Advanced Course (MDOAC) after 12 months at sea. Enlisted men do not attend this 23-week advanced "finishing school."

Training for marine deck officers includes more navigation exercises with emphasis on proficiency in celestial navigation. They spend hours in the school's planetarium where instructors can reproduce the configuration of virtually any of the celestial bodies known to man.

If a student wishes to see where the Big Dipper would appear on the horizon while his ship is 3,000 miles from San Francisco on a certain June night, presto—the Dipper appears on the 20-foot dome just where it would over the Pacific Ocean.

If another man asks for a dawn sky over the Bremerhaven, Germany, harbor on January 1, 1980 the instructor presses another button and the constellations appear. Time also can be turned back to show, for example, an 1880 sky.

**Bigger Jobs, More Responsibilities.** The deck officers will be operating larger and more complex vessels when they leave MDOAC. To prepare them for those responsibilities they get intensive training in pilotage. One classroom is

set up like the pilothouse (bridge) of a ship, complete with helm, compass and radarscope. An instructor at a computer console superimposes images of other vessels over known hazards on the student's radarscope, requiring the student to take evasive action to avoid a collision. In a test of skill the instructor may punch up situations which guarantee a collision. The student is graded on his choice of the *best* evasive action.

For their finals, deck officers board a seagoing vessel and spend 2 weeks developing their skills along inland and coastal waterways. They then take a 2-week cruise and sharpen their celestial navigation techniques.

**Ships Ahoy.** After graduation they may serve as Mates (MOS 561E), then Masters of coastal vessels (MOS 561D) and in time as Masters of vessels with no limit on vessel size or coastal or deep-sea restrictions. Nor does that achievement necessarily signal the end of their career progression, either.

SP5 Luttrell doesn't plan on making the Army a career but the NCOs who become warrant officers could possibly get a shot at the really big one—Harbormaster/Pilot (MOS 561B).

The Harbor Master controls the movement of all traffic in the harbor. His office assigns tugs or other tow boats assisting the berthing of larger vessels and movement of nonpropelled vessels in the harbor area.

As a Pilot he's required to know the channels leading into port. He must learn the location of every sand bar or other hazard to navigation in the channel including tricky tides and currents. The Pilot often boards a large vessel outside the harbor and directs its journey through the channel to a safe berth. He may also be called on to take a vessel out of the harbor when the skipper is unfamiliar with the channel.

It's a long voyage from Marinespike Seamanship training to the captain's berth. But for the soldier-sailor the voyage begins at Fort Eustis.

Helmsman, steady as she goes.

# 99 ways to conserve ENERGY

Barney Halloran

**L**ook at the fix we've got ourselves into. The new World Trade Building in New York City is a terrific example. Great architecture it is but this one building consumes as much energy in a summer's day as a city of 120,000 people.

The airlines have already been hit with flight cutbacks to conserve fuel but the roar from along





the highways might convince you things are moving as usual. You might be interested to know the nation's trucking industry consumes two-and-a-half times as much fuel as the aviation industry.

And while there's a rush on wood-burning Franklin stoves to keep the old homestead warm this winter a Cost of Living Council study shows United States oil companies exported almost three times as much oil last year as the year before.

Meanwhile those people who supply your wife with panty hose and you with all kinds of plastic goodies—the petrochemical industry—are really worried. In Texas alone a 15 percent cut in oil and gas would leave 25,000 Texans out of work. Nationwide some half million Americans could lose their jobs.

You may not have felt the bite yet, but to keep the so called "energy crisis" from turning into a national catastrophe everyone's got to help out. To comply with the President's 5 percent voluntary reduction in energy consumption will require effort and ingenuity. Try some of these:

### 99 Ways To Conserve Energy

1. Turn the thermostat down 5 degrees more.
2. Don't heat the pool.
3. Don't take unnecessary long trips.
4. Drive no faster than 50 mph.
5. Deadline the CO's vehicle.
6. Get a huskie for a pet and buy a sled.
7. Form a car pool.
8. Hook up a windmill for power.
9. Buy a compact car.
10. Ride a bike to work.
11. Swim instead of water skiing.
12. Keep your car tuned.
13. Make use of warm bodies.
14. Learn to sail.
15. Let sun in during the day.
16. Shut off unnecessary electric appliances.
17. Stop racing your car.
18. Make one pot meals.
19. Walk more.
20. Use your fireplace.
21. Don't idle your car unnecessarily; turn it off.
22. Use heavy drapes for winter insulation.
23. Use candlelight for dining.
24. Cook on your barbeque this winter.
25. If your house is cold visit a friend.
26. Heat leftovers on top of the stove instead of the oven.
27. Forego a sunlamp tan.
28. Take fast showers.
29. Take fewer showers.
30. Shorten drying times for clothes.
31. Practice dismounted tactics.
32. Use this magazine to roast a hotdog.
33. Save newspapers for fireplace.
34. Lock up the sauna.
35. Jog.
36. Try a solar energy hookup for heating.
37. Turn off heat in unused rooms.
38. Heat water in covered pots.
39. Go to bed earlier.
40. Iron fewer clothes.
41. Turn the heat off when baking or roasting.
42. Develop your night vision.
43. Hike more.
44. Don't heat your garage.
45. Dance with your wife more.
46. Turn off the stereo and learn to play the harmonica.
47. Don't buy that camper.
48. Use cold-water detergents for laundry.
50. Don't wear fresh fatigues every day.
51. Don't convert to quad sound.
52. Check household insulation.
53. Bring your lunch instead of going out.
54. Unplug all those coffee pots and drink less coffee.
55. Start an energy conservation contest.
56. Think warm thoughts.
57. Play 45 rpm records at 33⅓.
58. Wear gloves more often.
59. Try cross-country skiing.
60. Use thicker blankets.
61. Read instead of watching the tube.
62. Make one trip instead of two.
63. Empty your car trunk.
64. Cover part of your car radiator for faster warmup.
65. Eat Mexican chili.
66. Give up on twin beds.
67. Sharpen pencils by hand.
68. Learn to love long johns.
69. Use your feather-filled sleeping bag.
70. Convert to a 4-day work week.
71. Eat less toast.
72. Shower with a friend.
73. Move to Palm Beach.
74. Give up hot combs and use a towel.
75. Reduce mail and PX runs.
76. Wash dishes by hand.
77. Walk steps—avoid elevators.
78. Shut down unnecessary commo gear.
79. Use a carpet sweeper instead of a vacuum.
80. Read Cindy Slyboot's hints for house tightening in June '73 SOLDIERS.
81. Don't make jack-rabbit starts from lights.
82. Instead of using the drive-in window shut off the engine and walk in.
83. Buy permappress clothes.
84. When flying reduce luggage weight.
85. Don't buy your kid a minibike.
86. Use your kitchen thermometer.
87. Hold hands more often.
88. Recycle cans and glass.
89. Use old clothes to make an old-fashioned patchwork quilt.
90. Don't complain to the landlord about the heat.
91. Wear a sweater at work.
92. Avoid disposable containers.
93. Turn the fridge down to its warmest setting.
94. Avoid using self-cleaning ovens.
95. Think about a non-frost-free refrigerator.
96. Ask the grocery man to put doors on his freezer cabinets.
97. Lay more insulation down in your attic.
98. Make sure storm windows and door fit tightly.
99. Plan your daily activities to consciously conserve energy.

**W**OULD YOU believe every weekend thousands of Europeans and Americans in Europe pay three dollars each to walk as far as 19 miles?

The everybody-participates recreational activity that's swept Europe is called the *Volks-march*, which means "People's Walk." Through the year, rain or shine, men, women and children take part in these organized walks through the lush European countryside.

Just what is a Volksmarch? It's an organized hike or walk which usually covers a distance of 10, 20 or 30 kilometers (approximately 6, 12 or 19 miles) depending on the condition and desire of the participant. Whenever possible the designated routes take the hikers through points of historical interest and beauty.

**Pedestrian Awards.** One of the keys to the great success of Volksmarches is that each walker completing the course receives an attractive souvenir medal depicting the local village crest, a famous individual, a historic site or some other facet of European life. A bronze medal is usually awarded for 10 kilometers, silver for 20, and gold for 30.

Designs are limited only by the imagination of the sponsoring organization. Some medals are suspended from ribbons or chains, some are encased in leather. Honor prizes are also awarded to the oldest and youngest marcher and to the largest group that walks together. Collecting these medals and designing creative ways to display them is a hobby for many marchers.

In addition, the IVV (International Public Sports Association) awards special lapel pins, patches and multi-colored certificates to marchers who reach a series of milestones. For example, a bronze pin is awarded for 10 different marches, silver for 30 marches and gold for 50 marches. There's a unique award for each goal met; Volksmarching offers something for everyone.

Adding color to the occasion are the walkers, joggers and runners who wear the latest fashions in warmup suits, caps and footwear. Jackets are usually adorned with all kinds of athletic patches and awards—one patch commonly seen is the American flag

**How to Join.** Each year the IVV publishes a book listing all scheduled marches throughout Europe. On most weekends there are a variety of walks to choose from at many scattered locations. A wanderer, as the marcher is sometimes called, selects the march he wants to make and normally arrives at the designated location anytime between 7 a.m. and noon.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL CHARLES J. GARVEY is currently attending the U.S. Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pa.



**More Than Three Million  
Paying Pedestrians  
Can't Be Wrong.**

# Volks- marching Through Europe

LTC Charles J. Garvey



After paying a \$3 registration fee the hiker receives a control card and has until 6 p.m. to complete the distance he selects. The routes are well marked and the Volksmarcher may walk, jog or run the route. He may even sit and eat cheese and drink wine as often as he likes as long as he completes the course in the scheduled time. It's not a race—participation is the name of the game.

At control points along march routes registration cards are stamped for verification. Refreshment stands along the way serve soft drinks, beer and a variety of tasty European delicacies. At the end of the march the wanderer exchanges his control card for a souvenir medal. At this point it's time to sit, relax and join in the camaraderie.

**In the Vanguard.** Americans led by United States servicemen and their families have joined the movement with spirit. One U.S. Army sergeant stationed in Oberammergau, Harold Witter, has earned a reputation as the "March Master of Bavaria." He's completed over 300 different Volksmarches.

The IVV selected Witter to lead the American delegation of marchers on a special 6-day, 150-mile march held in conjunction with the 1972 Olympics at Munich. The walk started from the west bank of the Rhine River at St. Margrethen, Switzerland, crossed the mountains into Austria, followed paths around the eastern end of Lake Constance and across southern Bavaria to Munich.

**Lots Of Reasons.** Why do so many Americans become Volksmarchers? Reasons are varied as the individuals themselves. Some think it's a healthy way to spend a day, some enjoy meeting different people along the route and some enjoy Volksmarches because they bring the whole family together.

A young GI stationed in Germany says "It's a chance to get out of the barracks, see Europe close up and meet some nice girls." And a lady from Washington, D.C. offers another reason: "It's a great help to my diet."

**Leaps and Bounds.** The IVV newspaper *Kurier* reports the number of organizations (normally sports clubs) in the organization increased from 20 in 1968 to 2,400 in 1972 while the number of walkers ballooned from 2,400 to 3,312,000. And it's estimated 1973's growth will far surpass that of 1972. The statistics are even more fascinating when you realize the numbers refer to participants—not spectators!

**American Sponsor.** In April 1972 an Airborne Brigade of the U.S. 8th Infantry Division in Germany sponsored the first American International Volksmarch. The march drew more

than 15,000 men, women and children of many nationalities. Participation surpassed even the famous annual Nijmegen march, a 100-mile, 4-day march which began in 1909, and the famous marathon of Sweden, the Vasaloppet, a 53-mile ski race which had its beginnings more than 50 years ago. Participation records of such world renowned athletic events are frequently exceeded because Volksmarches permit participation by the average person or child and aren't limited to specially conditioned athletes.

Originally the IVV was formed by four countries—Austria, Switzerland, Liechtenstein and Germany. Today this charter group has been joined by France, Norway, Denmark, Holland and Luxembourg. It may be just a matter of time before the United States becomes a member. Seeds of interest have been sown by returning servicemen and their families, and by businessmen and vacationers who thrived on this healthy diversion while in Europe.

**In the Running.** If your bag is jogging or running, another organization in Europe sponsors Volkslaufs (People's Runs)—organized races in which distances and times are based on age and sex. The winner in each class receives a gold medal, while the next 25 persons are awarded "gold raender," or silver medals with gold trim. All others who finish within the time limit receive silver medals.

As with Volksmarches there are special Volkslauf awards based on the number of races completed. You have to see 100 women in T-shirts and tights take off at the sound of a gun in a 1000-meter race in order to believe it. When you remember they're paying to compete it verges on the incredible.

Each age class consists of hundreds of contestants. The men race 10 kilometers over a course that can snake up, down and around a mountain. Children's races begin at 100 meters. Weather is no obstacle; in winter contestants slip and slide through snow but the race goes on.

A recent innovation is the organizing of American Volksmarch and Volkslauf clubs in Germany. The first was begun in Munich in 1971 and now has many subchapters throughout Germany. The next step is for the concept to be imported to the United States.

**Potential.** One big factor in favor of Volksmarches is its family orientation but it's also a healthy and inexpensive recreational activity. In a U.S. setting Volksmarches could enable more Americans to see more of America, broaden people-to-people contact and provide many with a sense of self-accomplishment—plus a collection of souvenir medals as a reminder of their participation in this popular sport.

When the AAFES No Notice Team hits your post they're doing more than

# CHECKING IT OUT

CPT C. G. Cavanaugh, Jr.

**E**VER BITE into a super greaseburger at the local PX snack bar and mutter to yourself, "I sure wish the people who run this outfit knew what kind of junk they're pushing here!"

Ever gone back 3 weeks in a row looking for a size 10 dress the clerk swore was coming in over the weekend only to find nine size 16s . . . and they were all in purple and brown?

Ever complain out loud that if the PX had to go through a tough inspection they'd fail with flying colors . . . and you'd like to help the inspector?

You might get just the chance.

The Army and Air Force Exchange Service (AAFES) has put together a tough, customer-oriented evaluation team that literally drops in on PXs worldwide. And they drop in loaded for bear. They look for the good and the bad and they talk to a lot of customers. They don't talk to officials. The brass doesn't even know they're there. In fact they're downright sneaky about the whole thing. So far they're getting good poop from customers and they don't intend to blow it by advance warning.

Here's what happens.

The Customer Services Evaluation Branch of the Command and Public Relations Division of AAFES randomly picks the post, base or station PX to be evaluated each week. Team members are briefed on the location, size of the installation being served by the facility, special needs (such as a particularly large minority population of one kind or another) and the target date of the inspection.



Team members are the only ones who know—and that includes Major General Cecil Hospelhorn, the AAFES boss, a firm believer in the project. (See "A Lot More Store," November '73 *SOLDIERS*.)

Each team usually consists of two members. Both are trained observers but not necessarily marketing experts. They want a customer's eye view and their loyalties are to the customer, not to the protection of other PX workers. They report the good—and the bad—in detail.

The team has a checklist that covers everything from landscaping outside the exchange to the toilet paper supply in the troop annex rest room. Very little misses their attention and to catch whatever does team members meet with wives groups and drop in on barracks bitch sessions and just stand around listening—a lot of listening.

**Moving In.** On a recent No Notice inspection to a large southern Army post one team went through its paces with the thoroughness of an IG team chief suffering from an ulcer. Most of what they found was good; some was OK and some was bad.

On the inspection, Army Major Don Reynolds was the team chief. He's quiet and precise. Air Force Master Sergeant Bill House was the other member. He's been around a while and he's tough to fool.

The team works in civvies and covers a post from A to Z starting with breakfast and finishing with an almost super-human effort to sample that last pepperoni pizza at 11 p.m. Their stomachs have to suffer.

Their main efforts include the main PX with special emphasis given to the troop exchange annexes. Every swinging PX operation from barbershops to slot-car racing rooms gets a visit. They take their time—sometimes too much time to remain anonymous. For instance after MAJ Reynolds has spent more than 15 minutes in ladies' lingerie he starts to get funny looks but that's part of the job. The team checks sizings, the amount of stockage and overall attractiveness of display in every merchandising element of the system.

The team members hang around the barbershops and visit the beauty parlor though they don't sample the service unless a woman team member is with them. They check the shelf date on the bologna in the beverage store and buy gasoline and oil at the service station. And they try to eat something from



the vending machines to make sure it's fresh or, maybe more important, to make sure there's something in the machine in the first place.

Lunch is a movable feast—a chili-dog at a sidewalk vendor, chips and coke at a troop snack bar and maybe ice cream or iced tea later at another stop. They also check the stockage of bicarbonates at the main PX about this time each day. Before dinner they cover a lot more ground.

A visit to another gas station and if no one checks the oil a note is made. A visit to the main PX and if they can't find a clerk to help them pick out a nice skirt, another note. Stop in at the post laundry and if a courteous employee goes out of her way to help that's noted too.

And all the time they're talking to the troops. Every comment is written down and if it's a complaint it's checked out—right then.

**Keep Digging.** A stop at the Army Community Services office

turns up a gold mine of information. Two phone calls and a half hour later there are five very interested women talking to the team. And there are no punches pulled. The team isn't interested in defending the PX system. They want to know how the customers feel about their PX.

An hour later with ten pages of hastily written notes now in hand they head for dinner. Fried chicken, weak grape soda and more talk with troopers . . . and more notes.

The pizza take-out joint opens at 8 p.m. but first there are three more branch exchanges to be checked as well as a slot-car room and one more snack bar. The slot car place is looking good. It's clean and the workers are friendly. The team tries out the cars and sneaks a bicarb at the same time.

The last snack bar is a drive-in—and it's a mess. Food is cold and greasy. The flies—and the fries—are third generation. The service is poor. The next stop is a

phone booth. That snack bar will be shaped up by tomorrow; if not, somebody else will be managing it within a week. The troop PX looks good; the floors are clean and there's a good stockage level with plenty of minority-oriented products on hand. The help is friendly . . . but suspicious. It's time for a pizza.

One pepperoni and a beer later the team finishes a 14-hour day. They've been over the system from soup to nuts. They're ready to move on to a new location but they'll file detailed reports with the home office. Action will be taken.

So if you think you're the only one who really knows the inside scoop on how well or poorly your local exchange is being run . . . you're wrong. The No Notice Evaluation Team and men like Don Reynolds and Bill House know where it's at. They're out there every week or so making sure you get the best service and product possible . . . and you might not even like chili-dogs.

## If Monday Is Sunday?

It's not too often that a call to Fort Meade's HIMI (Help Improve Meade's Image) action line gets front page coverage, but this particular query rated special consideration. Keep in mind that this is an actual call . . . it has not been edited:

"RE: Commissary hours of operation. The commissary should not have been closed Saturday. According to law, if a holiday falls on a Saturday or Sunday, commissary workers' Saturday is Sunday and their Sunday is Monday. Therefore, the holiday is falling on their Sunday which would be Monday. Therefore, the law also reads if it does fall on their Sunday, which in this case is Monday, the following workday would be Tuesday and I believe they should be closed Sunday, Monday and Tuesday and not Saturday, Sunday and Monday because Sunday and Monday are their Saturday and Sunday (two days off)."

Wha . . . ?

From "Sound Off," publication of Headquarters, First US. Army, Fort Meade, Md.



## WHAT'S NEW

### MAST

The Military Assistance to Safety and Traffic Program reached a milestone when the 1,000th mission was recently flown by the 507th Medical Company, Fort Sam Houston, Tex. Gerald Hollub, 6, was airlifted from Sequin, Tex., to San Antonio with two broken legs and internal injuries caused when a piece of oil drilling equipment fell on him.

### RESERVES ECOLOGY

The 84th Division (Training) Army Reserve, Milwaukee, Wis., was awarded an "Ecology Award" recently for setting aside 40 acres of land as a wildlife area at a site formerly used for training. The award, presented by the Environmental Protection Agency, was accepted by MG Herbert R. Hackbarth, division commander.

### VI GUARD

The Virgin Islands National Guard was officially activated in November. The new Guard units will have the same format as the other 52 Guard states. The troop structure will consist of a headquarters and headquarters detachment, two military police companies and an Army band.

### MOS TEST

Soldiers due for separation during their MOS test period are not exempt from testing. Reports indicate that some soldiers whose ETS is imminent are being locally excluded from MOS testing. Commanders are reminded that:

- many soldiers who do separate eventually return to active duty or reverse their non-reenlistment intent just prior to separation. Under these circumstances, the evaluation scores are essential for management purposes.
- soldiers separated from active duty may incur a USAR or ARNG obligation. The scoring information in this case can assist in assigning and utilizing the individual.

### AWARD FORMS

January 1 was the implementation date for revised DA Form 638--Recommendation for Award--and new awards certificates. DA message 1612302 Nov 73 from Commander, Military Personnel Center, serves as an interim change to AR 672-5-1 concerning meritorious service and achievement awards.

### SAVING GAS

Fort Huachuca, Ariz., is fighting the energy crisis by replacing some of its sedans and pickups with gas and electric-powered scooters. The scooters cost half as much and, in some cases, use less than a third as much fuel as the full-sized vehicles.

### FELLOWS PROGRAM

Three Army officers are serving 1 year in 1973-74 in the White House Fellows Program. Chosen from more than 2,000 military and civilian applicants as special assistants on the White House staff or with Cabinet officers were: LTC Peter M. Dawkins and LTC Frederick S. Benson, both Infantry, and LTC John H. Moellering, Corps of Engineers.



## **MONEY ORDER**

The U.S. Postal Service has introduced money orders with up to \$300 denominations. The old limit was \$100. You can buy a new money order for just 40 cents for amounts above \$50 up to the \$300 limit.

## **VACUUMS**

Since barracks are now consisting of more and more carpeted rooms and cubicles, the old mop-and-bucket method of cleaning has become rather outdated. The Army has authorized one vacuum cleaner for every four separate rooms or cubicles.

## **ICE SKATING**

The Red Cross advises ice skating in supervised areas where the ice is at least three to four inches thick. Skating alone and building a fire on the ice are dangerous "NO-NOs." If you break through the ice, don't try to climb out on the thin ice around the hole. Extend both arms along the surface of the ice, then kick hard. This will help lift your body onto solid ice. Then you can roll to safety. In rescuing someone who has broken through ice, lie flat and edge along toward the hole pushing a plank, ladder or rope to the victim. When he has grasped it pull him to safety.

## **FORMER POWs**

More than half of the Army personnel who were prisoners of war in Vietnam are back on active duty. Of the 77 soldiers who were prisoners, 39 are now on duty.

## **STILL TRUCKING**

The 595th Transportation Company has been named the Army's outstanding transportation unit of the year for 1973. The 37th Trans Group's Mannheim, Germany-based unit was honored for its "remarkable safety and reliability" while wheeling their giant 55-ton tractor-trailers over German roads. The 595th hauled tanks and other heavy equipment between U.S. Army Europe (USAREUR) combat units and Theater Army Support Command (TASCOM) depots and staging areas. Hats off to the 595th. (See "Keep on Trucking," November '73 SOLDIERS).

## **RA BOARD**

The next selection board for Regular Army commissions meets in March. The board will not consider applications in such special branches as the Army Medical Department, Chaplains and Judge Advocate General's Corps.

## **MILITARY LOUNGE**

If you're traveling through Kansas City (Mo.) International Airport, head for Gate One in Terminal "A," where you'll find a new, ultra-modern lounge for military personnel. Red Cross volunteers man the facility 7 days a week, providing travel information, rest, conversation and entertainment.

## **DA TOUR**

The normal duty tour of Army officers assigned to a Department of the Army Staff AFTER January 1, 1974 is 4 years. An officer who previously served a tour with the DA Staff will not return to the DA Staff until 2 years have elapsed since his last departure date. DA Memorandum 614-4 dated November 14, 1973 gives the official word on DA Staff tours.



## WHAT'S NEW

### FORT CAMPBELL

If you are Fort Campbell bound, prepare for a housing shortage through June at least. Available housing at Fort Campbell can't meet the demands either on- or off-post. Waiting times vary: • Enlisted personnel have a 2-10 week wait. • Company grade officers must wait 3-30 weeks. • And there is a wait of up to 14 weeks for field grade officers. Some desirable off-post housing is available with the supply increasing. Need more information? Write Commander, Attention: Chief, Housing Division, 101st Airborne Division (AMBL) and Fort Campbell, Ky., 42223. Or call AUTOVON 635-2810 or commercial Area Code 502-798-5012.

### ETHNIC EXPO

U.S. Command Berlin threw a unique 3-day exposition in November bringing Americans of all ethnic backgrounds together. The "Ethnic Exposition" focused on six groups: Black Americans, Spanish-speaking Americans, Oriental Americans, Polynesian Americans, American Indians and Appalachian Americans. Each display was designed to make the viewer aware of the cultural heritage, history and contributions of each ethnic group represented. (See "No Simple Solution," Oct. '73 SOLDIERS.)

### GUARDSWOMEN

Educational requirement for Army National Guardswomen has been raised to a high school education or its equivalent. This brings the Guardswomen educational requirements into line with those for active women soldiers. Those women now in basic who do not have a diploma or the equivalent must pass the general education development (GED) exam or be discharged.

### MORE OPMS

New DA Pamphlet 600-3, "Officer Professional Development and Utilization," should be distributed to the field by March. The pamphlet contains detailed guidance for professional development of all commissioned officers affected by the new Officer Personnel Management System and its 47 new specialties. For info and career reference personal copies will be earmarked through unit distribution for every commissioned officer on active duty.

### CHAMPUS

Starting January 1, new filing deadlines for CHAMPUS claims were initiated. Now the deadline to file for CHAMPUS benefits is the last day of the calendar year following the calendar year in which medical services or supplies were provided. So, if you receive a medical service anytime in 1974 you will have until December 31, 1975 to file a CHAMPUS claim.

### EQUAL CAREERS

Army career fields are being analyzed to see if they provide equal career opportunities for enlisted soldiers. The study is being made by an enlisted personnel management system task force. The task force wants to know if the 35 career fields provide equal opportunity for advancement and career development. It also wants to know if the fields prepare senior NCOs for broad supervisory responsibilities. The analysis will take 18 months.



# SOLDIERS

FEBRUARY 1974

## THE VITAMIN CRAZE



355.05  
A7413



# "PISTOLS FOR TWO, COFFEE FOR ONE"

LTC William R. Orbelo

Photo by SP5 Jerry Burchfield

INCREDIBLY, between the War of 1812 and the beginning of the Mexican conflict in the mid-1840s more United States military officers were killed in duels than in combat with the enemy. The frequent forced isolation imposed by frontier posts or frigates on the high seas contributed to an atmosphere that often caused tempers to flare and real or imagined insults to occur. Officers of all grades called each other out over alleged military or social affronts ranging from questionable conduct in combat to rivalry for female affections. Many times the mere slip of a tongue resulted in fatal confrontation.

Strictly forbidden by military regulations since the early 1800s, the practice nevertheless continued unabated until well after the Civil War. Cashiering and courts-martial had little effect on ending the business, which extended to the highest ranks.

General Lachlan McIntosh of Georgia killed Button Gwinnett, a signer of the Declaration of Independence from that colony, when Gwinnett challenged McIntosh after losing an election and an appointment to brigadier general rank to him. Following another political quarrel General Armistead Mason died in a musket duel with U.S. Senator from Virginia John McCarty in 1818.

But in probably the most famous of American naval duels Commodore James Barron and Commodore Stephen Decatur met with pistols in 1820. The duel was the result of enmity that had smoldered since the War of 1812: Decatur fell mortally wounded.

During the late 1820s a Lieutenant Joshua Sands killed Surgeon Henry Bassett. When the incident was reported to President Andrew Jackson he—a duellist himself—maintained that while he was determined to stop duelling between officers and civilians he “would not interfere between officers whose profession is fighting and who are trained to arms.” This statement appeared to give the highest official sanction to the code.

**The Weapon.** Though a few duels were fought with rifles, revolvers and even bowie knives the standard duelling weapon of the early 19th century was a smooth-



This matched set of duelling pistols in the author's collection was made by Philadelphia gunsmith William Robinson about 1840.

bore muzzle-loading pistol of .45 to .50 caliber having a heavy octagonal barrel approximately 10 inches long. The guns were of extremely high quality, generally equipped with hair triggers; most were fabricated in England.

American-made duelling pistols are quite rare, and very few complete cased sets containing matched pairs have survived. Probably the most famous early American maker was William Booth of Philadelphia. That city was the capital of duelling pistol manufacture in this country and was the home of many pistol makers during the “golden era” of duelling including William Robertson, William Robinson, John Krider, Henry Deringer and Richard Constable. All produced outstanding weapons capable of great accuracy at the usual duelling distance of ten paces. A properly bored weapon would consistently strike a small coin from 30 feet.

The charge was usually one dram of black gunpowder and a single round lead ball. Pistols were loaded and inspected for a duel in the presence of all parties. The flintlock mechanism bowed to the more efficient percussion ignition system during the 1820s. Many times a faulty or poorly adjusted flint would elicit only a sickening “click,” followed by trembling and profuse perspiration by the individual holding the useless weapon.

The challenged party usually had the choice of weapons, the challenger the time and place of the engagement. Arrangements were consummated by friends of the principals, known as “seconds.” Distance, number of fires, and other niceties were also determined before the encounter. A “snap,” or misfire, was considered a shot. Fire was either on voice command or during a short predetermined time period. A duellist leaving his post after firing but before his adversary had fired could be shot down on the spot by the opposing second.

The challenged party usually had the choice of weapons, the challenger the time and place of the engagement. Arrangements were consummated by friends of the principals, known as “seconds.” Distance, number of fires, and other niceties were also determined before the encounter. A “snap,” or misfire, was considered a shot. Fire was either on voice command or during a short predetermined time period. A duellist leaving his post after firing but before his adversary had fired could be shot down on the spot by the opposing second.

Dress and stance were prescribed as well. General Jackson was once saved by the large coat he wore which obscured the outline of his thin body. But there are countless episodes of tragic waste of life. Details vary but the sagas of hair triggers and tempers all have a common theme: pistols for two, coffee for one, at dawn—and a horse-drawn hearse!



# SOLDIERS

OFFICIAL U.S. ARMY MAGAZINE

FEBRUARY 1974  
VOLUME 29, NO. 2

## FEATURES

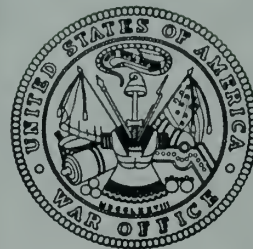
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SOLDIERS, the Army's official magazine, is published under supervision of the Army Chief of Information to provide timely, factual information on policies, plans, operations and technical developments of the Department of the Army to the Active Army, Army National Guard, Army Reserve and Department of the Army civilian employees. It also conveys views of the Secretary of the Army and the Chief of Staff on topics of professional interest to Army members and assists in achieving information objectives of the Army. ■ Manuscripts of interest to Army personnel are invited. Direct communication is authorized to Editor, SOLDIERS, Cameron Station, Alexandria, VA 22314. ■ Phone: Autovon 284-6671 or Area Code 202-274-6672 ■ Unless otherwise indicated material may be reprinted provided credit is given to SOLDIERS and the author. ■ Military distribution: From the U.S. Army AG Publications Center, 2800 Eastern Boulevard, Baltimore, MD 21220 in accordance with DA form 12-5 requirements submitted by commanders. ■ Individual subscriptions: \$17 annually to Stateside and APO addresses; \$22.25 to foreign addresses ■ Individual paid subscriptions are available through the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. ■ Use of funds for printing this publication approved by Headquarters, Department of the Army, July 17, 1973.

**FRONT COVER:** Overwhelmed by too many choices, SP4 Tom Wise wonders whether the vitamin craze is fact or fiction. He can find guidance for decision-making in the article on page 5. Photo by SP5 Ed Aber. **BACK COVER:** SSG Thomas H. Drury and Sandy Segol are the couple jumping for joy over "Changing Life Styles" as photographed and reported by Barney Halloran.



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## GERMAN WELCOME

"While here in Erlangen, you can consider yourselves citizens of the city," said the Lord Mayor of Erlangen, Germany, as he welcomed 150 1st Armored Division soldiers to a tour of the City Hall. Dr. Dietmar Hahlweg joined with the city counselors and officials of the community of 84,000 in hosting the Americans and 60 German soldiers and airmen.

## E-4 TRAVEL

Beginning January 2, permanent change of station travel and transportation entitlements were extended to all Specialists 4 and Corporals with over 2 years service. Benefits include dependent travel, transportation of privately owned vehicles and household goods and trailer, dislocation and oversea station allowances.

## PROMOTION TIPS

You can help improve your chances for enlisted promotions. How? Well, you can:

- Do your best in your assignment; develop a positive attitude toward the improvement of your unit or job and use your initiative and imagination.
- Spend some time each day, each week to improve your personal qualifications.
- The more military and civilian education you have, the greater your chance of selection.
- Seek duties requiring a high degree of leadership and responsibility.
- Qualify in more than one MOS as required by AR 600-200, which precludes being limited to a single MOS for promotion consideration purposes.
- Insure your Personal Qualification Record is properly posted and that award/decoration orders, letters of commendation/appreciation and other pertinent official documents have been forwarded to the U.S. Army Enlisted Records Center, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., for filing in your Official Military Personnel File. A complete and updated file is most important since this is what the DA Selection Board reviews when it considers you for advancement.

## SOLDIERS SURVEY

Don't miss SOLDIERS' March 1974 issue. Next month a readership survey is included. Look for it, tear it out, fill it in and mail to SOLDIERS so we can find out what YOU want to see in your magazine.

## RECRUITERS PRAISED

Secretary of the Army Howard H. Callaway and Army Chief of Staff General Creighton W. Abrams have "commended the exemplary recruiting performance of the dedicated men and women of the U.S. Army Recruiting Command and the major field commands" during November and December.

## SPECIAL FORCES PT

The active Army has introduced a new physical training program called "Circuit Training" to the Special Forces Officer's Course at Fort Bragg, N.C. Circuit training emphasizes strengthening the heart and consists of a 440-yard jogging track and 10 exercises performed with vertical ropes, weights, parallel bars and an inclined board.

## REQUISITIONS

Good news for oversea-bound enlisted folks. Effective this month U.S. Army Military Personnel Center phases



in longer lead times for oversea enlisted requisitions. Permanent party troops will get their oversea assignment orders much sooner. MILPERCEN extends the current 5-month lead time by 4 months and sets the following schedule for requisitions:

| <u>DUE MILPERCEN</u> | <u>FOR REQUISITION MONTH</u> | <u>LEAD TIME</u> |
|----------------------|------------------------------|------------------|
| 2 Feb 74             | Jul, Aug 74                  | 5, 6 months      |
| 2 Mar 74             | Sep, Oct 74                  | 6, 7 months      |
| 2 Apr 74             | Nov, Dec 74                  | 7, 8 months      |
| 2 May 74             | Jan, Feb 75                  | 8, 9 months      |
| 2 Jun 74 and after   |                              | 9 months         |

## WOMEN HELP

Can a woman's influence help keep a man in the U.S. Army Reserve? Sharon Reynolds thinks so. That's why she helped organize a woman's auxiliary group for the 84th Division (Training) Army Reserve's Company B, 961st Engineer Battalion, Milwaukee, Wis.

## MAST

Secretary of Defense James R. Schlesinger has announced the expansion of the Military Assistance to Safety and Traffic (MAST) program to include eight additional Army posts. The new MAST sites to be activated are: Fort Jackson, S.C.; Fort Benning, Ga.; Fort Sill, Okla.; Fort Hood, Tex.; Fort Riley, Kan.; Fort Bliss, Tex.; Fort Bragg, N.C.; and Fort Ord, Calif.

## USAR ECOLOGY

The 84th Division (Training), USAR, has won an ecology award from the Environmental Protection Agency for establishing a 40-acre wild life area in Wisconsin.

## NCOES

Attention E-6s and E-7s. If you want to go to advanced NCO education system course, better make sure your official military personnel file is up to date. A selection board will use the files to select students for the FY 1975 classes. The board will meet in March at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind. The basic qualifications for consideration are 17 years service or less and an MOS test score of 100 or higher.

## DENTAL RESERVES

Five Army reservists are behind the walls of the Brooklyn, N.Y., house of detention--as members of the 3299th Dental Service Detachment engaged in a community services project. The reservists get their training and the inmates get free first class treatment.

## SURVIVOR PLAN

There's a new deadline for participation in the survivor benefit plan. Military retirees will have until midnight on March 20, 1974, to join. A retiree can purchase an annuity for his widow or children with a relatively small deduction from his retired pay. Retirees who haven't received information on the plan should contact the department from which they receive their retired pay.

## SAVINGS BONDS

Interest rates on U.S. Series E and H savings bonds have been hiked from 5.5 percent to 6 percent. The increase will be retroactive to December 1, 1973. Maturity date will be 5 years instead of 5 years, 10 months.



# FEED BACK

SOLDIERS is for soldiers and we invite readers' views on topics we're covering—or those you think we should. Please stay under 150 words—a postcard will do—and include your name, rank and address. We'll honor a request to withhold your name if you desire and the editors may condense comments to meet space requirements. We can't publish or answer every one but we'll use representative viewpoints. Send your letter to: Feedback, SOLDIERS, Cameron Station, Alexandria, VA 22314.

## Sencillo

Really enjoyed Mr. Halloran's article "No Hay Solucion Simple". Perhaps "sencillo" would have been a better term though "simple" is equally correct. I would wonder if he is Puerto Rican since I have neighbors with names such as Murphy, Henry, O'Reilly, and Murray who are native Puerto Ricans and can't speak a word of English.

English presents a serious problem to many Puerto Ricans and most especially to those who are either in the Armed Forces or would like to be. Just ask any recruiter who's ever worked in Puerto Rico how many outstanding candidates he's turned away simply because they couldn't get past the entrance exams due to language difficulties. I would seriously question what a mere three weeks of language training can do for a Latin soldier's AFQT score. Based upon my experience in the Puerto Rican National Guard I would say in the vast majority of cases the GT and AFQT scores of native Puerto Ricans are invalid as an indicator of their mental capacity. . . .

CPT Shaun M. Darragh  
PRARNG  
Cabo Rojo, P.R.

## Poor Slobs

With great interest your article ("The New System") aroused me to make some comments. Just like The New Army, "The New System" is falling flat on its face. I have watched the NCO Club system go from a success to almost disaster. It all started after the Woolridge scandal. Had a good system of checks and balances been established prior there would be no need for the overreactivity that now exists. The club members are now being punished.

The members have been accused

of not supporting the club. To an extent this is true but has anyone ever bothered to find out why? Since this is a nonappropriated fund I would assume that the money earned should be used for the members. What has happened to the days of free beer and worthwhile snacks? Why should a member pay 2 or 3 dollars a month to come to the club only to find that there are no seats for him because everybody is running around in beards and goatees? Some clubs demand everything short of a birth certificate for GIs and when you look around you see many who are not guests or relatives of club members.

Yes, I am all for good community relations with the civilian population and "Bring Your Boss Night" but let's not forget us poor slobs whose money paid for the clubs. The club should be allowed to have a greater amount of money monthly for entertainment so the name bands can be brought to the clubs. People will give up money if they have something to come and see. It has been done before and it can be done again.

SP6 Issac K. Johnson  
Fort Sam Houston, Tex.

## No Bad Mouth

Opening up your October issue, I started chuckling as I read CPT Barrett's "Captains Courageous." Having spent close to 12 years as a National Guard Captain, I understood. That is, until I came to the remark about his BG Fraternity Brother. That turned me off.

In 35 years as a professional part-time soldier (from PVT to LTC, with my share of Active Duty) I have listened to grandiose "One Army" concept pronouncements and now those of the "Total Force." But who is listening? Half a sentence in an article causes me

to wonder. It puts in black and white a tactic used by too many of my Active Duty Brethren. Bad mouthing, I think the Chief of Staff called it in a recent speech. It is only recently that military education requirements for promotion in the National Guard were changed. Prior to the change, the requirements were more demanding than those for our active counterparts. . . .

LTC Gunnar G.F. Pedersen  
1st Battalion, 71st Infantry  
NYARNG  
New York, N.Y.

*CPT Barrett's tongue-in-cheek satire meant no offense to the professionalism of the National Guard. If anything, he was chiding the slowness of active duty promotions. Taking a laughing look at his own career is hardly "bad mouthing."*

## Objects

Regarding your July 1973 issue containing an article with the somewhat inane title of "Black & White and Not Uptight": I strongly object to this type of promotion of flagrant race-mixing to be published in a magazine representative of the Army point of view.

This type of article in no way contributes to the appeal of the magazine and is absolutely unnecessary. What should be done, instead, is to discourage a form of practice that is highly unacceptable to all citizens, both white and black.

Lee Ferris  
Syracuse, N.Y.

## En-gaug-ing

In your October '73 issue of SOLDIERS, the article on skeet shooting stated that a 28 gauge shotgun shell was the largest of the four gauges used in skeet.

This is incorrect for skeet or any other type of shooting. A standard 28 gauge skeet load is approximately 2¼ drams of powder and ¾ oz. of number 9 shot whereas a 12 gauge load will be around 3 drams of powder and 1½ oz. of the same size shot. These figures will apply to nearly all brands of shells of standard (2¾-inch) size.

There is also the difference of the bore diameters. The average inside measurement of true bore diameter will be around 0.730 inch for 12 gauge and 0.550 inch for 28 gauge with the degree of constriction for a skeet choke of about 0.005 in 12 gauge and 0.004 in 28 gauge.

SGT R. C. Schumann  
APO New York 09078



Food  
For  
Thought



# VITAMIN CRAZE

## Fact or Fiction?

Margaret D. Turett

**W**ANT TO IMPROVE your sex life and get rid of your warts? Pop some vitamin E and hop onto the vitamin bandwagon.

Believe these claims or not. Either way you'll have lots of company. Taking vitamins and/or arguing about them has become the second most popular indoor sport in recent years.

In spite of—or maybe because of—all of the controversy the vitamin industry has become a \$350-million-a-year business. Sales of vitamin E alone increased 500 percent between 1971 and 1972. A lot of people must be worried about their warts.

What exactly are vitamins? They're chemical compounds vital in small amounts to maintain good health. They occur naturally in all unprocessed foods and are also manufactured artificially. Natural vitamins

(rose hips, for example) have the same effect on the system and are no better than artificial vitamins (ascorbic acid, for example), but are more expensive.

But vitamins derived from balanced meals are better than any kind of pills, experts claim. The balance of nutrients in foods and possible unrecognized nutrients haven't been duplicated in any dietary supplements. Lieutenant Colonel Barbara Brady, a nutrition consultant in the Office of the Surgeon General, says, "Because of nutrient interreaction in the body you may not get the same beneficial effect from artificial vitamins as you would by taking them in food."

Everyone seems to agree vitamins are necessary for good health. A persistent lack of sufficient vitamins in the diet can cause sub-par performance and may be involved in chronic diseases and premature aging. The big argument centers about the source of essential vitamins and how much is enough.

MARGARET D. TURETT is a Department of the Army Management Intern with *SOLDIERS* magazine.

LTC Brady says, "Vitamins are often a panacea for poor food habits." The good old balanced diet your mother and the mess sergeant always talk about should be enough to give you all the vitamins you need.

A balanced diet is one which provides protein, carbohydrates, fats, vitamins and minerals through a selection from the four basic food groups: milk and dairy products; meat; vegetables and fruits; bread and cereals.

LTC Brady admits it's less fun to worry about whether you've eaten enough leafy green vegetables today than it is to grab something quick for lunch, but "Anyone who has coffee for breakfast—maybe with cream and sugar—pizza for lunch and a snack-type dinner really has poor food habits. You simply have to work on changing them. I know that sounds hard-line. Actually I'm flexible about food patterns and preferences but poor food habits are no basis for good nutrition—you'll pay in the long run."

Getting the vitamins you need from food might be the best way to stay healthy but can it be done? A lot of people firmly believe our soil is worn out and chemical fertilizers used to pep it up leave dangerous residues in food. They feel that processing strips food of most of its nutritional value. It's hard to pin down the truth. Any two experts will probably give four different answers.

Three studies spanning a total of 42 years show soil lacking sufficient nutrients affects the number of plants which can be grown in an area but not their quality. Other studies have shown where a plant is grown does matter. For example, carrots grown in southern California have three times more manganese (a mineral we need in very small amounts) than those grown in central California.

What's true of carrots is also true of other food, the study shows. Where something's grown and the kind of soil it's grown in does seem to have an effect on vitamin and mineral content. Unfortunately, though, there's no way of telling by just looking at an apple whether or not it'll keep the doctor away.

**Fertilizers and Pesticides** Then there's the problem of fertilizers and pesticides. Fertilizers make it possible for 5 percent of the work force to feed the rest of us. Poor soil means smaller harvests and smaller harvests cause food prices to go up. Without pesticides insect damage can cause even smaller harvests and food prices to go up again. Hard as it is to believe at the food store or commissary, Americans spend less of their income on food than anyone else in the world and modern technology—fertilizers and pesticides included—makes it happen.

Of course dollars and cents don't always equal good health. A lot of people feel economics isn't a good enough reason to put up with funny things in food. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mosson, owners of a natural food store, feel chemical fertilizers "might be chemically what the ground needs but they're not made the same way nature does it." In their opinion there's a lot of

politicking in the chemical fertilizer field and that's the reason only the use of fertilizers—not the natural way—is taught in agricultural schools.

"At least two generations have grown up thinking you can't grow a bean without putting a chemical fertilizer on it. They forget men grew beans for thousands of years without even hearing of chemicals. People should be allowed to have a choice," says Mrs. Mosson.

As for pesticides, a World Health Organization (WHO) committee on pesticides recently reported absence of evidence connecting pesticide residues with any known cases of human illness or death. WHO may know that but it doesn't seem to reassure everyone; the health food industry got its start among people who worried what pesticides in food would do to them and now it's a booming business.

Unfortunately, not even food from health food stores is above suspicion. The New York State Attorney General, Louis J. Lefkowitz, held a hearing on organic foods in December 1972. Fifty-five items advertised as organically grown with no additives were randomly picked from health food stores in the New York area and tested at the New York State Food Laboratory. Nearly one-third of them had pesticide residues. Of 2,000 non-organically grown food items tested at the lab each year—even granting it's a bigger sample—only 20 percent had comparable pesticide levels.

Charles Mosson says, "It's inaccurate for any store-keeper to say his merchandise is 100 percent organic. You have to trust your suppliers. Reputable suppliers run laboratory testing programs on their products and they do sometimes recall them."

It makes you wonder if it's worth paying two or three times as much for food from organic food stores, though—a pound of peanut butter from a grocery store costs as little as 50 cents compared to \$1.34 a pound for the organic kind.

**RDA or MDR?** The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has now taken an interest in vitamins to the great distress of vitamin freaks all over the country. Recently the agency published regulations about the labeling and make-up of vitamin supplements. The new regulations are based on the U.S. Recommended Daily Allowance (U.S. RDA) of vitamins and minerals needed for nutritional health. The U.S. RDA replaces and is generally higher than the old Minimum Daily Requirement (MDR).

Any product supplemented with up to 50 percent of the U.S. RDA is a general food. This isn't any change—bread, cereals, orange juice or whatever can still be fortified or enriched as they are now. Any product supplemented with 50 to 150 percent of the U.S. RDA is a dietary supplement (or vitamin pill, in real-world language). Dietary supplements, as the name says, are supposed to be used in addition to a normal diet. They're a kind of insurance against bad food habits.

**Outer Limits.** The biggest change in the FDA





Processed vitamins take many forms: clockwise from lower left, vitamin E, vitamin E plus wheat germ, multiple vitamins and minerals, vitamin C in rose hips. Below, vitamin E in transparent gelatin capsules is stocked in food and drug stores.



regs is that any product with more than 150 percent of the U.S. RDA will now be classified as a drug. This is where all the screaming starts.

After all, one cup of carrots has more than 150 percent of the U.S. RDA for vitamin A. Is the FDA going to start calling carrots drugs? There have been mutterings about how the FDA is taking away individual freedom of choice and will force people to buy the vitamins they want by prescription. But that's not the way it's going to work.

Vitamin pills are supplements, not replacements for food. If you get all your vitamins from food, you don't need pills. If you're not sure, you can still get from 50 to 150 percent of the U.S. RDA in regular vitamin pills.

Most high-potency vitamin and mineral preparations will still be sold without a prescription but calling them drugs should keep people from taking them too lightly. An exception to this is vitamins A and D. They won't be sold in doses above the U.S. RDA without a prescription because of the dangers of toxic doses. Surplus amounts of A and D are stored in the body instead of being eliminated and "excessive and

prolonged doses" (to quote the FDA) of those vitamins can cause nasty things like symptoms of brain tumors (A) or bone deformity (D).

The main thrust of the new FDA regulations isn't to nitpick about what vitamin and mineral products should be called but to prevent deceptive labeling and advertising of products. After 2 years of public hearings attended by everyone from consumer groups to the drug industry the FDA laid some ground-rules:

- Advertisers may not suggest or claim any food or dietary supplement will prevent or cure any disease because of the vitamins or minerals it contains. This includes even making true statements like "Night blindness is caused by a lack of vitamin A," if the ad implies you'll get a galloping case of night blindness if you don't take their product.

- No one may suggest in advertising that a balanced diet or normal food won't provide all the vitamins you need for good health.

- No ad can state that inadequate diet is caused by the soil food is grown in or that everyone needs dietary supplements because of the way food is transported, stored, processed or cooked.



• Producers of vitamin supplements must list the sources of their ingredients but they can't claim that either natural or synthetic ingredients are superior.

And just to make things confusing FDA hedges its bets. It carefully admits there may be differences in food because of what it's grown in and there may be nutritional losses because of the way it's stored, cooked or transported. A normal balanced diet that's grown, delivered and cooked in the usual way, they point out, will give us everything we need for good health. A lot of vitamin advertising in the past used scare tactics to frighten people into buying their products. This is now an official no-no.

**Army Studies.** The Letterman Army Institute of Research (until recently called the U.S. Army Medical Research and Nutrition Laboratory) has conducted annual surveys of selected groups to check out the Army's nutritional status. It's all done in a good cause—good health and ultimately combat readiness depend on good nutrition.

It's done like this: Depending on the size of the group being surveyed, 30 to 50 physicians, biochemists, nutritionists and technicians move to a selected post, camp or station for 2½ to 4 weeks. All food served at dining facilities is weighed and examined every step of the way from its arrival at the kitchen to its return as leftovers. Even the leftovers on the plate are weighed. This is done to determine how much of each item is eaten by the average person going through the serving line. The food also undergoes thorough chemical analysis to measure its nutritional content.

In addition, the survey examines food eaten

outside the dining facility. A portion of the group is interviewed to check on what non-mess hall munchies they eat and they're asked to keep diaries of their food intake. Samples of some of the common items are also taken for chemical analysis.

The last step of the on-site operation involves giving about 500 people per survey top-to-bottom physicals to probe for any nutrition-related conditions. Besides the usual height-and-weight routine approximately 50 different tests are run on each blood and urine sample. Detailed checkups of this type would cost approximately \$600 per physical if you were footing the bill yourself.

After all data is collected, analyzed and computerized it's used to make recommendations about the Army's \$2-billion-a-year feeding system and to beef up its nutrition education program. You can bet your last potato chip the Army's in fine shape nutritionally after all the time, money and effort spent every year in monitoring it.

In fact, the surveys have shown a number of people entering the Army each year have nutritional deficiencies that are eliminated by eating the master menu fare in Army dining facilities. Not surprisingly, surveyed groups who show up the best nutrition-wise are those who are "captive audiences" at dining facilities—in basic training or stationed at isolated posts, for example. After all, the Army Master Menu is designed to provide all the vitamins you need.

There are a few flies in the nutrition soup, though. The Army Master Menu provides all essential nutrients but about half those personnel authorized don't use the dining facilities. In an attempt to lure more people into the facilities there have been some recent innovations—the introduction of short order lines and soft drinks, for instance. These changes are one way of getting people to use the dining facilities.

But there are drawbacks. Fat, calorie and cholesterol intake in the short order lines is higher than it normally is in the regular lines—so much so the difference is measurable. And high fat in the diet definitely isn't just what the doctor ordered for two of the Army's big health problems—obesity and heart disease. As for soft drinks, Colonel John Canham of Letterman says, "The simple sugars in soft drinks may stimulate high cholesterol levels in some individuals which may result in an increase in heart disease." So take it to heart—don't fritter away the beneficial effects of all that good Army food by freaking out over too many french fries and soft drinks.

So what does all this healthful info add up to? Maybe not a hill of organically-grown beans—it's up to you. When you come down to it you have to make the final choices about food and vitamins. But as they say, what you eat you are, so it'll pay off in the long run if you give your diet some thought.

And if you're still worried about warts remember you needn't take vitamin E. Just stay away from toads; it's cheaper.



"Oops! Sorry about that dumping."



**SOLDIERS** Interviews Major John Starling, surgeon and bluegrass picker, about the . . .

# BLUEGRASS EXPLOSION!!!

PFC Dan Rifenburgh

"Y'ALL DON'T BE AFRAID to come up here and dance, 'cause Lord knows we're just here today to have a good time."

With that the banjo picker kicks off the opening licks of "Orange Blossom Special" and the thumpa-thump of the bass, the plinkety-plink of the mandolin and the reel of the fiddle join in as the "Special" moves out down the line.

The people are already on their feet and wending their way to the area in front of the stage. The old-timers and the young, blue-jeaned fans all mix together doing their shuffles and jigs at times coming together and joining hands in a circle that goes round at breakneck speed and then disintegrates as the pace becomes too much.

Behind the temporary stage thrown up in what on other days is a cow pasture the musicians are signing autographs, selling their records, keychains and souvenir programs, comparing instruments and posing for pictures with their fans. Out in front the picking and grinning and toe tapping goes on. Youthful longhairs and longstanding rednecks mingle in the general gaiety, each keeping the beat in his own way but all brought together under the canopy of bluegrass music, festival style.

**Finger-Pickin' Good.** According to the Library of Congress there were at least 146 bluegrass festivals in this country last year and that's not counting the many fiddle contests, swap meets and folk festivals where bluegrass was also likely to be heard.

That would indicate bluegrass music has something good going for it. To find out just what it is **SOLDIERS** interviewed a practicing bluegrass musician. We needed look no further than Walter Reed Army Medical Center in Washington, D.C., where Major John Starling works.

MAJ Starling, a Walter Reed surgeon, is well known in the Washington area as the lead singer and rhythm guitarist for *The Seldom Scene*, a group that originally took its name because all the musicians hold full-time jobs and can only play in the evening and on weekends. But with one album out and three TV shows behind them they're being heard and seen more than seldom these days.

MAJ Starling, a native of Lexington, Va., has been playing bluegrass since he was 10 years old and listening to it since he was 5. For his ideas about what bluegrass is, where it's been and where it's going read on.

**SOLDIERS:** What is bluegrass?

**MAJ Starling:** I think the philosophy at the beginning, back in the '30s and '40s when it first began to evolve, was that you took the old, traditional songs that were played in very rough fashion by people sitting on their front porches up in the mountains—the old gospel songs and fiddle tunes—and you changed them into fairly intricate more or less arranged versions played with the banjo, fiddle, guitar, mandolin and upright bass.

When most people ask me what bluegrass is I ask them if they

saw *Bonnie and Clyde*. Lester Flatt and Earl Scruggs played "Foggy Mountain Breakdown" throughout the movie and that's a good example of a bluegrass instrumental. If they want to hear a bluegrass vocal they might listen to Bill Monroe's "The Little Girl and the Dreadful Snake." That may be a little too far out for them. The most well-known songs are probably "Rocky Top," "Foggy Mountain Breakdown," "Muleskinner Blues" and "Orange Blossom Special."

**SOLDIERS:** Bill Monroe, whom most people consider the father of bluegrass, often speaks as if he set out to invent bluegrass.

**MAJ Starling:** I don't think it was intentional. At some point in time these old guys realized they were

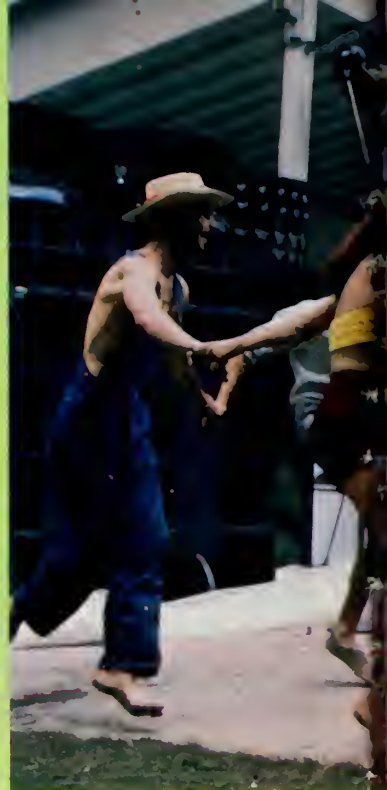
**Bill Monroe, mandolin virtuoso, is considered the Father of Bluegrass.**



Courtesy of Bluegrass Unlimited



Clockwise from right: Fans explode into applause; dance at Take-It-Easy Ranch Festival; Major John Starling picking with "The Seldom Scene" at a bluegrass club; Doc Watson sings "Deep River Blues" once more with feeling.



playing something different. It had a drive and a feel and a syncopation that was unlike anything else being played.

Bill Monroe brought in a little jazz and music with Black roots. He drew on a lot of sources—Jimmy Rodgers tunes, traditional mountain hymns—anything he felt could be played in that style. "Muleskinner Blues" was a Jimmy Rodgers tune but most people identify it with bluegrass today. Historically Bill Monroe was the first to put it all together though a lot of people will say without the influence of Earl Scruggs' banjo style it never would have gotten off the ground.

**SOLDIERS:** How did you first become interested in bluegrass?

**MAJ Starling:** Back when I was growing up I used to hear it on the radio. I'd wade through an hour of country music just to hear this particular kind of music and I didn't know what to call it. Later I found out it was called bluegrass.

**SOLDIERS:** Bluegrass music probably has more fans now than it ever did. How do you see its gradually rising popularity?

**MAJ Starling:** I get the feeling back in the '50s and early '60s a lot of people didn't like it because

they thought they weren't supposed to. It's like a lot of people drink Scotch because they think that's the thing to do. Well I grew up in an era where people in high school and college didn't think they were supposed to do anything that wasn't in the mold, so to speak. And the mold didn't include listening to this strange, weird, screaming-and-hollering type of music.

Then along came the folk boom, which was a little more real than most of what was being played and heard, a little more of a people's music. But I thought groups like The Kingston Trio had absolutely no soul; zero—I hated them. I would think, "Gee, if people could hear Ralph Stanley . . ." But I guess they did prepare people to hear more authentic music, at least opened the door to other folk artists. Perhaps the general public wasn't ready for the real thing.

It used to be if you didn't have a Caruso's voice or sound like Frank Sinatra nobody wanted to hear you. With the advent of people like Bob Dylan who really had something to say it didn't make as much difference musically as long as the feeling was in the vocal. It didn't matter if it was all that technically proficient as long as people

could identify with it.

A lot of people began seeing the good qualities of these soulful, mournful bluegrass vocals. People realized that these musicians weren't up there just trying to jerk your chain—they had a real feeling for what they were doing.

That's one thing I like about people now—they're not afraid to listen to different types of music.

**SOLDIERS:** Do you see any limits to the popularity of bluegrass?

**MAJ Starling:** I don't think the pure form of bluegrass will ever be as popular as rock because it's hard to turn on masses of people with it. Bluegrass was meant to be played in a small, dead room. It sounds great. You can pick for hours and hear every note. But when you put it in a large, cold fieldhouse it just dies. Put the Allman Brothers in a cold auditorium and people will be boogying till 3:00 in the morning. You can rattle the boards with rock, project it. Bluegrass is a very intimate type of music. And it also can sound very shallow and tinny when you hear it on AM radio or television and that turns a lot of people off.

Somehow the speed freaks got into the driving, upbeat bluegrass tunes—because it's something





they can dance in the aisles to. They don't know what they're doing just so long as they're moving. The only thing wrong with this is that a lot of bluegrass bands are beginning to play to that audience. They're starting to add drums and they're starting to plug in so they can rattle the boards too instead of really paying attention to the music itself.

**SOLDIERS:** What do you really enjoy about performing bluegrass?

**MAJ Starling:** The three-part vocals and the way they've arranged to get that soulful, mournful sound, which is equally as much a part of the music as the instrumentation. And the syncopation and the drive.

I think the songs pickers have more fun playing and the audience enjoys hearing are those that lend themselves to improvisation—what I call free-form songs—where a guy takes a break—an instrumental ride—and he can do anything he wants to, play any kind of licks. The structure of the thing allows him to and the rhythm kind of follows him. These are the songs that can go on for 5 or 10 minutes and still be interesting.

**SOLDIERS:** You said bluegrass in its pure form will never be as popular as rock. How about in other forms?

**MAJ Starling:** There are basically three things you can do with bluegrass. You can play the old songs that everybody's done—used to do back in the '40s and '50s, which were new then. The songs Bill Monroe was doing back then are now considered classics and were at that time avant-garde as far as traditional folk goes.

You can do the same arrangements everybody has done, which is OK; it's fun to do. I mean everybody who plays bluegrass likes to do that when you're sitting around picking, especially when you run into somebody you don't know and never played with before. That's one nice thing. You can sit down and because you know all these old songs you can play them together. And every band has a number of these songs in their act.

Then you can also do newer songs with bluegrass arrangements, the way *New Grass Revival* did Leon Russel's "Prince of Peace," which is basically a rock song but done with bluegrass overdrive, vocal style and on acoustic instruments.

Or you can be in another musical sphere altogether, like the *Byrds* for instance, and borrow something from bluegrass. A lot of songs that are popular today, if you

listen closely, have segments of blues or ragtime or jazz or bluegrass. If you listen closely you'll be able to identify the things that were borrowed from bluegrass and it's fun to synthesize. In this way a record that isn't pure bluegrass but still contains a lot of bluegrass licks can climb the charts.

**SOLDIERS:** Does that please you?

**MAJ Starling:** Sure it does. I think that's where bluegrass is going. It's going to be used when it's effective in arrangements of other types of songs. Bill (Monroe) really gets upset if you don't play it the way he thinks it should be played but it has to keep moving in new directions if it's going to survive at all. Otherwise it would soon get like Dixieland jazz—everybody playing the same songs in the same way. It's the guys who did something different with it that really kept the older jazz bands alive because people heard it and liked it and wanted to go back and hear the originals. It's refreshing.

If you're a devotee of the real unadulterated bluegrass sound you always like to hear the old gospel songs because the musicians never try to overproduce it or pick too many hot licks. They are always played conservatively, almost homely, because it's considered bad taste to throw a hot banjo run into a gospel song. And that's the way a lot of people like their bluegrass—sparse and spare.

I love those old songs too. For my money Ralph Stanley's band, which does a lot of old gospel, is the essence of bluegrass. But bluegrass becomes a disease for a lot of people. They learn every little details about it. Bluegrass has the most rabid fans in the world and they're very vocal. Some of the purists might resent the new grass bands for experimenting with the music but I think it's got to keep moving in new directions—without forgetting the traditional songs.

**SOLDIERS:** What is bluegrass?

**MAJ Starling:** I don't know . . . it's feeling.

If you're feeling the squeeze from the energy crisis, tension at home, pressure from women's lib groups, a money squeeze and general confusion about what's happening in the world it's time to consider

# CHANG- ING LIFE STYLES



A  
LOOK  
AT  
ADJUST-  
MENT,  
CHILD-  
LESS  
COUPLES,  
ZPG,  
HAPPINESS,  
MACHO AND OTHER  
GOOD STUFF

Story and photos by  
Barney Halloran



Last year the national birthrate fell to an all-time low of 2.2 children per family. Even if the trend continues, the population will continue to grow adding another 60 million people to our current 211 million by the year 2000 and getting us to 315 million by 2020. Plug that into your energy crisis.

Fortunately more young couples are now having fewer children or none at all. As it stands today about 5 percent of all married couples don't have any kids. But with fewer children there will be more women in the work force for more years looking for equal opportunity with men. That will undoubtedly produce more problems. Fewer kids also means families will have larger per capita incomes. That's terrific except it means greater demands for energy and raw materials which we're finally learning aren't limitless. Wars get started over things like that. Taken all together these changes in lifestyles will make a great deal of social adjustment necessary for everyone.

**Where Are We Now?** Ninety percent of the adult population in the United States is married. In the Army it's 85 percent of the officers and, probably because of the large number of younger men involved, 52 percent of the enlisted men.

From recent data we can guesstimate there are 438,900 married couples in the Army. Of these 232,530 have no children. That makes the average Army family two adults and 1.62 kids which might make it look like Army families are achieving zero population growth (ZPG)—that is, each family has only enough children to replace itself while not adding to the nation's growing population. Except those couples with kids in the Army are averaging 3.45 bambinos per, which in terms of ZPG is overdoing it a bit.

You see, tomorrow there will be 5,600 more Americans and 200,000 more people on old planet Earth than there are today. Americans now consume between 35 and 40 percent of the world's resources and production each year even though we account for only 6 percent of the Earth's population.

As you may have noticed we're having a difficult time providing enough resources for everybody as it is. And, it gets more difficult every day. We're making our nation unlivable faster than any other country the world has ever known. And the rest of the world is having some ugly population problems too. While you're reading this sentence, four people will die of starvation—most of them children.

Four years ago, President Richard M. Nixon said, "I believe that many of our present social problems may be related to the fact that we have had only 50 years in which to accommodate the second hundred million Americans. . . . Food supplies may be adequate in the advanced industrial nations, but social supplies—the capacity to educate youth, to provide privacy and living space, to maintain the process of open government—may be grievously strained. . . . In sum, population growth is a world problem no country can ignore."

Given current trends the population of the United States will increase by 100 million in the next 35 years—an increase of 50 percent. In that same time, the population of Earth is expected to double—from 3.5 billion to 7 billion. Some experts think we've already reached the point of maximum food production. Just to house the expected increase in the U.S. population by the year 2000 it will be necessary to build a new city of 250,000 every 30 days for the next 30 years!

**Social Upheaval.** What does all this mean in terms of war, peace, pollution, poverty, energy or family life? No one can honestly make a prediction but we can and must take a closer look at what's happening and maybe how and why. We do have to live with it.

Social workers, psychiatrists, sociologists and psychologists can examine the quality of American family life and come to all sorts of conclusions. But their special knowledge is usually unknown to the average American until he consults one about a crisis situation in his own family.

Divorce, for example, ends one out of every three marriages. In California the average is closer to one in two. Yet 80 percent of all those divorced remarry. With those averages it might seem reasonable not to have any children at all and spare them the emotional strain of a broken family but most couples simply think it won't happen to them. They have very high expectations of life, love and marriage. But it doesn't necessarily stay that way.

Take Carol and Mike. Both have advanced degrees. They also have three kids. "We met in grad school," says Carol, "and got married. I had a chance to teach for a year before the first baby and I liked it. But since then, zero. Make babies and make house. I don't know if my husband likes his work or not. He doesn't talk. I think he's stopped thinking. So what am I supposed to do, walk out? So I read and do volunteer work at night and let him take care of the kids. I'm not ready to call it all over and I'm not going to turn into a vegetable."

Generally, married women with kids are more dissatisfied with their lot in life than women without kids. Studies have shown that three out of four women would marry a different man if they had it to do all over again, but nine out of ten men would pick the same wife. It's this business of unrealistic expectations again—we've been conditioned to expect too much.

Interviews with Army Community Service social workers and Army psychiatrists confirm nationwide studies. Wives have two major, general complaints about their husbands—they don't talk to them and they don't live up to their wives' social expectations.

"Younger women," says Dr. Willard Rodgers, senior study director of the Institute for Social Research at the University of Michigan, "tend to be happier, presumably less realistic." According to his study, as people get older their expectations of life go down. "They're satisfied with less, but less happy and enthusiastic about life and living."



Intelligent, successful women do get some men uptight especially when the women are sexually attractive. Not knowing how to act or what their roles should be, these men become anxious then aggressive. The result: war between the sexes, frustrated men and women, family arguments, and dim prospects for women's lib.



**Without Kids.** Generally, women are happier and more satisfied before the arrival of children. It's a proven fact based on a number of nationwide surveys and studies. And it's quite contrary to the American myth that women aren't fulfilled until they start raising their own little tribe.

The pressure to have kids, properly termed "pronatalist pressure," is what the National Organization for Non-Parents (NON) is all about. Its small membership of about 2,000 is up in arms against the pronatalist propaganda machine which points every woman in the direction of the maternity ward. Ellen and William Peck, NON's founders, aren't against kids but against Madison Avenue, the schools, churches and doctors, none of whom seem to be interested in whether the child will be a good thing for the mother, the family or society itself. The Pecks just want to let people know there are alternatives to having kids.

Jeanette, for example, is a sensuous-looking brunette at 5-foot 7. She handles herself well and is considered hot property at the local television station she works for. Quite frankly, she admits neither she nor her husband want children: "Yes, I'm selfish. I'm finally making it in a career I want. Dick's been lucky in his assignments and I've always been able to work. He's married to his job—the Army—and I'm married



to mine. Women's lib bores me, Dick's work bores me, and our marriage bores both of us. It's about finished; we're about to become a statistic." Jeanette's 31 with two degrees and makes more than her husband. He doesn't like that.

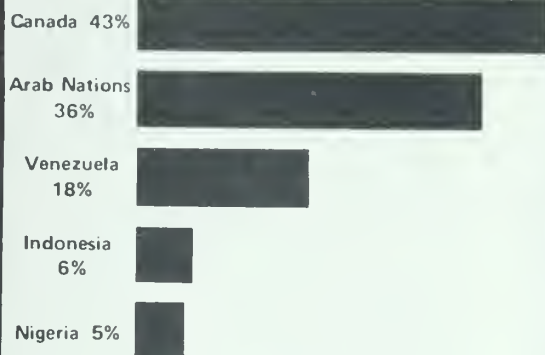
Fred and Virginia want no children. They're both in fine shape at 32 and are apparently very happy with their life the way it is. Virginia has worked as an emergency room nurse wherever Fred's been assigned for the past 16 years. "We're both active in the community," says Virginia. "We're also both fertile and care about children. We'd just prefer not to have our own. It wouldn't be fair to them." Fred points out they're both Episcopalian and convinced birth control is a responsible idea. "We've found a way of life that satisfies us and we can do our own little bit of good to help out. Yes, we've been accused of being selfish but I think it's to the contrary."

**With Kids.** Jane has four kids. She seems like a perfect Army wife. She quit school at 19 to marry Ted, now a major. She laughs a lot when company comes and always defers to her husband. Their subdivision house is spotless, tastefully decorated and the kids behave. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon she was halfway through a pitcher of martinis. "I got pregnant before we got married," she says, "and I've been playing housewife ever since. See these," she says, lifting her skirt. "They're varicose veins and I'm only 29. At the rate I'm going I'll be 40 before I can get this . . . monkey off my back. Great life, huh?"

Jane fits into Dr. Rodger's scheme of things. Women under 30 tend to be quite positive in their outlook. Once they're over 30 they tend to be moderate except married women under 30 who perform only



Imports of petroleum provide  
26% of that used in the U.S.  
Our imports come from:



Source of data: "Are We Running Out of Gas?", U.S. Dept. of Transportation.

#### Import Dependence of U.S. for raw materials needed for an industrial economy

| Item      | 1950<br>% | 1970<br>%  | 2000<br>%  | U.S. use as % of<br>world use, 1970 |
|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|-------------------------------------|
| Chromium  | <b>99</b> | <b>100</b> | <b>100</b> | 19                                  |
| Tin       | <b>99</b> | <b>100</b> | <b>100</b> | 24                                  |
| Manganese | <b>77</b> | <b>85</b>  | <b>100</b> | 14                                  |
| Nickel    | <b>99</b> | <b>93</b>  | <b>82</b>  | 38                                  |
| Lead      | <b>64</b> | <b>57</b>  | <b>83</b>  | 25                                  |
| Aluminum  | 40        | <b>80</b>  | <b>97</b>  | 42                                  |
| Zinc      | 37        | <b>81</b>  | <b>85</b>  |                                     |
| Copper    | <b>67</b> | 39         | <b>75</b>  | 33                                  |
| Iron      | 43        | 49         | <b>77</b>  | 28                                  |
| Tungsten  | 40        | 40         | <b>83</b>  |                                     |
| Petroleum | 12        | 23         | ?          | 33                                  |

Numbers in bold indicate those for which we are over 50% import-dependent.

Source of data: TOWARDS A NATIONAL MATERIALS POLICY, by the National Commission on Materials Policy, 1972. MINERAL FACTS AND PROBLEMS, by U.S. Bureau of Mines; 1970.

housework. They generally tend to be far less satisfied with their lives. Men seem to fit the same pattern. Under 30 males without kids are more positive in their outlook than those in the same age range with kids. By the time the kids have grown up and left the house men with and without kids level off in their attitudes. Age doesn't seem to be the deciding factor; kids do.

What in order of importance determines happiness and satisfaction? These do:

- Marriage and family life
- Financial situation
- Non-working or recreational activities
- Housing
- Job

**Less, Not More.** If Dr. Rodger's analysis is correct, and marriage and family life are the most important factors in determining happiness and satisfaction with living, let's avoid the arguments that having none or fewer children is selfish or unnatural and look at this family business more carefully so we can better determine family size.

Even if the work week were reduced to 30 hours and families continued to have 3 children (most families actually want 3.3), by the year 2000, increases in worker productivity should have the average family income at \$21,000 (in terms of *today's* dollars) compared with today's \$12,000 average family income.

The President's Commission on Population Growth and the American Future figures the family with two as opposed to three kids will have a 15 percent higher per capita income. To keep things in perspective, it costs between \$80,000 and \$150,000 today to raise a middle-class child and send him or her through college.

With fewer kids (two as opposed to three) the percentage of women in the work force is expected to increase faster than today. As the ratio of workers to youthful dependents increase, more income is spread among fewer people.

However, averages always mislead. It's important to see what will happen to families on the lower side of the income scale because today there are an estimated 26 million Americans living in poverty. That's 13 percent of the population which in 25 years of dramatically rising income is no better off, because of the distribution of wealth, than it was 25 years ago.

For a family living on \$6,600 a year the Life Insurance Institute estimates it will cost \$23,000 to raise a child to age 18. That doesn't include college. The only practical way to increase per capita income is to have fewer capitas—fewer kids.

**Going Smaller.** When the draft was going strong, about 70 percent of those rejected for service because of low intelligence scores came from families of four or more. And nearly half of those rejected came from families with six or more kids. The obvious explanation was that these kids came from disadvantaged, poverty stricken families. But careful studies conducted in, of all places, Scotland concluded "that the number of children in the family affects the intelligence at each economic level." Children from smaller families consistently outscored kids from larger families on the same economic levels.

Behavioral scientists have also discovered that a child's emotional health is strongly affected by the size of his immediate family. National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH) studies have shown that closely spaced infants in big families tend to suffer environ-

mental deprivation, to be lethargic and unresponsive and require more attention.

Dr. James Lieberman, a psychiatrist at the Center for Studies of Child and Family Mental Health at NIMH, cites this argument: "Some of the differences between youngsters from small and larger families seem to be biological. The mother in a larger family may not have had time to recover physically between births. It also seems fairly well established that each additional child creates more friction between husband and wife as well as between parents and offspring."

Both British and American studies of mental health and physical illness identify larger families as being more prone to both. NIMH statisticians have also found that adults with four or more children are more likely to be patients in mental hospitals.

It boils down to this. Children in smaller families tend to be brighter, bigger, taller, mentally more stable, more creative and more independent while parents of smaller families tend to be happier, more emotionally stable and better off financially.

Dr. Lieberman's personal opinion is that families will be better off with fewer kids. The most important psychological advantages—love and attention—apply to the rich as well as the poor.

**Quality of Marriage.** Rebecca, after 6 months of being divorced, is sick and tired of men trying to pick her up. She's a terrific accountant, small and slim with fine black features. She avoided the motherhood route for 5 years of marriage. "And I'm glad I did," she says. "All my mother-in-law and mother kept saying was 'Have some kids and everything will be all right. Robert will be home every night.' The other bit was, 'You're not letting him feel like a man; that's why he's running around or at the club every night.'"

"Well, I think I have more sense than that. Kids never patch up a rotten marriage and my folks are not the ones to give advice. We were never poor black; my father's a judge. But I didn't want children and I still don't. I've been seeing a shrink for 2 years and know I have it in me to screw up any family. But that doesn't excuse my husband—my ex-husband."

Rebecca is a 25 percenter. According to Dr. Joyce Brothers infidelity has risen from 50 percent of the married men in Dr. Kinsey's day to 75 percent today. She's backed up by Dr. Nathan Ackerman's research at Columbia University where he's a professor of clinical psychiatry. "Infidelity may be grounds for divorce," says Dr. Brothers, "but only a quarter of the women confronted by it seek divorce."

Dr. John Cuber, professor of sociology at Ohio State, maintains given a dozen marriages four will end in divorce, six are "utilitarian" and two are what some people might call total—both husband and wife enjoy sharing life with each other. It's the kind of marriage Fred and Virginia seem to have.

If Dr. Cuber is right, half of today's marriages are utilitarian. The love and joy of marriage has been replaced with certain common interests or needs—like

the kids, or the desire to hold a marriage together rather than admit defeat or because of career demands or because half of the team is dependent on the other. That seems to be the case with Mike and Carol. "If it weren't for those three little monsters of mine," says Carol, "I'd leave. Michael was either once a great guy or I was just an impressionable bookworm. Whatever we had—whatever it was—it's gone."

Jane is trapped. She admits it: "What could I do, be a maid? That's all I'm good for. I couldn't even hook with these legs. Some women are making it, you know; you read about it. But I'm not." Hers is also a utilitarian marriage.

Jeanette admits she's seriously considering a divorce and Rebecca just had one. They might both be considered liberated women. Jeanette wouldn't agree but Rebecca sounds close: "As far as I'm concerned, most men I've ever known—black and white—just don't know how to get along with themselves. They're either little children or big bad men."

**Man, You've Come a Long Way.** Gloria Emerson, who spent 25 months reporting the Vietnam war for *The New York Times*, said she didn't particularly like American officers: "It always surprised me that so many of them were such fussy men, always quite anxious to prove how hard core they were and that there was really something between their legs."

Why? Some men have discovered, says George Gilder, "that manhood affords few wholly distinctive roles except in the military . . ." Ms. Emerson also noted she couldn't blame a man for leaving his wife or escaping the boredom of a Stateside post to go overseas. "I don't always believe a man who made it, who got away, and who then says how much he misses his wife," she says. "For a wife can never compete with the secret attractions of war." Ms. Emerson was getting very close.

Feminists keep asking, "Why can't men just be men and relax without all this *macho* business?" The answer to that and the explanation for the behavior Gloria Emerson found distasteful is the result of millions of years of male instinct. Gilder would agree. So would noted zoologist Desmond Morris and so would recent Nobel prize-winning ethnologist Konrad Lorenz.

Our ancestors were originally forest apes who later became ground apes, then hunting apes, then territorial apes and finally socialized apes. The hunting apes were pack hunters who fashioned their own weapons to improve their killing techniques. According to Morris these were mostly males because "the females were too busy rearing the young to be able to play a major role in chasing and catching prey."

If the females were almost always tending the young what made the males come home? Zoologists seem to agree that's about the time love came along. Out of need, the hunting apes became territorial apes and changed their whole pattern of social, sexual and paternal existence. Males had to be certain their mates would be waiting for them after the hunt. And fighting had to end between rival males. So the "pair bond"



between male and female developed. It was essential to the survival of the species.

"It can be argued," explains Morris, "that by exposing their naked skin to each other during sexual encounters, both male and female would become more highly sensitized to erotic stimuli." As pair bonding evolved with the species, sexual excitement grew higher making mating more exciting and further cementing the pair bond.

For thousands of years, man—the aggressive instinctive hunter—has been socialized. His instincts have been redirected. Today society defines man's role and work is the substitute for hunting—but only a poor substitute. And for thousands of years women have used all their powers to make man stay at home and support a family. Leaving the boredom of a State-side job to go to war can be seen simply as a return to an instinctive role. But what happens when the whole fabric of society starts to change, when women earn

aggressive and being that way never developed strong bonds with the people they live with. Here today and gone tomorrow.

An open marriage with or without children frustrates the male's aggressive-protective instincts. In extramarital sexual relationships the male will wander about aimlessly copulating with little satisfaction because there's no pair bond being formed. There's no need to. In some cases it's aggressive copulation. The male is trying to "get even" with women. He's reverting to primitive instincts. If he's afraid of losing his mate or job or his respect, fear will convert aggression into violence. The result is a dangerous male or one who will fight off violent urges by engaging in what's called displacement activities, which are gestures seemingly unrelated to his problem like drinking, whoring, smoking, or gambling.

Wives often complain to Army doctors or social service workers that their husbands no longer love them; all they want is sex. "I'm just a convenience for him," or "He doesn't care about me, just about my body," or "That's all he ever wants." They aren't unusual complaints. But some psychologists and psychiatrists would disagree that these husbands are really interested in sex at all. From working as men must now work, again contrary to their instincts, about all they want is relief from tension and sex does it.

With more wives having fewer children in an effort to reduce family size and increase per capita income, competition increases between men and women and between husbands and wives. Men may not admit it but they will feel their positions as protectors and providers being jeopardized. Work and social conditions don't allow men in or out of the military enough opportunity to play out the male's instinctive role. The result is dangerous.

George Gilder offers this scary scenario: "As women further invade realms conventionally regarded as masculine—and as masculine technology further transforms other male roles—men will increasingly define themselves as *not*-women and their responses will become increasingly sexual. If all the usual job stresses are intensified by sexual competition, the men will retaliate through bureaucratic sabotage or overt viciousness on the job or they will desperately try to escape to the street or higher levels of bureaucracy."

That paints a dim picture for women's liberation but helps to explain why Gloria Emerson got the feelings she did. The experts seem to think the only men who will behave decently with women are those don't feel their masculinity is threatened.

**Movable Military Family.** The average American family moves 14 times in its lifetime as a family. Continual moving creates anxiety in husbands, wives and children. One social worker made this observation: "Friendships for both grownups and children are often surface affairs; there's not time for them to deepen." Another social worker added, "Specifically, when we live in a community of near-strangers, without close-by



Tomorrow there will be 5,600 more Americans than there are today. Reducing family size can avert an impending crisis.

as much as men in the substitute hunting role, when couples agree on what's been called "open marriage" with each going his or her own way, when man is threatened by woman, when his aggressive nature is bent into a peaceful, nonchallenging pattern of living?

**Falling Apart.** The last is easiest to answer. True pair-bonding, or love, only occurs in aggressive animals. Take away aggression and you have what usually occurs in the animal world: quick copulation without emotional attachment. Lorenz maintains, "There is no love without aggression" and no hate without love. Peaceable animals, according to his research, never develop love or permanent relationships. Relationships are, in fact, entirely anonymous. It's like life in a large number of communes. Branding themselves "love people," these youngsters are non-

friends or relatives to act as a guardian of, or spur to, our consciousness, we can much more easily indulge in irresponsible actions."

So the argument is at once for fewer children and larger families. Dr. Lorenz believes that a small family of mother, father and two children, isolated by constant moving, is insufficient for proper child rearing. He and many other experts firmly believe children need to be surrounded by and have intimate relationships with other adults.

If all else fails the couple should attempt to create artificial families. It gives the children a sense of community much as the extended family of aunts, uncles, cousins and grandparents living nearby once did. "If you have just two people," says Lorenz, "that is 'we' and the rest of the world is 'they.' Then 'we' are in a frightening minority."

Lorenz takes particular offense at those parents who seek to avoid letting children learn about frustration by always gratifying them. Lorenz claims the child is then defended by "two despicable cowards in a world of hostile people." The prognosis for the kids is neurosis as soon as they get to school or work and find they're rejected by cold public opinion.

#### What Happens?

Our average life expectancy in this country is now 70 years during which time, among other things, we'll each consume 21,000 barrels of gasoline, 10,150 pounds of meat, 28,000 pounds of milk and ice cream, 9,000 pounds of wheat and 56 million gallons of water. We'll all contribute to the 142 million tons of smoke and fumes, 20 million tons of paper, 48 billion cans and 26 billion bottles our little United States dumps on itself each year.

If the fuel crisis is bad now what will it be like in 30 years? Remember we are consuming 32 percent of the world's petroleum and 57 percent of its natural gas, not to mention 36 percent of the planet's output of aluminum each year. Experts have concluded Earth's petroleum will be depleted by 2020 at our current rate of use—and usage is expected to increase. Natural gas will be gone by 1985 or so and aluminum by 2003. Then what? Right now, for example, we're recycling less than half our aluminum.

Part of the solution is having two or fewer kids or none at all; another is marrying later. The President's Commission on Population Growth and the

American Future made these recommendations:

- Pass a Population Education Act to assist schools in establishing well-planned population education programs.

- Maximize sex education to provide an understanding of human sexuality and its implications for the family through responsible organizations, the media and the schools.

- To avoid unwanted births we should increase research to reduce fertility, liberalize access to abortion, extend health services to include prenatal care, contraception services, voluntary sterilization, abortion and treatment of infertility.

Currently with families averaging 2.5 kids over the long term and with 400,000 immigrants a year, the U.S. population will triple in the next 100 years. With

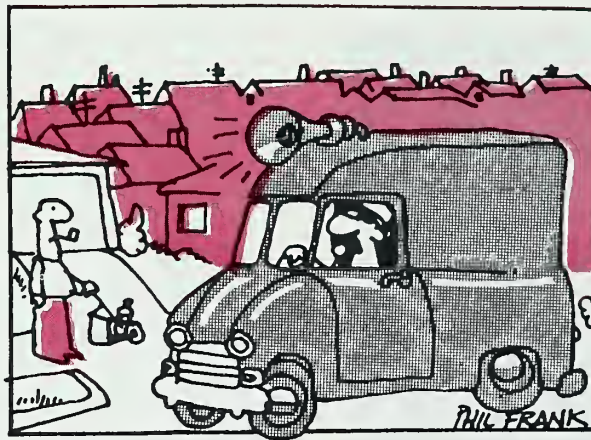
two kids, the population will still double if immigration remains the same.

**The Future.** But if we start right now we can stop population growth by 1990 and the U.S. Population will be only 10 percent larger than it is today. It means choosing to have fewer than two kids with some families remaining childless.

The President's Commission has found no convincing argument for continued population growth. With a stable population we could concentrate on quality rather than quantity while treating every individual, young and old, with dignity and by finding them a meaningful place in society. We may also be able to eliminate the

Wars that are sure to come if we continue to overpopulate this planet of ours.

The answers to today's problems can only come from knowing the problems and knowing ourselves. It isn't easy. Nobel laureate Lorenz sees three major obstacles. We refuse to acknowledge our own evolutionary origins and think we're the center of the universe. "The second obstacle to self knowledge," says Lorenz, "is our reluctance to obey the laws of natural causation." And the third is our heritage of idealistic philosophy. "It supports him," says Dr. Lorenz of man, "in his reluctance to accept . . . his own behavior by natural laws." The imminent danger as this one brilliant man sees it does not arise from man's power in mastering natural phenomena but from his powerlessness to control sensibly what is happening today to his own society. It can be otherwise.



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Three Southern Command Soldiers  
Make Their Time Worthwhile

# JUST CAUSING SMILES

SP5 Juan Solano  
Photos by SP5 Jeff Pearce

“If a day goes by in which you don’t smile—that day isn’t worthwhile.”

Three U.S. Army Southern Command soldiers in the Panama Canal Zone feel strongly enough about that philosophy that they’ve made their off-duty “jobs” making people laugh—or at least giving them enough grins to make a day worthwhile.

During duty hours the soldiers are Major Jere Riggs, Master Sergeant Albert Harbison and Sergeant First Class David Bowers. Once they slip out of their TWs and apply a couple of coats of “clown white” make-up though, they become Jer, Blu-Hoo and Bingo, respectively.

SP5s JUAN SOLANO and JEFF PEARCE are assigned to the Information Office, Headquarters, U.S. Army Southern Command, Fort Amador, C.Z.

MAJ Riggs becomes Jer and rushes off to fight fire with help of Bingo (SFC Bowers). Right, Blu-hoo (MSG Harbison) tries out a smile.





# JUST CAUSING SMILES

The men do their clowning around for the Abou Saad Masonic Shrine Temple in the Canal Zone. They perform at football games, birthday parties, orphanages and any other places where people are having a good time or just need to be cheered up.

**Fun And Games.** Besides just looking funny the clowns do funny tricks too—like making animals and other objects out of balloons. This is one of MSG Harbison's (Blu-Hoo) special skills. "It requires a lot of wind, manual dexterity and tact to create the usual favorites—dogs, sombreros, monkeys, swans, and poodles," he says.

Just looking funny isn't all that easy either. For the person who wants to be a clown there's a lot to learn. Each prospective clown is assigned a "joey" or clown teacher who trains him to apply theatrical paint, fake noses, eyelashes and wigs. Thereafter, the neophyte undergoes three "dressouts" or performances where he'll be judged by other clowns.

From the first application of make-up the clown undergoes on absolute physical and psychological transformation. During dressout he jokes with other clowns to get into a clowning mood so he can evoke smiles and laughs from the audience. After dressout he's a completely different person and once he's that new person he acts—without rehearsal—just as that new person would act naturally; it becomes a reflex.

## Your Attention, Please.

Major Riggs (Jer) says, "A clown doesn't really rehearse for a performance. All his actions are extemporaneous . . . he's playing it by ear. If some members of the audience are shy the clown can communicate with them by pretending to be shy also." But regardless

of what a clown does he can usually hold an audience's attention for only 2 or 3 minutes.

Though the clown usually has to perform for only a very short time his job is time-consuming and there are a lot of things to remember. Two unwritten rules: Don't show any skin and avoid talking as much as possible. Application of makeup alone takes an average of 2 to 4 hours so one clown's face doesn't resemble another's and make-up won't crack or run. It's part of the clown's "code of ethics" not to "borrow" the face of another clown.

**Faces.** A clown also spends a lot of time organizing skits to perform or in front of a mirror practicing facial expressions which will express bewilderment, surprise or astonishment. And just any "silly" uniform won't do. Like the clown's stage name his outfit must be something which he can feel—something with which he can identify.

A clown's job often affects

his personal life too. He's sometimes reproached by his children when he does something they find offensive. "For instance," says SFC Bowers (Bingo), "I can smoke a cigarette and my daughter will get angry and say, 'Bingo doesn't smoke.'" They view their father and the clown he portrays as two distinct personalities but expect their father to behave as the clown would behave.

**It's an Art.** Clowns originally portrayed grotesque animals and were called by many names including jester, buffoon, half-wit, fool and joker. Now their craft has come to be the portrayal of absurd, irresponsible individuals. It's a job which requires keen insight, caustic wit, much energy and considerable creativity. Although clowning around requires them to use all their human qualities most people don't view clowns as human beings.

**Far Out.** "In order to be effective," says MSG Harbison (Blu-Hoo), "the clown must make himself the center of attention by doing everyday things in a far-out extreme manner. However, he mustn't be self-conscious about what he's doing or he will fail." He must be willing to do all those things which he would normally be too embarrassed to do.

Many clowns say anyone can be a clown because make-up and costume provide a shield behind which even the most inhibited individuals can behave in ways which would normally be viewed as "weird." However, they admit clowning can look easier than it really is.

But these three do find it easy. "It doesn't take nerve for us to play the roles of clowns," says Blu-hoo, "because we enjoy what we do and realize the importance of bringing joy to people."



"What can I get a girl who wants everything?"



# WARRIOR FROM WESTPOINT



CPT Kenneth L. Benton  
Illustrations by Mal Singer

**A**ll forward movement of the attacking force had stopped. In the complete stillness the major crouched and looked across the obstacle that had halted the advance. The swampy stream was not very wide but he had no way of knowing how deep it was. What he was certain of was that the Seminole warriors they had been pursuing were waiting and watching on the



other side of the stream, but no sign betrayed their presence.

He had to get the attack moving again. There was only one way to do it—with a yell the major leaped to his feet and charged into the stream, his troops following close behind. War whoops and a ragged volley of shots greeted the assault and the major's body slipped beneath the murky waters. A well-placed Seminole musket ball had stopped the attack and ended

**CAPTAIN KENNETH L. BENTON** is Radio-TV Liaison Officer, Headquarters, U.S. Army Forces Command, Fort McPherson, Ga.

**"Comrades, dig my grave . . .  
For I feel that I am dying.  
And let me sleep in the  
everglades deep."**

**The Florida Volunteer's  
Death Song, 1836**



the strange story of the first Indian graduate of West Point.

\* \* \*

Major David Moniac was a Creek Indian. His grandfather was a Dutchman who had married a Creek woman. His father, Sam Manac, was raised as an Indian and as a young brave was one of the group of warriors who accompanied the great Creek chief Alexander McGillivray to New York in 1790 to meet with George Washington. The resulting peace treaty of 1791 between the Creek Nation and the United States would have a personal impact on Sam Manac some 25 years later.

**West Pointer.** About 1800 Sam Manac married a Creek girl and established a tavern south of present-day Montgomery, Ala., where he served both red and white and where his son David was born in 1802. In 1816 young David was appointed to the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, N.Y. under a provision of a 1791 treaty which called for the education of a limited number of Creek children at government expense. The appointment had two immediate effects upon David's life. The first was that the government appointment named him as David Moniac, the name he would bear for the rest of his life. The second was a trip to Washington to learn to read and write. The training he received at the hands of an Irish tutor must have been adequate for David entered West Point on September 18, 1817 at the age of 15.

Little is known of Moniac during his stay at West Point or how he adjusted to its harsh, Spartan discipline. He did receive several minor demerits; visiting or being absent during study hours accounted for more than half of his delinquencies during his 5 years. We do know he was somewhat bashful and that, as an Indian, he did achieve some degree of notoriety. When the cadets marched to Boston to parade before President John Quincy Adams, people along the roadside pointed him out, saying "Look there! There's the Indian!"

At the end of his first year he stood 19th in his class of 29 but at his own request was put back one year. In the next year he was in the upper half of his class but then for the next 3 years he fell steadily in class standing, graduating 39th in a class of 40 on July 1, 1822.

At graduation he was commissioned a second lieutenant in the 6th Infantry Regiment and he left on leave. Six months later he resigned his commission, having never served as an officer in the Army.

Perhaps one of the reasons for his resignation was a letter of April 23d from his uncle David Tate. The letter advised Moniac "to get home as quick as you can conveniently do it, as your presence is much wanted here." Tate said Moniac's father had lost almost all his property and had been forced to move onto the Creek reservation. "I took it upon myself," wrote Tate, "to advise your father not to waist (sic) his property but it had no effect—he kept continually drunk, and made

bad trades and every advantage was taken." Tate wanted Moniac back to secure some of his mother's property and ended by saying that only "hard times" were to be found.

We will never know if the hard times and danger of losing his property were the only reasons for Moniac's resigning his commission. But he did remain in Alabama, acquiring property in the rough, inhospitable hills of southern Alabama's Baldwin County. In this undesirable area he became a "country gentleman." He built a home and attempted to farm while also indulging in his passion for breeding thoroughbred race horses. Sometime after graduation Moniac married Mary Powell, a cousin of Osceola, the leader of the Florida Seminoles. Several years later it was in a battle against these same Seminoles that Moniac lost his life.

Again, little is known about Moniac during the 14-year period from his resignation until he re-entered the service in 1836. We only know he married, fathered a son and a daughter and tried making a success of cotton planting. As one individual said, "He was a high-toned chivalric gentleman and cordially esteemed by all who knew him."

**Creeks Displaced.** The Creeks in general had been gradually changing from a warlike tribe into one trying to earn a living from the land. Now that they were tied to the land they were beset by speculators seeking their land to sell to white settlers moving into Alabama. The settlers wanted the Creeks out of Alabama and arrangements were made for transporting them to new homes in Arkansas. In March 1832 the Creeks signed the Removal Treaty in which they gave up title to all land in Alabama and agreed to emigrate. But the treaty did not compel any Creek to move. They could stay if they so desired. The Indians were given time by the treaty to choose land in the new territory, and they were also to receive a sum of money each year for 15 years. Before the Creeks had a chance to choose new land the white land speculators moved in and dispossessed them. This uprooting probably did not affect Moniac as much as it did many of his fellow Creeks as the land he lived on was uninviting. With so much good land all around, the land agents and settlers had no inclination to seek his.

Unfortunately this wasn't the case with some Creeks and in 1836 about one-fifth of the Creek nation revolted against the land frauds being perpetrated against them. Chief Opothleyahola, a friendly Creek leader, raised a force of 1,800 braves and did most of the fighting for the Federal Commander, General Jessup. Moniac served as a guide for Jessup's forces in eastern Alabama. The uprising was short-lived but new challenges arose for the Creek nation and David Moniac.

One result of the revolt was that now all Creeks were to be removed from Alabama to new homes in the West. The Creeks—to cover the cost of moving to their new homes—insisted upon an advancement of the Federal annuity which was due them the following year.

The Federal Government, now involved in fighting the Seminoles in Florida with no great success, agreed to the advance provided the Creeks would furnish a regiment of volunteers to fight the Seminoles. As a further inducement, the Creek soldiers were "to receive the pay and emoluments and equipment of soldiers in the Army of the U. S. and such plunder as they may take from the Seminoles."

**Creek Volunteers.** More than 700 Creeks volunteered to serve in the regiment, among them David Moniac. Moniac was commissioned a Captain in the Creek Regiment of Volunteers on August 17, 1836. He was the only Indian to be commissioned, all the other officers being junior officers from the regular Army or Navy. The Indian leaders were Jim Boy and Paddy Carr but the command of the regiment was given to Colonel John Lane, a hard-driving, confident young man who had already attracted President Andrew Jackson's attention.

Lane led the regiment to Florida and into action. The first battle took place on September 30 a few miles from Tampa where they charged across a river and routed more than 200 Seminole warriors. The next encounter took place 15 days later and again the Creeks were successful in driving the Seminoles away and capturing 400 head of cattle.

Though the Creeks were successful in their first two actions they quickly found how difficult it was to engage the enemy decisively. The Seminoles continually took refuge in the most inaccessible terrain amid twisted and gnarled trees and high grass and surrounded by swamps and rivers. They normally hid on the far side of a stream and waited for the soldiers to cross. While the soldiers were crossing, the Seminoles would disperse into small groups and fade into the swamp.

The Creek regiment finally joined the main Army of Governor Keith Call on October 19th. The march and battles must have been extremely hard on Colonel Lane for a few hours after joining Call he committed suicide by driving his sabre through his right eye. This cast a deep gloom over the regiment but Lieutenant Colonel Harvey Brown took command and led the regiment for the rest of the campaign.

The Seminoles looked upon the arrival of their old enemies the Creeks with "renewed hatred, and lost no opportunity to give vent to their malignity." The Creeks, to distinguish themselves from the Seminoles, wore white turbans.

Keith Call, governor of Florida and commander of the force, welcomed the Creeks for they comprised almost one-third of the force with which he hoped to end the Seminole War. On the 17th Call's Tennessee troops made contact with the Seminoles in a forbidding place called Wahoo Swamp but darkness ended the engagement. The next day saw another assault with

basically the same results—the Tennesseans pursued the Indians through waist-deep mud until the day ended. They then withdrew to await the arrival of the rest of Call's forces so a combined attack could be made on the Wahoo Swamp.

**Into Battle.** On November 21 all Call's forces were joined together, including the Creek Indians and their newly promoted Major, 34-year-old David Moniac. Call split his force into three elements, the Creek volunteers on the left, the Florida volunteers and regulars in the center and the Tennessee Volunteers on the right. "We marched through the open field," recalled Jo Guild of the Tennessee Volunteers. "The hostile Indians were seen coming out of the edge of a large hammock, half naked, jumping and turning about, accompanied with yelling and the war-whoop."

The Creeks struck the enemy flank and penetrated it while the rest of Call's force charged the Seminole lines. The Seminoles "fell back a few yards, then rallied and poured a heavy fire into our ranks. It was with the greatest difficulty," wrote Guild, "that we could get through the undergrowth, vines, and grass that cut like a knife." The Seminoles kept up the battle, retreating from one position to another in the cypress swamp. The Seminoles "made their final stand behind a neck of water connecting two lakes, where . . . the friendly Indians, under Moniac, attacked them."

The stream or neck of water held up the advance, the troops considering it "a deep and difficult morass," the depth of which no one knew. Here Moniac showed his qualities of leadership. To keep the advance moving he charged into the stream with his Indians following. The Seminoles opened fire.

Governor Call wrote that "A severe conflict ensued and while the brave Major Moniac, one of the Chiefs of the Creek Regiment, was advancing to lead the charge across the stream he was shot down and sank immediately in the stream. . . ." Another witness recalled: "Major Moniac, an educated Creek warrior, in attempting to force the creek, fell dead and the Seminoles were elated."

Not only had the Seminoles killed a leader of the hated Creeks but Moniac's death had effectively put an end to the battle. None of the troops seemed inclined to try the unknown stream as Moniac had so the Seminoles held their ground. The Army eventually retreating, taking along Moniac's body. The loss of Moniac was deeply felt; Guild recalled that Moniac was "a man of great courage."

They buried him not far from the battlefield but no memorial to him was ever raised. He died as he lived, in two worlds: as a Major in the service of the United States Army—and as an Indian warrior in the service of his people.



# STEP BY STEP

Story and Photo by  
PFC Dan Rifenburgh



**S**PECIALISTS 4 Robert B. Mason and Pedro "Pete" Villareal, Jr. are on an extended bivouac.

The two draftees, both personnel specialists at Fort Dix, N.J., are hiking the entire length of the Appalachian Trail from Mount Katahdin, Me., to Springer Mountain, Ga.

SOLDIERS caught up with the two as they were being resupplied at Harper's Ferry, W.Va. and spoke with them about their trip.

"Every soldier's main job is to be able to function well in combat. We're trying to show that today's soldier, using the equipment issued to him, can survive in the wilderness and remain physically fit to perform his duty," said SP4 Mason. "We're also talking to the people we meet along the way, telling them being in the Army is not that different from a civilian job."

The two soldiers were granted administrative leave under adventure training provisions to hike the 2,000-mile trail.

"When we first put in the paperwork we didn't really expect to get it approved," said SP4 Villareal. "We first got the idea while hiking through the Shenandoah National Park in Virginia. Then we saw an article in SOLDIERS about two recruiters who rode their motorcycles cross-country. We thought if they could do something like that then maybe we had a chance."

The pair hit the trail in mid-September and if they keep up their 17-mile-a-day pace should arrive at

Springer Mountain sometime early in the year. They've already had some memorable experiences along the way.

"We were hiking with two guys we met along the trail in the White Mountains," said Bob. "We got up above the timberline of Mount Washington where the trail markers are painted on the rocks. It started snowing heavily and the markers were covered up, so, with the wind-chill factor at fifteen below zero, we decided to head back down to a shelter. We finally spotted the shelter off to our left but had to climb back up a steep ridge to get to it. We never would have made it by ourselves because it took three guys working together to move one man up the face of the ridge."

Even so the two prefer hiking in cold weather.

"We find 30 or 35 degrees is ideal for hiking. If it gets much warmer than that we start sweating and become uncomfortable."

With some exceptions the men find their Army equipment satisfactory.

"When we get off the trail, we'll have some suggestions to make," said Pete. "The shelter halves were too heavy and didn't keep us warm enough in the mountains. We're now using a commercial nylon tent that has a floor in it. But the fatigues, the sleeping bags and the LRRPs (Long Range Reconnaissance Patrol Rations) have proved themselves."

How about the danger of wild animals along the trail?

"We haven't encountered any moose or snakes and the only bears we've seen were in a park zoo but we'll likely see bear when we get into the Smoky Mountains."

Carrying 65-pound packs for a thousand miles doesn't seem to have done the two backpackers any harm. Bob Mason has cut down his smoking to a few cigarettes a day and though Pete Villareal had a few attacks of diarrhea he's trimmed off 25 pounds and says he feels better than ever before.

With a new supply of LRRPs in their packs and the luxury of a cold "C" ration lunch in their bellies ("Wow, real fruit!") the two hikers again hit the trail. As they crossed the bridge over the Shenandoah River into Virginia they sang out the cadence that's kept them going since Maine:

*The further we go, the closer we get to Springer Mountain and then we quit.*



## CROSS COUNTRY CONSERVATOR



▲  
A "Cannoneer" of the 2d Battalion Airborne, 321st Artillery tells the story of fuel consumption as he and his unit walk 32 miles from Fort Bragg to Camp Mackall for a week of training.

## WEST POINT SCHOLAR

West Point First Classman Kerry K. Pierce, son of Lieutenant Colonel and Mrs. Forest E. Pierce of Newport, R.I., has been named a Rhodes scholar. Selected on the basis of "intellectual attainment, character, leadership and physical vigor," Cadet Pierce will join 70 scholars from 17 countries for 2 years of study at Oxford University in England.

## MASTERS OF LOGISTICS

Lieutenant Colonel Charles E. DeShields of Philadelphia, Pa., and Major Charles T. King of Bath, Me., are the first recipients of a Master of Science degree in logistics management at the U.S. Army Logistics Management Center, Fort Lee, Va.

Dr. Harry P. Weber, Dean of the Graduate School, Florida Institute of Technology (FIT), Melbourne, Fla., presented diplomas to the first two officers to complete the ALMC-FIT cooperative degree program on the Fort Lee campus. The program uses the instruction received in the

19-week ALMC Logistics Executive Development Course as a core curriculum. This is supplemented by graduate courses offered through the Management Science Department of FIT. Successful completion of the program results in the award of the degree of Master of Science in logistics management offered at ALMC, or a Master of Science in contract and procurement management offered at FIT.

## KEY MAN

Fort Jackson, S.C., has a registered safecracker among its civilian employees. Retired Lieutenant Colonel Donald H. Whalen—who prefers to be called a locksmith—operates out of the fort's furniture repair shop. He repairs, changes and opens locks when someone forgets a combination. Whalen says that anytime money is stolen on post he's called to account because his fingerprints are all over everything at the fort.

## PROVING HIS POINT

As an Army Recruiter, Master Sergeant David R. Cummings has told hundreds of enlistment prospects about the educational opportunities in military service: In 3 years, a fellow can get 2 years college credit and then have the GI Bill to finish his degree.

Cummings practices what



he preaches and earned a baccalaureate degree in 18 months. The 37-year-old sergeant from Olympia, Wash., compiled a 3.4 grade point average at St. Martin's College to graduate with honors and a degree in Sociology.

His wife, Patricia, was proud but the three Cummings youngsters—Grace, 15, David, 13 and Tom, 4—were even happier. "Now we have our Daddy back!" exclaimed Tom, after the many hours his father spent this past year engrossed in study.

Sergeant Cummings began his educational climb in May 1972 when he earned 80 semester credits by passing 22 college preparation and United States Armed Forces Institute (USAFI) tests. That won him a Regents External Associate (2-year) degree from the University of the State of New York. He began full-time attendance at St. Martin's in January 1973, completing 45 credits in the Sociology major and a minor in Psychology. Next for Cummings is recruiting duty in Fargo, N.D., and plans for earning a Master's degree in Psychology at North Dakota State University.

## SCHOOL FOR BRIDES

With four out of every five Korean-American marriages ending in divorce, the 19th Support Group at Taegu, Korea, is taking steps to curtail those statistics by extending help and welcome to the Korean brides of American soldiers.

"I was appalled when I heard the divorce rate for Korean-American marriages was 82 percent," said Assistant Chaplain (LTC) Dallas C. Banks. "Something had to be done."

With encouragement from Brigadier General Frederick C. Krause, Commander of the 19th Support Group and Taegu Sub-Area Command, and support from Mrs. Yvonne Jones, an Army Community Service volunteer at Camp Walker who will be directing the program, a Brides School was opened in January at Camp Henry's



Kviera Recreation Center. Classes cover housekeeping, budgeting, baby care and cultural differences that might cause a marriage to end in divorce. Husbands are allowed time off to accompany their wives to class.



"We figure this should give us a chance to beat some problems before they happen," says admin clerk Specialist 4 Bob Smith of Pennsburg, Pa., whose wife Chong is from Susan. "I want her to have all the breaks. We're happy now but we know we've got changes and adjustments in store back home. We intend to stay happy."

#### COMPACT SERGEANT

"During my tour in the am I used to carry a foot-tool around with me when I worked on choppers," says sergeant Rodney Wentz of Bedford, Ohio (at left, below).



The Fort Lewis, Wash., sergeant stands 4 feet 9 inches tall.

Now a squad leader in the 9th Infantry Division's 2d Battalion, 60th Infantry, his entry into the Army 2 years ago took some doing. Wentz tried twice to enlist and was rejected because of a minimum 5-foot height requirement. He and a friend drove 400 miles to Washington, D.C., and the office of Ohio Congressman William E. Minshall, armed with a newspaper clipping telling about a Green Beret Captain who stretched the tape at just 4'8". Rep. Minshall was impressed by Wentz's argument that if the Army could have an officer that short, then a 95-pound former high school state wrestling champ ought to make a good private. He helped Wentz get a waiver on the height.

SGT Wentz took basic training at Fort Lewis in late 1971. "Nothing in the Army's clothing line fit me," he remembers. "It took 4 weeks to get my clothes tailored and find the right size boots." By graduation time he was an acting squad leader and earned a trophy as "the most determined trainee." After training in helicopter repair at Fort Eustis, Va., he was assigned to Vietnam where he had to get another waiver to be allowed to fly.

After the war, cutbacks in Army aviation put him back in an infantry unit. Now, he's a mortar squad leader in Company A of the 2/60th, which is a mechanized infantry battalion.

"He's one of my better squad leaders," says Sergeant First Class David Kloss. "Being short doesn't affect his leadership. He doesn't hesitate to correct men in his squad, even if they happen to be over 6 feet tall."

SGT Wentz admits he has to put out a little more than the average soldier to stay on top of things.

"This week we went on a 12-mile forced march," he said. "I had trouble keeping the pace, but I made the march under the 3-hour time limit."

#### NOE EXPERT

"Follow that draw until it intersects with that dirt road, then make a right turn and follow that strip of lowland." With these directives Chief Warrant Officer (CWO-2) Henry (Hank) Childs prepped his fellow aviators in a UH-1H Huey helicopter on Nap-Of-The-Earth (NOE) flying on the Fort Bragg, N.C., reservation.

Mr. Childs, a standardization instructor pilot assigned to Troop C, 1st Squadron, 17th Cavalry, 82d Airborne Division recently completed the Warrant Officer Intermediate Course by correspondence. Usually a 6-month residence program which takes up to 3 years to complete by correspondence, he completed the course in slightly more than 3 months with an academic average of 94.6.



Initiated by the Aviation School at Fort Rucker, the course covers drug abuse, race relations, computer programming and military related subjects. Mr. Childs also studied aviation safety, map reading, flight co-ordinating, maintenance and command and staff. "I'd usually put in a minimum of 3 hours a night studying and twice that on weekends," says the Vietnam veteran of 15 years Army service.

Above, he receives congratulatory kiss from wife Joan upon receiving his diploma in the Warrant Officer Intermediate Course.

# WALKING TALL--AND EAGER

## An Interview With The Sergeant Major of the Army

MSG Nat Dell

Sergeant Major of the Army Leon L. Van Autreve is the fourth Sergeant Major of the Army (SMA). Born in Belgium, he came to the states as a child with his family and entered the Army in August 1941.

During his 29 years of Army service he served in Germany, Indonesia, Korea and two tours in Vietnam as Command Sergeant Major of the 20th Engineer Brigade. Prior to assuming the duties of SMA he was Command Sergeant Major of U.S. Army Alaska.

SMA Van Autreve attended Northern Ohio University from 1945 to 1948. He has also attended George Washington University, the University of Toledo, University of Maryland and Alaska Methodist University.

His awards and decorations include the Legion of Merit (Second Oak Leaf Cluster), Soldiers Medal, Bronze Star Medal (First Oak Leaf Cluster), Air Medal (Third Award), Army Commendation Medal (Third Oak Leaf Cluster), Good Conduct Medal (Sixth Award) and the Parachute Badge.

SMA Van Autreve is married to the former Rita Spinoza, a native of New York. They have two daughters—Robin, 20 and Jody, 11.

In a recent interview with **SOLDIERS** SMA Van Autreve discussed his views of the status of the All-Volunteer Army today and expressed his hopes for its future.

**SOLDIERS:** The Office of the Sergeant Major of the Army is now 7 years old. Has it recovered from its original difficulties?

**SMA:** This office did suffer somewhat while still in its infancy. The immediate successors to the first SMA had some extra heavy burdens to bear. In addition to the initial problems inherent in the shake-down period of any new Department of the Army staff office, they almost immediately found themselves having to work to restore the faith and confidence of our soldier in the SMA almost before the ink was dry on our charter. They did an outstanding job and we are tracking out beautifully now.

**SOLDIERS:** You are the fourth SMA and have been



on the job for 7 months. What goals have you set for yourself and the office during your tenure?

**SMA:** Our major goal is to provide as much assistance as humanly possible to every segment of our enlisted population—the noncommissioned officer as well as to the private and specialist. In doing so we hope to engender a greater spirit of pride in the Army with the result being an Army of true professionals from bottom to top.

**SOLDIERS:** Other than the title what is the significant difference between your present job and that of being the Command Sergeant Major of a major command?

**SMA:** Well, we are working a lot harder than ever before but there's

no way to tell you how enthusiastic we are about the direction in which we're going. As for the nuts and bolts operation we're doing the same thing as NCOs that we've done most of our lives—dealing with people. The only difference is there are so many more people involved.

**SOLDIERS:** During and immediately following the Army's Vietnam withdrawal we encountered quite a few problems. How far along are we to solving those problems?

**SMA:** Let's review some of the major ones. In the first place we were required to withdraw from Vietnam within a given time-frame. It wasn't a phased withdrawal. At the same time we began reducing our forces from a million plus but didn't really know what the final authorized strength would be. A third element was also added: We were given the mission of establishing an all-volunteer Army. Taken one at a time, solving each problem would have been relatively easy but we didn't have the luxury of dealing with each one in turn. They were all interrelated. The solution to any specific one hinged on finding satisfactory solutions to all of them.

In returning our troops from Vietnam we had to consider the needs, missions, and capabilities of posts, camps and stations. We were concurrently attempting to determine which installations would be closed and which ones would remain open. There were large numbers of people whose combat-related MOSS



were no longer needed in the quantities required in a wartime situation. The question was, how many of those people could we reclassify and retrain, and how many would we have to separate under a reduction in force.

Tie in the RIF with the establishment of an all-volunteer Army and you come up with qualitative as well as quantitative considerations. In other words we knew the Army would be smaller—as it turned out by more than 700,000 men—but that our primary mission would not change. We would have to perform the same mission but with fewer people. So you see, quality had to become a prime consideration. We had to identify and attempt to retain only soldiers who would make the greatest contribution to a professional all-volunteer Army. Also, since we were headed into a zero-draft situation we had to take a look at the quality of the people who would be enlisting in the Army.

**SOLDIERS:** Of all the problems you've mentioned which one most adversely affected the individual soldier?

**SMA:** In terms of impact on the individual soldier I would have to say the MOS imbalance and personnel turbulence had the most severe impact on our people. You see, it's very difficult to train a man for a specific job, send him into combat where he does an outstanding job and then bring him home and tell him his job is no longer needed. You can't expect him to make a rapid psychological adjustment to his new situation.

Here's where we have to give a lot of credit to our Military Personnel Center (MILPERCEN). They formed reclassification teams and went to the soldier to explain the reasons for his reclassification. And they offered him the choice of not one MOS but, in many cases, two or three MOSs. We have had the problem of MOS imbalance after every war but this is the first time reclassification teams have actually gone directly to the soldier—giving him a chance to participate in the decision-making processes which directly affected his future in the Army.

**SOLDIERS:** Did everyone have the option of selecting a specific MOS?

**SMA:** Unfortunately, no. We were plowing relatively new ground in what we were attempting to accomplish. Our programs were continually evolving so some of our soldiers didn't have the benefit of all the options. There were other considerations too. Soldiers in some over-strength MOSs requested reclassification in others—which were also over-strength. That of course would have defeated the purpose of the entire program. While we were concerned with doing the best thing for the soldier, we also had to consider the needs of the Army. With this in mind a few individuals were placed in new jobs irrespective of their desires but we are convinced that overall, things worked out to the best advantage of most of our personnel and the Army.

**SOLDIERS:** From the individual soldier's viewpoint, both private and NCO, didn't the Army's shift to an all-volunteer status produce a good many problems?

**SMA:** We would have to give a qualified yes to that

one. While a few of the problems of shifting to an all-volunteer Army did initially affect the individual directly, the majority of them were problems for the planners.

**SOLDIERS:** But there was uncertainty and confusion—problems which affected the individual soldier?

**SMA:** Of course there were but we are convinced most of those problems could have been avoided simply by good communication—it's very basic but many of our people have forgotten or never learned that *communication is dialogue—not monologue*. Our NCOs have to understand and practice it. We have to talk and then listen to the soldier. I can't stress this too much.

**SOLDIERS:** Isn't that what the MILPERCEN teams did?

**SMA:** Yes. But MILPERCEN can't do it alone. It's going to take everyone in the chain of command—starting with the squad leader and coming right up the chain.

**SOLDIERS:** Didn't confusion and uncertainty extend up to the NCO ranks too?

**SMA:** It did indeed. There was a period when the NCO was left out of the picture. He wasn't asked to participate in the decisions that affected the enlisted population and the result was confusion and uncertainty.

**SOLDIERS:** You say the NCO was left out. At what level of command did that occur?

**SMA:** Mostly at the small unit level. A private-to-commander relationship developed which often cut the NCO out of the picture. You had commanders going directly to the private and vice versa. This short-circuited the chain of command. Let's look at the chain of command for a moment. What is it? It's a conduit, a communication channel, the PRIMARY communications channel—and when you circumvent it the unit's in trouble.

**SOLDIERS:** Are you saying there should be no direct dialogue between the commander and the private?

**SMA:** Of course I'm not saying that. No commander could or should operate in isolation from his men. What I'm saying is that the chain of command includes the NCO. He's an essential element in the chain and he should be utilized. Most of the soldier's problems can be solved at the unit level if the chain of command is properly used. We personally challenge all soldiers to make use of existing channels—to follow the chain of command from the squad right to the top. And let us know if it doesn't work.

**SOLDIERS:** Didn't the Qualitative Management Program (QMP) cause some apprehension and confusion in the NCO ranks?

**SMA:** It shouldn't have but it probably did. The often used cliché about the NCO being the backbone of the Army has always been a reality. The NCO has been around for a long time and has done an outstanding job. But with a smaller Army that backbone is going to become even more important and that's where QMP enters the picture. There's nothing complex about it, nor is there anything in the program designed to cause confusion or produce apprehension for the NCO.

All we're saying to the NCO is that as a leader you're expected to be a professional; we have set the standards; you know what they are; maintain them and there's no reason for undue concern. If you don't there's no place for you in the noncommissioned officer corps.

We stress the "Corps," not the individual because here you have a collective appraisal of the efforts of all of our NCOs. We think QMP in conjunction with the Noncommissioned Officers Education System (NCOES) is the greatest thing to happen to our Corps.

**SOLDIERS:** There have been some suggestions that QMP is producing NCOs with less backbone—NCOs constantly worrying about MOS scores, some who hesitate to initiate actions because they might make a mistake and others worrying about being eliminated under QMP.

**SMA:** If they're worrying about their MOS test scores; if they're worrying about their commanders' evaluation; if they're hesitating to take proper actions for fear of making a mistake then they're spending too damn much time worrying about themselves instead of taking care of their people. If they know their jobs their MOS test scores will reflect it. If they do their jobs their commanders' evaluations will reflect that.

As for someone who might make a mistake, the line between an honest mistake and stupidity is pretty distinct. No, we don't buy that theory. While there may be a few NCOs—a very few—who fall into that category, the vast majority of our NCOs are damn fine, competent people. That collective backbone is strong and is getting even stronger. Its strength is directly derived from the individual backbones of our NCOs.

**SOLDIERS:** How are our young NCOs—those who received rapid promotions during the war—stacking up?

**SMA:** The young NCO is by-and-large the product of rapid wartime promotion. He was in a combat environment and was promoted because he demonstrated the ability to get a job done. Now, when he gets into

a peacetime environment it's a different ballgame. Although he has demonstrated a degree of leadership in a combat environment he now has to develop maturity and depth and continue to improve his specialty skills as well as his leadership skills. In other words, we have the makings of a good NCO and it's up to us to help polish the rough edges.

NCOES has an important role to play in that respect. As you know, NCOES is a tri-level system. We have the basic course, where young NCOs or specialists who have demonstrated leadership potential learn the rudiments of leadership; next we have the advanced course where the NCO who has been around a while further develops skills in his individual career field while concurrently learning about the broader aspects of leadership—beyond the squad, platoon or section level. At the top is the Sergeants Major Academy where selected master sergeants prepare themselves to eventually perform the duties of sergeants major.

**SOLDIERS:** Let's say you do have a sharp, young NCO who's doing a hell of a good job in his unit. How do you convince the commander or first sergeant that he needs to attend the basic course?

**SMA:** That is a continuing problem and it's a tremendous drawback to the entire NCOES program. The young NCO must get the basics before he can advance up the ladder. We are not talking about sending a person to NCO basic just to have an entry on his service record. We're talking about developing a professional NCO who will be able to make a worthwhile contribution to the NCO Corps and as a result assist the Corps in its collective contribution to the overall Army mission.

It's a process of education. We have to get people at the unit level to look beyond the immediate needs of the unit. If we can educate all our young NCOs the unit commander wouldn't have to depend on young Sergeant X, who happens to be doing an outstanding job. That commander will have all NCOs trained and capable of doing a good job. Another prob-

## A CAREER WIFE'S VIEW



Today's average soldier gets married earlier than he did in previous years. If he's thinking about the Army as a career he and his wife will find that much more consideration is now being given to the total military family.

To get a career wife's view of military life **SOLDIERS** interviewed Mrs. Rita Van Autreve, wife of the Sergeant Major of the Army. The former Rita Spinoza, Mrs. Van Autreve is a native of Brooklyn, N.Y. She is a ballet dancer and has taught ballet and interpretive dancing to children of military personnel. In addition to her active interest in Army service organizations she's a member of Beta Sigma Phi, an international friendship, cultural and charity sorority. She's also a member of the Army Wives of Arlington, which represents General



lem is we don't always get the quality input in the Basic NCOES. What often happens is a unit receives a quota and instead of sending that sharp young "comer," a less qualified and less motivated individual is sent—just to get Battalion or Brigade off the unit's back. They're not only lousing up our NCO Corps training and base development structure, they're also providing that young NCO with one hell of a reward—a penalty. By keeping him in the unit now, they deny him the opportunity of polishing up the rough edges and getting more basics of noncommissioned officership.

On the other hand, an NCO who is reluctant to attend the advance courses should realize any additional training or education would enhance his or her own worth as an individual and certainly one's ability to make a greater contribution to the Army. We're approaching the time when we're going to say, attendance at the advance course is a positive promotion consideration.

**SOLDIERS:** Isn't that a pretty drastic approach?

**SMA:** It's no more drastic than the self-imposed limitations an NCO places on his or her career by refusing advance training.

**SOLDIERS:** Is attendance at the Sergeants Major Academy mandatory?

**SMA:** In view of what we have said about career progression one could perceive an implied mandate. There's really no problem there, though. We have more master sergeants volunteering to attend the academy than we can select during a given fiscal year.

**SOLDIERS:** When will the Army begin to see more results from NCOES?

**SMA:** We are already witnessing some fantastic results. Our people come out of those courses walking tall and eager to take on the world. Talk to commanders who have received graduates of the Sergeants Major Academy and you get the question, "Why didn't we do this long ago?" We're sold on NCOES. It's the only way to fly and we like the flight plan a little better each time we attend an NCOES graduation.

**SOLDIERS:** A year ago the percentage of non-high school graduates enlisting in the Army was limited to 30 percent of total enlistments. The reasons given for that restriction was that the non-high school graduate caused a disproportionate amount of disciplinary problems. Has the 30 percent restriction been lifted?

**SMA:** Yes, we are presently enlisting more than 30 percent non-high school graduates.

**SOLDIERS:** Is this because we are not able to enlist the high school graduate in the quantities we want?

**SMA:** That is true in part. We initially pegged our enlistment standards to the high school graduate because we knew we weren't going to get the number of college graduates we needed in a zero-draft environment. We might say here, it's probably a good thing we don't have the college graduate to rely on anymore. Because of training the college graduate could often walk in and take over and get the job done with a minimum of supervision. Now that sounds like a good deal but looking closer, we probably developed an apathetic attitude toward training and leadership. The college graduate moved in, the job got done and we didn't have to devote as much time to close supervision and the nuts-and-bolts aspects of leadership.

Another problem was that most of our young company commanders were also college graduates. Sometimes a sort of instant empathy developed between the company commander and the college-trained private. That in itself wasn't bad but that empathy often contributed to a feeling of frustration and confusion in our NCO Corps.

We are in no way knocking the college graduate. He did one hell of a fine job for us over the years. We can still use him and while he isn't breaking down recruiting station doors to enlist, a few still do.

To get back to your original question we also knew most high school graduates were trainable and had demonstrated the motivation and ability to reach some goal—in any case, earn a diploma. While many of the non-high school graduates are trainable, the fact

Creighton W. Abrams, Chief of Staff of the Army, and Mrs. Abrams during interments at Arlington Cemetery.

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**SOLDIERS:** You've been a military wife for 22 years. Has being the Army's senior enlisted wife changed your life style very much?

**MRS. VAN AUTREVE:** I'm the wife of Leon Van Autreve. That's the only title I want. As for a change in our life style, my husband isn't at home as much as I would like him to be but that's a part of his job.

**SOLDIERS:** In view of the fact that our soldier is getting married much younger today what advice would you offer him and his young bride in adjusting to Army life as a military family?

**MRS. VAN AUTREVE:** As you know, we have traditionally looked at the military family in terms of the NCO because the majority were families of NCOs. Now, with more young families among our population we have to think of the total soldier, including his family, much earlier in his military career.

I think we've made great strides there, too. We have the Army Community Service Centers which provide invaluable assistance to the military family. Our medical care has always been good but it's getting even better. One example is the family doctor concept presently being developed. (Editor's note: See "The Family Doctor Returns," October '73 SOLDIERS). We also have the many service organizations, wives clubs and other community organizations available

to the young wife—organizations which can be found on any post where her husband happens to be stationed.

Then there are the educational and cultural activities—all these things are available to the young family but the soldier has a part to play, too. If he's planning on making the Army a career he has to get his wife interested in all aspects of his military life—not just the obvious ones like medical benefits, Post Exchange and Commissary shopping privileges. He has to make sure his wife is aware of what's happening in respect to his career, and he should encourage her to become involved in the military community.

Often the young soldier feels after he's given his 8 hours to the Army he wants to come home and forget about



they dropped out of school before graduation does raise a question as to their motivation and self-discipline. We did encounter a disproportionate number of disciplinary problems among that group so we imposed the 30 percent restriction.

As noted earlier, we were entering the zero-draft situation and were evaluating quite a few different concepts. We have recently initiated an entirely new program. We allow the non-high school graduate to enlist and we say to our NCOs, "You have 179 days to observe this young man and determine whether or not he is trainable and can adapt to Army life." In other words, we NCOs and leaders have 179 days to determine if he's going to be an asset or a detriment to the Army. This leaves it up to us—puts it squarely on our shoulders and that's the way it should be. If we find he can't hack it he's given an honorable discharge and we continue to move on.

**SOLDIERS:** How successful is the program so far?

**SMA:** The program is still in its infancy and we don't really have the statistical data to answer the question at this time. I don't really approve of making people decisions based solely on statistics, anyway. From what I've seen during my recent trips I think it's working beautifully. A few weeks ago I was talking to a young staff sergeant about the 179-day program and he said, 'Yes, Sergeant Major, we do still have some problems here but it only means we have to work a little harder.' We find that same spirit and attitude spreading across the entire spectrum of the NCO Corps and we're going to make it.

**SOLDIERS:** There have been some suggestions that today's young soldier has it too easy and as a result, he probably couldn't hack it in combat.

**SMA:** BALONEY. I spent 2 years in Vietnam and I saw what he could do. He did a magnificent job.

**SOLDIERS:** But wasn't he trained before we went into the all-volunteer status?

**SMA:** OK, let's take it further. Most of my last 4 years were spent in Alaska where the young soldier works

and trains in a harsh environment—in temperatures that often reach 65 degrees below zero. He's in the field for 3 or 4 days at a time—on the ski trails and out on the glacier—and he gets the job done. A group of these same young men took a 1,000-mile trip on the Iditarod Trail and not a man refused to make the trip. No, I don't buy the statement that they're not able to hack it.

**SOLDIERS:** Some senior NCOs question the necessity of having to take the MOS proficiency test every year. A frequent suggestion is to adopt the same procedure used by the Navy, whereby an NCO is tested only after he becomes eligible for consideration for promotion to the next higher grade.

**SMA:** The MOS test is one of the tools used to assist in determining position placement and position progression within the NCO Corps. It's used as an indicator as to which sergeant first class should be promoted to master sergeant, which master sergeant should be promoted to sergeant major and what sergeants major should enter the command sergeants major program. It isn't the only tool but it's one of those tools. We also use it to assist in determining position escalation within the command sergeants major program.

Some NCOs even suggest that we use the Commanders Evaluation Score but used by itself the CER wouldn't give an accurate picture of the individual's qualifications. Take two sergeants major—one working at battalion level and one at, say, corps level. They both might receive the same rating on their CER but the scope of responsibility is much broader at Corps. So you see, we have to have other tools to measure the qualifications of our NCOs and the MOS test is one of them.

It also performs another function: It serves as a motivator to insure that the NCO returns to the books at least once a year and updates himself. We become so involved in the day-to-day tasks that it's virtually impossible to remain current in all aspects of our specialties and in the Army in general. It also

military life. He doesn't encourage his wife to participate in any military community activities; some even insist the wives don't participate. Well, what he doesn't realize is he's constantly growing as an individual and if he plans to make a career in the service his wife's involvement in the military community is going to become increasingly important.

He should also insist his wife continue her self-development by taking advantage of educational and cultural facilities on post or in the area. This is very important; and sometimes the young soldier has to give his wife a shove. I'm not suggesting that the wife become so involved she neglects her home and family, however. They should always come first. I feel a military wife's primary job is to make a pleasant home

her man can come to at the end of a day and be happy; but the total military family life extends beyond the home and hearth.

**SOLDIERS:** What advice would you give the young wife for coping with constant relocations and the day-to-day business of service life?

**MRS. VAN AUTREVE:** For me, I think I have a little gypsy in my soul. I have always felt excitement and challenge in moving to a new place and becoming part of a new community. So long as I'm with my husband, no matter where—and we've had quite a few moves in our 22 years—I'm happy if I can make a home for him and my family. That's all that matters.

The young wife has to make the best of life wherever she and her family

happen to be. If she wakes up with tons on her shoulders every morning she's in for a miserable time. That's why it's so important for her to take an active interest in her man's work and in the community around her.

**SOLDIERS:** How much of an interest should she take in his career?

**MRS. VAN AUTREVE:** She should be interested to the extent she has an idea of what his job requires of him and she should be right there to encourage and support him. Above all she should let him know she has faith in him and in what he's doing.

I'm not suggesting she should stick her nose in his daily job activities; I wouldn't think of trying to run my husband's office and he had better not stick his nose in my lasagne, but a wife



provides peer group competition. From now on our Army is going to be competitive—from the private up to and including the sergeant major. We want it so competitive that each time an individual looks over his shoulder he sees another individual trying to run right over him. That's the way it's going to be. That's the way we want it. We have to have the best for the 70s and competition is going to play a big role.

While we're talking about competition and test scores which are a partial reflection of an NCO's military education, let's look at the other side of the picture—the individual's formal education. This is also very important, especially to the NCO. Civilian education certainly enhances the individual's personal and professional value and especially the NCOs. Again, we aren't talking about an entry on a service record. We're talking about an individual acquiring more tools which will assist in daily living and certainly in the performance of military duties. Not a single one of us can afford to limp through our military life on the crutch of limited education.

We began putting out the message on the worth of military and civilian education about 5 years ago but we found that many NCOs refused to take the message seriously. It was much more comfortable to go home at night and stay in that environment. There were others, unfortunately many others, who had extra jobs and used moonlighting as a substitute for education. They had more interest in that extra job than in enhancing themselves through additional education.

The Army is a total job for everyone. The NCO has to be in a position to give it all he or she has all of the time because people are involved. People have people problems all day long and into the night. The NCO has to be accessible when people have problems.

**SOLDIERS:** Are you against NCOs moonlighting?

**SMA:** Let's put it this way—we are paid a pretty decent wage, commensurate with our grade and responsibilities. If an individual is working on another

job and that job takes priority over or in any way prevents the NCO from being a good NCO, that individual is taking the Army paycheck for granted and we don't need him or her in our Corps.

**SOLDIERS:** What happens when an NCO is placed on a promotion list and given a sequence number but still doesn't get promoted?

**SMA:** Before an individual is promoted to the next senior grade he is checked intensively. In some instances the DA selection board completes its work before a thorough check has been completed. If something adverse turns up the individual is not promoted until the matter is cleared up. In the future we will no longer place that NCO's name on the promotion list. We'll send the individual a personal letter and if the matter has been satisfactorily resolved he will be promoted.

**SOLDIERS:** With the rapid change-over to centralized assignments, promotions and some cases training, the individual soldier begins to get the feeling he's just an electronic signal on a magnetic tape yet you constantly stress the people element.

**SMA:** It's just opposite. We wish everyone could sit at this desk for 1 month and see firsthand the time and consideration given to people problems. Computers are people-fed. They're only tools which assist us in doing a more efficient job. No weapons system, no program in the Army takes priority over people. Everyone on the Department of the Army staff realizes this and we have to communicate this fact to the soldier.

**SOLDIERS:** Do you honestly think the all-volunteer Army is going to make it in the professional manner which we have set for ourselves?

**SMA:** We're dedicated to that proposition even though we know it's no easy task. Despite the complaints of some, we're getting some fine young individuals in the Army today. Spend some time in the field and on the job with them and you sense deep down inside that we're beginning to build the most professional army we've ever had. If I weren't convinced of this, if I didn't feel we're on the right track I wouldn't be here.

has to take an interest in her husband's work.

**SOLDIERS:** How can she best cope with the separations?

**MRS. VAN AUTREVE:** That's perhaps the most difficult aspect of being a military wife. If you live near a military base you at least have the comfort of being able to take advantage of the facilities there but it still isn't easy to raise children and run a house without your man. But I'll tell you something—each time we have been separated I've learned something new about myself. I've found strength and courage that I didn't know I had. While my husband has always made me feel like a unique woman, I know I'm not unique in this respect because thousands of military

wives have gone through the same things. The husband can assist his wife in this respect by making sure she knows he is well and doing his best. You see, although he may not have to worry about his wife being safe and his children being cared for, she will worry about his health and about his happiness with his job. He can make her burden a lot lighter by letting her know he's OK.

**SOLDIERS:** Based on your experience how can the young family best cope with the soldier's military salary?

**MRS. VAN AUTREVE:** There's one word for it—planning. They should set up a budget and then stick to it. All our young personnel should enjoy a decent standard of living and if the young family is careful they can avoid many pit-

falls. One such danger is credit-card buying, which can be a disaster. I have seen many young couples open a credit account with the intention of buying only a few items. But before they know what's happening they've purchased a new color television set, a stereo and perhaps a new car. When they finally become aware of what's happening to them their monthly bills amount to more than their monthly income.

**SOLDIERS:** What do you think about the Women's Liberation Movement?

**MRS. VAN AUTREVE:** Well, my husband has always insisted that I match him stride for stride so I consider myself always having been liberated. I enjoy being Mrs. Van Autreve and being loved and taken care of by a beautiful man.





Paying too much for  
automobile insurance?

# FAULT OR NO-FAULT



Single- and multi-car accidents mean billions of  
dollars lost each year—for the policyholder.

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Choice  
Is  
YOURS!**

SFC D. Mallicoat





**A**RE YOU PAYING too much for your automobile insurance and getting too little in return? According to a recent 2-year 24-volume Department of Transportation (DOT) study, chances are good that you are.

"The existing (automobile insurance) system ill serves the accident victim, the insuring public and society. It is inefficient, overly costly, incomplete and slow. It allocates benefits poorly, discourages rehabilitation, overburdens the courts and the legal system . . . and does little if anything to minimize crash losses," the study finds.

When you consider today's driver has a 75 percent chance of being in an accident at least once in any 5-year period and nearly all drivers are involved in an accident at least once in their lifetime DOT's conclusion becomes even more frightening. Last year alone automobile accidents killed 56,000 men, women and children, injured another five million and caused about 20 billion dollars of out-of-pocket loss to all victims.

"The only practical answer," reformists say,

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**"The existing (automobile insurance) system ill serves the accident victim, the insuring public and society. It is inefficient, overly costly, incomplete and slow. It allocates benefits poorly, discourages rehabilitation, overburdens the courts and the legal system . . . ."**

**—Department of Transportation Study**

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"is no-fault insurance." But just what is no-fault insurance? How does it improve on our present system, if it does? And are there any dangers or pitfalls in such a system?

**What Is No-Fault?** Perhaps the best way to describe no-fault insurance is by an example. Driver A (with no-fault) is involved in an accident in which he and two others are injured. Recovery of economic loss does not depend on the outcome of litigation or negotiating on the question of who was at fault. Victims can be automatically and promptly compensated. A true no-fault plan would also cover vehicular damage.

Driver B (with fault insurance) is involved in a similar accident. No compensation is possible until his insurance company and/or attorney determine guilt through an overburdened legal court procedure; or negotiate (bargain) with the other insurance companies involved. And what if the other person involved has no insurance?

The DOT study found seriously injured victims have to wait an average 16 months for compensation; those with a total economic loss over \$2,500, a 19-month delay.

True no-fault insurance simply allows motorists to concentrate their attention on personal insurance needs just as they do with life and health insurance. They no longer have to rely upon another person when it comes to financial compensation for a personal loss.

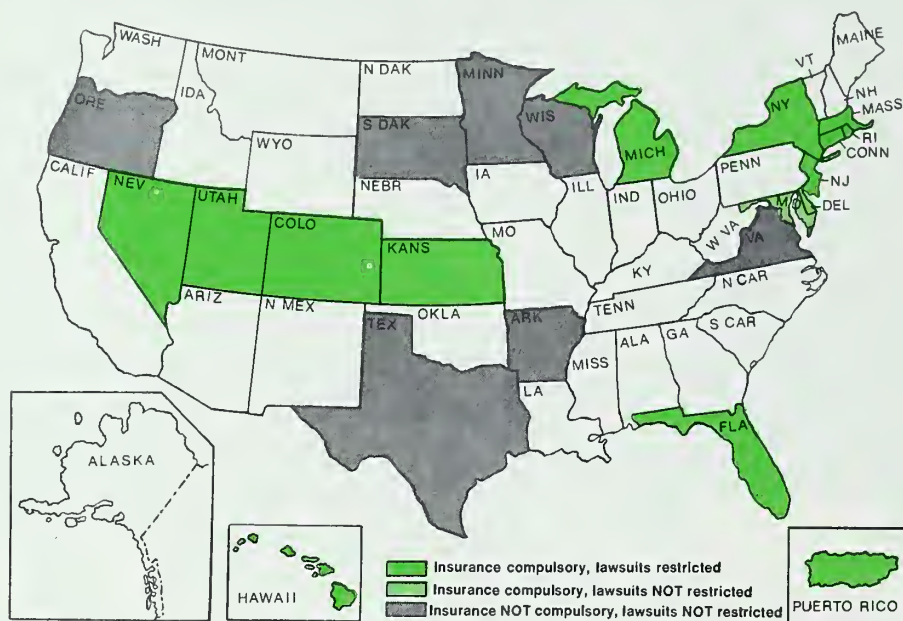
"All our insurance except automobile liability is no-fault right now," says Herbert S. Denenberg, Insurance Commissioner for the State of Pennsylvania and outspoken critic of the present system. "We can regulate life insurance and health insurance and homeowners insurance. When a company does something wrong you know it's wrong. But the problem with liability is that it presents a morass of technicalities, loopholes and other things so a company can refuse to pay. It's a lawyer's paradise and a consumer's hell."

Still, arguments against no-fault do exist. Opponents say it takes away a person's rights, is unconstitutional, will raise costs and cause reckless driving among other things. But just how sound are these arguments?

**Take Away Rights.** In early American law the focus was on compensating all accident victims. A person causing an accident had to compensate its victims regardless of whether he was "at fault" or had exercised some care to avoid the accident. But under the fault system a driver must compensate the accident loss of someone else only if he himself was negligent or at fault for the accident. By the same token an accident victim can collect compensation only by proving the negligence of another driver. Focus on the victim has been replaced with focus on the driver.

In most cases the fault system provides zero compensation for the innocent victim of single-car or hit-and-run accidents. Also not provided for are victims unable to collect from the man at fault who carries no liability insurance.

### WHERE AUTO INSURANCE CHANGES HAVE BEEN ADOPTED



From chart prepared by Insurance Information Institute

A New York State study of accident compensation found "one out of every four people suffering bodily injury in an automobile accident in this State receives nothing whatsoever from the fault insurance system."

Nationally the DOT study found "only 45 percent of all (survivors of) those killed or those seriously injured in auto accidents benefitted in any way under the (fault) system."

The DOT study also revealed in aggregate that all accident victims in 1967 recovered only about 60 percent of their loss from any source—including Social Security and workmen's compensation. Automobile fault insurance accounted for only 28 percent of the total economic loss compensation.

Seriously injured victims, according to the DOT study, regained about 50 percent of their economic

loss from all sources and about 16 percent of that from the auto liability insurance.

Not only were the seriously injured substantially under-compensated but "those with small economic losses recover on the average nearly twice their loss but those with high economic losses recover only one-fifth." Of 136,000 victims with losses in excess of \$5,000 DOT found 9 percent had to move to cheaper housing, 20 percent missed loan payments, 32 percent had to resort to savings accounts or sale of property to survive. Thirty-seven percent had to change their way of life.

**Unconstitutionality.** This contention diminished in significance when Federal constitutional scholars including Professors Lindsey Cowen and Joseph Bishop, Jr. published studies showing how a properly constructed no-fault law would conform to the U.S. Constitution.

A 1971 decision by the Supreme Court of Massachusetts upholding the conformity of that State's no-fault law with State and Federal constitutions was a particularly damaging blow for constitutional objections to no-fault. Even a subsequent Illinois court decision overturning a no-fault law in that State served merely to emphasize the importance of properly drafting a no-fault statute rather than to advance any significant case against the basic constitutionality of no-fault reform.

### Costs Will Rise.

The present fault system consumes more than half of every bodily injury in-

surance premium dollar for operational costs. Only 42 cents of every premium dollar ends up as a direct benefit to injured accident victims. This compares with a 95 cent return for health insurers such as Blue Cross. Other health insurance programs deliver about a 75 cent per premium dollar.

Further analysis shows that half of that 42 cents paid in direct benefits represents reparations for general damage or "pain and suffering"—non-economic losses. Another 7 cents represents duplicate recovery for economic loss from other sources such as workmen's compensation or health insurance. To compensate basic, out-of-pocket economic loss, therefore, the fault system provides only 14 cents per premium dollar.

In 220,000 lawsuits studied by DOT accident victims collected \$1.4 billion in compensation



for accident losses. Of this attorneys collected \$600 million in fees and another \$100 million in expenses leaving only \$700 million—exactly 50 percent as direct benefits to the victims.

Nationally attorney's fees average 35.5 percent and frequently reach 40 to 50 percent of the damages they win. This comes "off the top."

In Florida, where no-fault has been in existence since the beginning of 1972, insurance rates were reduced by 15 percent when the plan went into effect. Last year they were reduced another 11 percent. In Puerto Rico, where the first no-fault program was tried as early as 1970, the standard rate was also reduced.

Another benefit which could result from no-fault is a lowering of private health insurance premiums to policy-holders. Many times duplicate coverage exists and could easily be excluded in order to obtain special premium discounts.

### **Reckless Driving**

**Probability.** Accident statistics in the first year of no-fault experience in Massachusetts showed a decrease of 39 percent in the number of personal injuries. In Puerto Rico accident rates were cut in half the year following implementation of no-fault and the number of traffic fatalities has been substantially reduced.

The best feature of the present fault system is its attempt to punish and deter negligent driving but the operation of fault insurance which defends a driver in lawsuits for negligence and pays off his liability if he is held to be at fault completely undermines this goal according to Denenberg.

"If a man is going to be reckless and irresponsible on the highway no-fault is not going to change him," the commissioner says.

**Other No-Fault Benefits.** As many as 20 percent of the motorists nationwide fail to carry minimum insurance coverage. So for full protection every motorist has to insure both himself and someone else. Such duplication is costly. True no-fault eliminates this necessity by making it compulsory to show proof of such insurance before a driver's license or auto registration is issued.

No-fault covers medical and rehabilitative expenses, loss of earnings for an employed person, replacement services—for example, for a cook or homemaker to assist a disabled mother—and burial expenses

and survivors benefits.

"Only one out of 100 claims is settled in a court of law, leaving 99 claims to the fate of 'bargaining sessions.' Representative John E. Moss reported to a national magazine recently. "... Yet to drivers these sessions are more futile than fruitful."

Ironically accident victims who are most seriously affected are the ones with the most chronic need. Insurance companies are usually willing "to buy" (pay off) questionable claims where the administrative cost is greater than the economic loss, the DOT study found. But, "the bargaining advantage tends to shift to the insurance company for larger value claims since it can better afford to wait for settlement than the victim who may be badly pressed financially."

Under no-fault accident victims benefit because all are compensated and a much larger proportion of every insurance premium dollar reaches them.

### **Phony No-Fault**

**Plans.** At this writing 20 states and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico have some type of no-fault insurance program. But of these only Puerto Rico and 11 states have a plan which approaches true no-fault.

Strong opposition to true no-fault has come from trial lawyers, insurance company representatives, claims adjusters and agents who are the middlemen of the present fault insurance system.

The most obvious form of "phony" no-fault and one which no-fault opponents successfully ad-

vanced and implemented in several states (including Oregon, South Dakota and Maryland) is the mere extension of coverage without changing the fault system in use.

Referring to Delaware's new plan, the state's insurance commissioner explained: "The basic difference between 'no-fault' as advocated and implemented in Delaware is that Delaware does not eliminate the fault or tort system."

A "pure" no-fault system must completely eliminate fault law applying to automobile accidents and substitute compulsory no-fault insurance providing unlimited coverage of any economic loss sustained by an accident victim. It might also provide for optional no-fault insurance coverage of non-economic loss (pain, suffering and inconvenience) for people who desire such coverage. Most true no-fault plans also

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### **Savings on Regular Auto Insurance**

Want to save money on that automobile insurance of yours? Try these simple steps.

- **STICK** to coverages you need. Get rid of collision and comprehensive on older cars if you can afford to pick up the loss.

- **BUY** substantial deductibles if you want to save money on comprehensive/collision coverage.

- **NOTIFY** your company when there's a change which entitles you to lower rates. A possible example: a move closer to work.

- **INSURE** all cars by same company.

- **CONSIDER** paying premiums yearly. This may save you money with many companies.

- **TAKE** advantage of discounts available such as driver-training.

- **SHOP** for coverage. Prices vary 90 percent or more.

- **AVOID** cars which carry extra premium charges such as sports cars or high-powered cars.

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Automobile liability is "a lawyer's paradise and a consumer's hell," says Herbert S. Denenberg, insurance commissioner for the State of Pennsylvania, above. It's frightening when you consider the chances of being in an accident such as this.



permit some lawsuits for non-economic "pain and suffering" damages but only in the case of seriously injured victims.

However, most plans today are not pure no-fault. They provide for no-fault coverage of economic loss up to a selected limit, preferably as high as possible, and they forbid lawsuits to recover economic loss which is payable automatically under this insurance. But they do permit an accident victim to sue another driver in those cases where economic loss has not been completely covered by no-fault.

Whether or not they establish a pure no-fault system all true no-fault plans eliminate the application of fault law in at least the great majority of automobile accident cases.

**Why Not Pain And Suffering?** Sixty percent of all benefit dollars paid out by liability insurers to injured accident victims goes for the compensation of non-economic loss.

Pain and suffering compensation also contributes to the inequitable character of fault compensa-

tion. Awards are routinely calculated by multiplying the amount of economic loss by a fixed constant such as three or five. Such compensation also adds substantially to the serious problems within the law profession.

Under a good no-fault system most pain and suffering claims are eliminated. Instead they're applied to the adequate compensation of the basic economic loss of all accident victims.

Besides fatal injury serious injuries for which pain and suffering are permitted usually include: serious disfigurement which is permanent and irreparable, serious impairment of a significant body function, or injury which results in medical expenses of a specified value or a specified period of time.

**Maximum Allowable Figure.** The real guts of no-fault reform lies in the maximum allowable (threshold) figure to be paid before a lawsuit can be instituted. Opponents call for no figure at all, add-on benefits to be paid for separately, or diluted or insignificant figures—such as \$200 for medical expenses. They argue that high no-fault levels would be pro-



## BUYING MOBILE HOME INSURANCE

Other than shopping around to get the lowest possible premium from a financially sound company try these money-saving tips in the purchase of mobile home insurance.

- **BUY A PACKAGE POLICY** to cover property and legal liability in case you're sued. Dollar for dollar it provides the best protection.

- **WATCH OUT FOR NAMED PERIL COVERAGE.** The better buy is comprehensive coverage. For example, a named peril policy probably won't cover a waterpipe which bursts ruining carpeting or the collapse of a mobile home support. Unpredictable kinds of losses ordinarily are not covered.

- **WHEN MOVING A MOBILE HOME** get a special collision policy or other special insurance protection. The typical mobile-homeowners policy doesn't cover collision and upset damage incurred on the highway or during movement. If your mobile home is moved by a carrier be sure the carrier provides adequate protection. It may not be enough.

- **BEFORE MOVING CHECK POLICY** to see if coverage will automatically be granted in transit and at new location. Be sure to comply with policy requirements or your protection may be cut off.

- **MAKE SURE THERE IS ENOUGH PROPERTY COVERAGE** on your mobile home and its contents. A new mobile home should be insured for cost; a used mobile home, for current market value. Not all companies cover the home's furnishings automatically nor do they cover your personal effects. You may need additional coverage.

- **MAKE SURE THERE IS ENOUGH LIABILITY COVERAGE.** Most owners should consider at least \$50,000 in liability coverage. For a few dollars more annually you can raise it to \$300,000.

- **IF EXPOSED TO FLOODS** be sure your policy covers that probability. If your company will not sell it to you the Federal Flood Insurance Program will.

- **AVOID LOSSES IN THE FIRST PLACE.** Safety first.

- **ACCEPT HIGHER DEDUCTIBLES.** You'd be surprised at the cost difference between \$50 and \$250 deductible.

- **TRY A THREE YEAR POLICY** instead of buying annually. It could mean up to a 10 percent savings.

- **IF YOU RENT** be sure you have the right coverage for both property and liability. Only a few writers cover the tenant and the renter. If you can't find one check with any licensed property and casualty agent about the Government's FAIR program.

- **DON'T SIMPLY ACCEPT THE SELLER'S CREDIT LIFE AND HEALTH INSURANCE.** You might get a better buy at your bank or other lending institution.

- **KEEP UPDATING YOUR COVERAGE.** Property values change and so does the insurance market. Check your coverage annually to see that it is adequate, covers any new property, furniture or clothing. Also check your policy when you move, purchase property, have a loss, or before any extended vacation.

hibitively expensive.

On the basis of its comprehensive study of existing accident compensation problems DOT has recommended that all states provide unlimited medical benefits and up to \$36,000 in wage loss coverage. The model no-fault bill recommended for state action by the Commissioners of Uniform State Laws provides for unlimited medical benefits and virtually unlimited wage loss benefits.

**Residual Liability Insurance.** To the extent that no-fault laws fail to provide full coverage for all the economic loss, and to the extent that they permit non-economic pain and suffering recoveries for the seriously injured these laws leave open the possibility of some lawsuits based on fault. To supplement no-fault insurance coverage, therefore, sound no-fault plans provide for residual fault or liability insurance. Residual liability also protects motorists against liability they may incur if involved in an accident in a state which has not yet enacted no-fault insurance.

**And Then?** Two other points a good no-fault

plan contains include the provision that no-fault automobile coverage shall not apply to that portion of accident loss which is paid by Social Security disability or medicare or any other Government program for any type of loss. And of course there's property damage. Most state no-fault laws leave such claims to be settled just as they are at present since it is bodily injury claims which encounter the worst abuses of the fault system.

However, the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws has recommended that vehicular property damage be included as part of a comprehensive no-fault insurance plan. In the future more states may follow the example of Florida and Massachusetts—both states now have comprehensive coverage.

The decision to support no-fault is up to the individual. No-fault has been recommended for implementation on a state-by-state basis by DOT and the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws. Federal legislation has also been

introduced (S.354 and H.R. 10) to establish a minimum no-fault insurance system.

Additional information can be obtained by writing the Insurance Information Institute, 110 William Street, N.Y., N.Y. 10038; or sending for the pamphlet, "A Consumer's Guide to No Fault Insurance," published by the Pennsylvania Insurance Department, Harrisburg, Pa.

Servicemen and women who have insurance in states where no-fault coverage exists may or may

not be required to purchase it. Since each state has made special provision for its residents on military duty service members should contact their State Insurance Commissioner for pertinent information.

"Accident compensation reform, untypically, promises to benefit every major segment of our society except a small but influential group of middlemen who benefit from the operation of the existing compensation system," Denenberg says. "But it is still the public's choice."

# Battery Jump Starts

**JUMP-STARTING** a dead battery is not the simple task you might think it is. It's possible to literally "blow" the job because a surge of electricity into a dead battery releases highly explosive hydrogen gas. To avoid personal injuries and destruction of property there's one right way to jump-start a dead battery:

- First make sure both batteries, the "live" one and the "dead" one, have the same rated voltage. Don't try to jump-start a 6-volt battery from a 12-volt battery. You'll burn out the 6-volt battery. On the other hand a 6-volt battery can't put out enough juice to get through a 12-volter to the car's ignition system.

- Next make certain both vehicles have negative-ground electrical systems. A sure way to check this is to look and see which battery cable goes to the car's frame—this is the ground cable. The positive cable goes to the starter.

- Be sure the "dead" battery isn't frozen. It could blow up when you try to push an electrical current through it from the "live" battery. If you're not sure whether the "dead" battery is frozen—don't try to jump-start it.

- The next thing to do is bring both vehicles close together but not to let them touch—else you may get a short circuit.

- Set both parking brakes and put transmissions in Neutral or



First remove both batteries' vent caps to make sure batteries aren't dry.



Connect one end of second cable to the minus terminal of booster battery . . .

Park.

- Keep the booster car's engine running and turn off all accessory switches in the "dead" car.

- Remove the well caps from batteries and cover the wells with two pieces of cloth. Now, if you're sure the "dead" battery isn't iced up you can go ahead with the cable kit.

- Find the positive terminal on both batteries. It will be marked with a "P" or a "+" sign and sometimes it is painted red.

- Connect the cable clip to the positive terminal on the "live" battery and the other clip on the same cable to the positive terminal on the "dead" battery. Jump cables are usually colored red and black to keep you from getting mixed up.

- Now comes the switch from what you probably have done before. *Don't connect the remaining two cable clips to the negative terminals of both batteries.*

- Connect one clip to the negative terminal on the "live" bat-



After covering holes on both batteries connect plus terminals with one cable.



But clamp other end of negative cable to frame 12" or more from dead battery.

tery and the other clip to the "dead" car's frame at least 12 inches from the battery. If you get any sparks when you crank up the "dead" motor they won't be near the battery.

- OK, now start the "dead" car's engine and as soon as it's running disconnect the two cables in precisely the reverse order.

- Detach the negative clip from the "dead" car's frame and then remove the clip from the negative terminal on the "live" battery.

- Take the clip off the positive terminal of the "dead" battery and then remove the clip from the positive terminal on the "live" battery.

- Remove the cloths from the battery wells and replace the well caps. Be sure the vent holes are clean.

- Now with the previously "dead" car running you should take it to a good garage and find out what was wrong with it in the first place.



# BUYING A CAR

LTC Nelson L. Marsh



**B**efore you can insure a car you need one to insure, right? Right. So you might be in the market for buying a new or used chariot. If so here are some practical tips you can use.

**Window Sticker.** By Federal law a window sticker must be prominently displayed on all new autos. Usually it's found on a window on the driver's side. The buyer should know how to read a new car window sticker and how the dealer's true or actual cost is computed. Then he's in better shape to wheel and deal for the buggy of his dreams.

The sticker carries the name of the dealer, his address and the make and model of the car. Make sure the vehicle identification number listed on the sticker matches the one stamped on the engine block.

The manufacturer's *suggested retail* or *base* price is listed on the sticker but doesn't include options, transportation shipping, costs, preparation by the dealer or taxes. Transportation costs are listed separately on the sticker. Factory-installed options and their maker's code follow and are individually itemized with their retail prices. Remember that each option listed on

the sticker jacks the overall price up, Up, UP. Options usually bear the highest markup and provide the dealer with his greatest profits.

Features standard on all autos of the model listed are detailed on the sticker and include safety items such as seat belts Federal law requires. Don't let the dealer charge you extra for these babies. That's a strict No-No.

Next you'll find the dealer preparation price. This covers cleaning, providing a safety inspection and sticker in states requiring them, checking and adjusting headlights, checking the engine and a front end or wheel alignment.

A subtotal figure gives the combined prices of the dealer prep charge and factory-installed options. It *does not* include dealer-installed items, license fees and state or local taxes. These are extra, as the salesman will be quick to point out. Maybe.

The last item is the total amount or list price less sales taxes. However, buying a car in the United States is like shopping for most anything in Italy—you're going to lose money if you don't bargain over the *suggested* retail base price and the

option prices. Forget about haggling over the transportation and prep charges but don't get caught by paying for them twice! You can dicker the total list price downward quite a bit depending on the size and availability of the car involved if you know just about what the machine cost the dealer himself.

**Dealer's Cost.** The list price is the top dollar a dealer can legally charge you for a new car. You can figure the dealer's actual or true cost by multiplying the manufacturer's suggested retail price by:

- 0.85 for compacts and sub-compacts
- 0.81 for intermediates
- 0.77 for standards and luxury

Then add up the suggested retail prices of all dealer and factory-installed options and multiply it times 0.80. Next, add these two subtotals together and tack on destination shipping and dealer prep charges. You now have the approximate *actual* price the dealer paid for the car—give or take a few greenies.

Let's use a popular standard V8 4-door sedan as an example. Its retail base suggested price is \$3,595 multiplied times 0.77 which equals

\$2,768.15 for the dealer to pay. The options tote up to \$600 retail multiplied times 0.80 for \$480 to the dealer. Dealer preparation is \$75 and the destination charge runs \$125. Total dealer cost is just \$3,448.15 while the unwary buyer's is \$4395 if he doesn't bargain it down. That's a difference of \$946.85 or a profit margin of about 22 percent to the wily dealer.

**Arm-Wrestling Time.** You're ready for the bargaining table once you realize that the difference in this lower figure and the list price represents Mr. Dealer's profit margin. You should be able to get him down to his true cost plus \$100 to \$300 or so. If you don't haggle with him though, expect to pump \$350 to \$1,000 or more into his profit pockets.

Just how much the dealer will come down to *your* offering price depends on how many cars he sells per year, the time of the model year, his overhead and whether or not you're trading in your old wheels.

Watch out for a salesman who uses a "balling" or "bumping" technique on you. If he "throws you a high ball" he quotes a higher price than he can allow on a trade in. Or a "low ball"—the salesman quotes a lower new price than he can really give.

Either way the customer is set up for the "bump," where he'll be charged additional money at delivery or deal closing time. This extra bump money could be dealer added items like a radio, undercoating and service which were "inadvertently" omitted during the earlier bargaining session. Many buyers are easy marks for the bump since come delivery day they are relaxed, hooked and on cloud nine when picking up their new buggy. They'd buy the Brooklyn Bridge at that point.

**Financing.** Pay cash for the car if you can. If you can't, finance the car through a credit union, bank or savings and loan association. NEVER finance through the dealer or through a finance company; their rates are nearly always higher than

## BUYING A CAR

(Continued)

anyone else's. Check the annual financing charge and whoever lends you the money, stay clear of dealer-sold life insurance and accident and health insurance. These are high profit areas for the dealer.

If you do trade expect the dealer to offer you Blue Book wholesale price or less only for that old bucket of bolts. He has to spruce it up and try and unload it—which isn't always a snap. Sell it privately if you can for a fair price somewhere between wholesale and retail. It'll mean several hundred extra bucks to you.

**Used Cars.** If a new "Gazebob 8" isn't in the cards for you a used one might well be. Man, you can really take a trip to ripoffsville if you judge a used bucket by simply kicking its tires and peering "intelligently" under the hood. Used car dealers will simply LOVE you and lick their chops for a fast selling "kill." Try these tips and home in on the actual condition of major auto systems that'll cost you a bundle to fix. (See "RIPOFF," July '73 SOLDIERS). But look to spend *something* to bring the used one back up to par.

• **BRAKE PEDAL.** Watch for heavy wear on the brake pedal. It could

mean possible hard usage.

• **MILEAGE.** Figure an average annual usage factor of 11,000-12,000 miles. It's illegal to turn odometers back but be wary of something like 5,000 miles on a 1971 model. That's a bit unreal even for the "Little Old Lady from Pasadena" bit.

• **INSIDE.** Dirty upholstery or seatcovers don't necessarily mean the car's a lemon. They can be cleaned. Concentrate on safety belts, accessories, doors, glass and lights.

• **ROADTEST IT.** The auto should start easily and smoothly with no unusual noises. Listen for grindings or other foreign sounds such as rear-end rumbles that may mean a sour drive train. Look out for the old "graphite in the rear end" trick. Drive the car in city traffic and on high speed roads for a thorough workout. The brakes should respond to your touch and not yank the car to one side. A shaky steering wheel might mean major front end alignment, steering or tire balancing problems. A bouncing ride means worn shock absorbers.

• **EXTERIOR.** Look out for new paint. It might hide a sad tale of a bygone accident. If the tires bear the same brand and are evenly worn you are probably seeing a well-maintained auto. If the tires are threadbare you'll need replacements before long. Under the hood look for battery corrosion, loose wires and signs of stray oil or water.

• **UNDERNEATH.** Watch for excessive oil leaks. The exhaust or tail pipe color will clue you in here. If the pipe is black the engine could be an oil burner and you might have to spring for a piston ring job. A light gray or white pipe means the motor is running hot while a medium gray color means the chariot has a healthy engine.

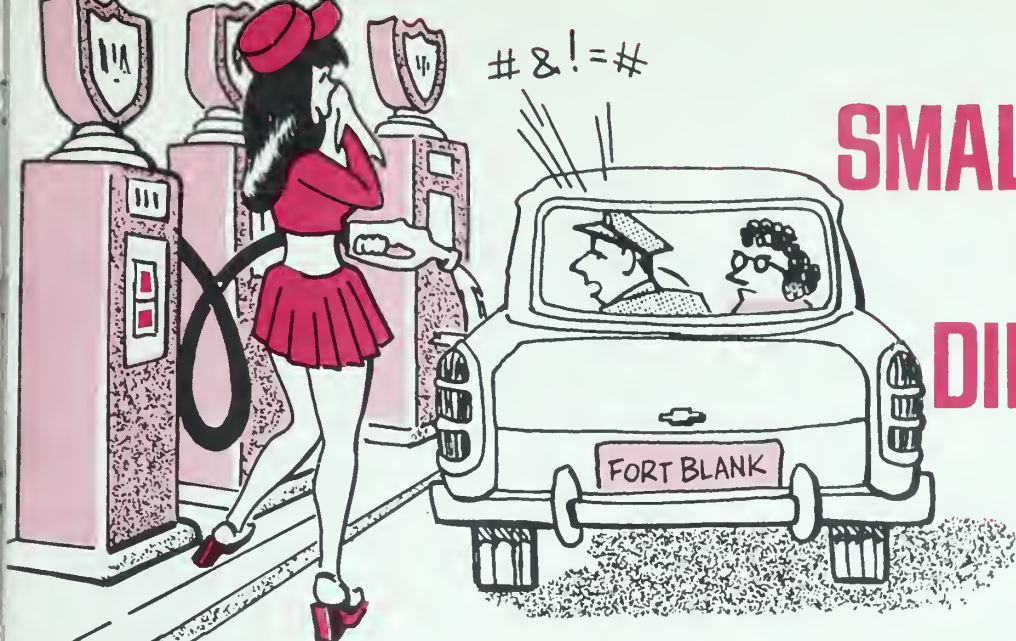
• **DIAGNOSTIC TEST.** Time permitting, have a reliable mechanic give it a once-over for you. Or spend a little dough and run it through a diagnostic test center that'll spot any important defects.

With today's gas crisis a used smaller car might be worth more than a costlier larger one.



"Were you wearing your seat belt?"





# SMALL CHANGE --BIG DIFFERENCE

LTC Steve Urette

**"T**his #&! = # car is nickel-and-diming me to death!" You've heard it before; maybe you've even said it yourself. There's a better way though—a way you can cope with current shortages and rising costs and come up with substantial savings and added mileage.

Just for starters how would you like to save as much as 10 percent on your yearly gas bill? It's entirely possible—and in the bargain you can develop safer driving habits which will prepare you for highway emergencies.

Did you know you can waste gallons of gas just by not starting your car correctly?—that your driving habits can be costing you precious gallons every week?—that not maintaining your car's system can actually be costing you more money? All too true! Driving pros know all the secrets. Here are a few tips you can use:

## **Buy the right grade (not brand) of gas.**

Use the octane level your car really needs. If your car will run on regular why buy high-test? To buy more expensive gas than your car can use wastes money.

And it's not just every time you buy gas but every time you slip behind the wheel you can save pennies which turn into dollars quicker than you might think. How often have you heard or said, "I can't get this car started. It's flooded again!" If you said it yourself you probably hopped in, pumped the accelerator pedal a few times and tried to start the car. Unfortunately, you poured too much fuel into an engine already overfueled. And since it wouldn't start you pumped the accelerator pedal even more, thinking that might help. But you compounded the error, pouring even more fuel into an already overfueled engine. And you run the starter even longer, pulling un-burned gas through the engine and out the tailpipe—what a waste! Perhaps you never took time to read the "How to start your car" section of the owner's manual.

That's how people waste a lot of gas, run batteries down and needlessly shorten the lives of engines, spark plugs, mufflers and oil. So even if you've owned your present car several years why not dig out your owner's manual and reread the section on starting the car. You may be doing it right but then again you may be in for a big surprise.

With a hot engine you may be advised to apply *slight* pressure to the accelerator to help starting. Most car manufacturers recommend that in extremely cold weather you depress the accelerator *once* to enrich the mixture before starting. But most cars require only a single depression of the accelerator pedal when the engine is cold, not repeated pumping.

If you **DO** flood the engine, wait a minute or two for some of the excess fuel to evaporate, then push the accelerator pedal to the floor and hold it there while you crank the engine. *But don't pump the pedal while you're starting a flooded engine.* It'll only make matters worse. Hold the pedal down, keep it there and run the starter until the engine starts. Let it run a few seconds to clear itself out, then drive off.

Knowing how to start your car correctly can save you many gallons of wasted fuel a year. Given just the right amount of gas your engine should catch practically on the first "whirr" of the starter and run smoothly every time you turn the key.

**Gas-Saver Number Two.** Right after you start the engine do you pump the accelerator and race the engine once, twice or maybe three times? Why? Habit, that's why. And if you don't race the engine you'll save even more gas. A nickel's worth in a day maybe—perhaps more, maybe even a dollar a week.

**Keep Cool and Save Fuel.** Gas-saver number three has to do with warming the engine in winter. It's hard to resist when your wife, bundled in a coat, pleads, "Please warm the car up for me." How can you refuse? Here's how.

Tell her that driving immediately after starting warms the engine up faster and produces heat faster than leaving the car at the curb running at fast idle.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL STEVE URETTE, USAR-Ret., is a Colifornio publisher of automotive, sport and hobby magazines.

Now we can't presume to change your winter habits by suggesting you give up the toasty warmth of a pre-warmed car to save a few cents worth of gas but you do use more fuel letting the car "warm up" than you do by starting it and driving it immediately. If you leave the curb cold every day the cost can be dollars a week in your pocket.

**The Pumper.** One flagrant gas-waster is the on-again, off-again accelerator pumper. He's the person who can't keep a steady foot on the accelerator—the one who always speeds up close behind the car in front of him, then takes his foot off the accelerator or even hits the brakes to slow down. Then having dropped back two or three car-lengths he stomps the accelerator again and races up behind the car he's following.

The pattern becomes a habit. You can always tell passengers in his car because their necks are continually jerking forward and back. But besides being an annoying and unsafe driver to ride with, the on-again, off-again type is literally pouring fuel down the drain. When traffic is moving smoothly you can save a gallon a week just by keeping a steady pressure on the accelerator.

The same logic applies to highway driving too. Watch traffic ahead and regulate your speed to keep pace without constantly running up behind the car in front of you. Brake linings also cost money.

You can further increase your gas savings by turning off your engine while you're waiting for someone, say at a store. Don't believe the old myth that it takes less gasoline to idle than it does to start—especially if the car is idling with the air conditioner on. It's a fact, you can save as much as 2 miles-per-gallon by not running the air conditioner. So when you open the windows and enjoy the fresh air you save even more gallons.

**Patterns.** Those nickels and dimes add up. Plan your shopping excursions to cover the most stores with the least driving and when you're traveling familiar routes—to work, to the store—try to notice regular patterns. This stop light you usually make; that one you usually miss. There's a stop sign. A right turn. Knowing the patterns can help you save more gas. If you know the next light usually turns red before you make it approach it slowly or coast up to it and try to time your speed so you arrive when the light turns green. Rushing from one light to the next is definitely a gas-waster, a nickel or a dime at every surge.

Plan your driving to miss rush-hour traffic if you're driving through metropolitan areas. You'll use less fuel by avoiding a lot of starts and stops.

**Speed Costs.** Excessive speed is a gas-waster. Not only do you use every barrel your carburetor has; your fuel consumption jumps dramatically at speeds over 50 mph because of increasing air resistance. Tires also wear more quickly at higher speeds; engine oil tends to be used more rapidly; everything in your car is used up faster at high speeds—but especially gas.

And even when you stop the engine you can save

money. Let the engine idle about 3 to 5 seconds and settle back to normal idle *then* shut it off. Don't race the engine and shut it off thinking you're "priming" the engine to restart. You're not.

Not only are you wasting fuel but you're doing irreparable damage to the engine. How? Raw gasoline is drawn into the cylinders if the engine is raced and then abruptly stopped. Raw gas then runs down the cylinder walls and washes away the oil film that protects cylinders and piston rings from excessive wear.

So when the car is restarted, the cylinders are literally dry of oil for several seconds until the oil is splashed back up. During these few seconds, without any oil lubricating the cylinder wall, rapid wear occurs. Racing the engine before shut-off can shorten piston ring and cylinder life considerably.

Tune-ups can save you money in the long run but when done too often they simply waste money. Replacing filters helps keep your engine running at peak efficiency too, and efficiency is money in your pocket.

Also, buy the right grade and type of oil and follow the oil change recommendations of the manufacturer. You might also check your warranty closely. Some manufacturers won't honor a warranty if an oil additive has been used in your car. Exceeding either the mileage or time-period for changing oil or oil filter will end up costing you money in vastly increased wear and shortened engine-life.

**Soldiers Fight Back.** A Specialist 4 stationed at Fort Ord told SOLDIERS he's beating the high cost of gas by buying a motorcycle to commute from his home in Monterey and one Lieutenant Colonel who owns two king-sized gas guzzlers said he was organizing a car pool to combat the situation. His rationale: if four people live and work relatively near one another and each takes his turn at the wheel gas-saving amount to three-fourths of the former cost.

**In Reserve.** Another group feeling the bite is Reservists and National Guardsmen who have to travel as far as 100 miles to attend weekly or monthly drills. Captain Joel Fosdick of the 104th Division (Tng) from Vancouver Barracks, Wash., says many men in his unit have gotten caught by a 5-gallon or two-dollar limit at local stations, necessitating two pit-stops to get enough fuel to make it to and from a drill.

One astute Department of the Army civilian noticed many stations that stay open past 6 o'clock raise the price of their gas by several cents a gallon so he buys his gas earlier in the day and saves. He also fills his tank whenever it reaches the half-full mark just to be prepared.

A Fort Ord NCO says he makes a point of buying gas on post exclusively. He knows the pennies he saves can "nickel-and-dime" into dollars in no time at all.

Watch your driving habits and it will pay off. Perhaps some of the things you can do will result in Small Change but together it all adds up to a Big Difference.



# WHAT'S A SCRUM?

PFC Dan Rifenburgh

**H**ere's a little quiz for you. Which of the following statements is true of rugby?

A. Rugby requires more stamina and is more brutal than football.

B. Rugby is a game for over-the-hill athletes who refuse to hang up their jocks.

C. Rugby players eat their dead.

If you chose any or all of the above you would be right, sort of.

Rugby does require a great deal of stamina because there are no time-outs or substitutions in each of its 40-minute halves, no scrimmages and therefore no chance for players to catch their breaths in a huddle. The players are almost constantly running up and down the field getting involved in strenuous pushing and shoving matches called "scrums."

As in football a player can tackle the man with the ball. There's this slight difference however. The only equipment players are allowed to wear is a thin padding to protect their ears in "scrums." This relative lack of protection often results in a lot of bruises, abrasions and sometimes more serious injuries.

OK, if this is such a rough, demanding sport how can it possibly be played by over-the-hill athletes? The answer is simply that the brutality and pace of each game is determined by the energy and fitness of the people playing it. Each base team may have second, third or fourth string teams that get a chance to play the opposing side's second, third or fourth string teams in separate matches.

Rugby in America is a parti-



Photo by SSG Don Norton

cipatory, amateur sport. The guy in his late twenties or thirties who played football in college may have a hard time finding amateur football clubs to join. But if he still wants to keep active and capture many of the same kinds of thrills he found in football rugby may be the answer.

Now about that last choice. There's a bumper sticker going around that reads, "Rugby Players Eat Their Dead." A few years ago a South American team was flying over the Andes when their plane crashed on the top of a mountain. Rather than starve to death the surviving teammates allegedly decided to take pot luck and revive the ancient practice of cannibalism. So if a rugger invites you over saying he's having some friends for dinner you might want to pack a

few peanut butter and jelly sandwiches along just in case.

**Way Back.** Football, soccer and rugby all have a common ancestry that reaches far into the "dim, backward abyss of time." The ancient Romans played a game called Harpastum in which one team attempted to carry a ball over a line behind the opposing team.

In ancient Britain an inflated animal bladder was kicked, punched and driven toward some goal in melees which sometimes ranged over a 3-square-mile area and included hundreds of people on each side. These games often got out of hand and several English kings outlawed the games, fearful that young men were being distracted from the proper study of archery. During the Anglo-Scottish war in 1297 King Edward I's Lancastrian foot soldiers, who were longstanding football rivals with the Scot raiders, had to be restrained from playing football with their enemies instead of fighting them.

Football began to be a more orderly pastime with the growth of the English public schools and was played much like soccer is today. In 1823 a student at Rugby School named William Webb Ellis "with a fine disregard for the rules of football as played in his time, first took the ball in his arms and ran with it, thus originating the distinctive feature of the rugby game."

American football is a direct descendent of rugby, distinguished from it mainly by the forward pass and the rule of having four scrimmages with the possibility of gaining a first down when 10 yards are gained.

As far as SOLDIERS has been able to determine, rugby teams are currently active at Forts Sill, Ben-





Photo by Mat Godek







Top to bottom, far left: "Hey! We're on the same team!"; line-out in front of Capitol; head-to-head in the scrum. Top center: "Where's the ball?" Bottom center: 1LT Carl Linke watches opponents pass off.

of an individual sport but there's considerable teamwork involved in moving the ball down the field. There has to be someone you can pass laterally or backwards to or someone out on the wing you can kick across field to."

**Run, Pass, Kick.** The ball is moved down the field by a series of lateral passes, each occurring just before the ball carrier is tackled, and the ball usually moves out to the wing (end) who tries to take it into the end zone and score. More often than not he is either tackled or driven out of bounds. And tackle does not stop the play. The ball carrier has to let go of the ball and get up on his feet after being tackled so play continues.

If the ball does go out of bounds a "line-out" is formed. Here the forwards of each team form up in a double line perpendicular to the out-of-bounds line and the ball is thrown in between them. The forwards then try to catch the ball and pass it back to what in football would be called the halfback. He in turn passes it to the backs who do most of the running with the ball.

If a violation of the rules occurs, such as a forward pass (knock-on), a "scrum" is formed. Scrums are also formed if the ball is stalled or smothered.

In forming a scrum, forwards on both sides arrange themselves in three rows, link arms and shove against one another. The scrum half sets the ball on the ground between the opposing front rows and each team tries to heel or kick the ball back to the rear of its scrum. When the ball clears the back row it is picked up by the scrum half who delivers it to his backs.

There are three ways of scoring in rugby. A "try" or touch-down is worth three points. After each "try" a place kick is attempted.

If it is kicked through the uprights of the goal post two points are won.

Then there are penalty goals, which are free kicks from the point where an infraction of rules took place. Penalty points are worth three points. Drop kicks, which may be attempted at any time, are also worth three points.

There are no time-outs or substitutions which means if somebody gets hurt a team must carry on without him. But surprisingly most rugby injuries seem to be less serious than those sustained in football.

"In football you get a lot of knee injuries which we don't have," says Lieutenant Colonel Eric Reichelt, officer-in-charge of the West Point team. "Our injuries are in the nature of slight concussions, bruises and shoulder injuries. According to a study done by the Air Force, rugby injuries are less disabling and of lesser gravity than football injuries. For some reason the wearing of protective gear does not assure fewer injuries. It sometimes leads to overconfidence and more severe injury.

"Because you're not wearing protective gear you're more apt to take greater precautions. Rugby players are keenly aware they're in danger of being severely injured if they don't watch what they're doing."

Of course to really get the feel of what's going on in rugby you have to watch a few games. And right off you'll note a great sense of sportsmanship in evidence. After each game the home team lines up in a double row and the visitors walk through shaking hands and exchanging compliments. Then the visitors line up in a double row and the home team passes through. Afterwards the kegs are tapped and offenses committed during the heat of battle disappear in singing and toasts of friendship and camaraderie. But ruggers don't like people to get the idea rugby games are just excuses to throw a party.

"When you face up to the fear of large people coming at you with no padding, no rest periods," says 1LT Linke, "you gotta be in tremendous shape."



ning, Campbell and at the United States Military Academy at West Point. But where there are no teams on post many ruggers join one in the community.

First Lieutenant Carl Linke is one of those ruggers who had to seek out a team in the community. Carl discovered rugby a few years ago after having played football in high school and in college. He now works at Fort Myer, Va., and plays for an American University rugby team.

"After you've played football for so long," he says, "there's quite a difference, especially for me. I was a lineman and you get used to blocking for the guy with the ball. You can't block in rugby. Once the runner has the ball he's on his own. He has to make the decision to run, pass or kick. He can't rely on anybody running interference for him. From that standpoint it's more







# THE NEW FORTY-NINERS

These Fort Ord  
Soldiers Haven't Yet  
Struck It Rich  
But They're Trying.

Rus Bucholz

Photos by PFC Craig Norleen

**"B**OYS," James Marshall said quietly, "I believe I've found a gold mine."

On that January morning in 1848 Marshall was operating a sawmill on the American River for Captain John Sutter in Coloma, Cal., 125 miles northeast of San Francisco. He had blocked off the mill's water-flow so he could dig a wider channel when he noticed something gleaming in the bedrock. Gold!

Sutter and Marshall tried to keep their find a secret but the word leaked out. The San Francisco **Californian** published the first accounts of the discovery March 15, 1849 and the Gold Rush was on. Other discoveries were quickly made on the Feather, Consumnes, Calaveras, Mokelumne and Yuba rivers; "Forty-niners" by the thousands sought their fortunes in the Mother Lode country.

In the 100 years after the great rush gold mining dwindled from what seemed like a universal mass effort down to a negligible few corporations with enough money and equipment to continue the costly operation. With the price of gold fixed at \$35 an ounce in-

creasing mining costs eliminated all but mass production operations. Small operators just couldn't afford to stay with it.

So recent news that gold is selling for as much as \$120 an ounce has caused several mining companies to resume operations that had been neglected for years. But interest seems to run highest among private, part-time prospectors. Week-end gold seekers are out in droves and sales of picks, shovels, gold pans and other equipment have been soaring. Books on mining and prospecting are becoming best-sellers and more and more people are making not-so-casual visits to country records offices. The pay-dirt bug is epidemic; it can bite anyone.

**No Immunity.** No one's immune to the fever—not even soldiers. Take Captain Chuck Burke, for example. He's currently stationed not far from gold country with the U.S. Army Combat Developments Experimentation Command at Fort Ord, Cal. He had the fever even as a youngster.

"I had a gold pan when I was a kid," he recalls. It was a pie tin like most of the tourists coming out to California have—but I had a problem . . . I grew up in Wisconsin and in the Midwest

there's no gold we know of. You have to get down into the Appalachians or out West in the mountain country before you can go prospecting. This was my first assignment in California so as soon as I got here I started looking.

"I figured the Mother Lode country was the place to start so I went up there several times and found most of the land is privately owned and posted. I was disillusioned because there weren't vast stretches of gold-mining territory open to the public.

"So I started checking the national forests in the area but I was flying blind—you have to guess what would be the most likely spots based on what prospectors have already found in an area. Experts say, 'Stick with a winner—the best places to look for gold are those where it's been found before.'

"You read up on local archives, go to the Bureau of Mines and . . . if you're diligent you even watch the newspaper headlines to pick up tidbits of information. You keep your ears open, read a few books and start piecing the thing together. Finally you're ready to go out and spot-check an area on the weekend."

**Hot to Trot.** Once Chuck had a good idea where he wanted to

RUS BUCHOLZ and PRIVATE FIRST CLASS CRAIG NORLEEN are assigned to the Information Office, Combat Developments Experimentation Command, Fort Ord, Calif.

# THE NEW FORTY

start prospecting he started looking for other goldseekers to organize a weekend expedition. He didn't have to look very far because several guys in his outfit—Second Lieutenant John Desmond, Specialist 4 Ron Stewart, Private First Class Craig Norleen, Private First Class Larry Strawther and the author—were hot to trot.

"We were going to organize a larger party for the expedition," says Chuck, "but we found a lot of people who are avid panners are kind of close-mouthed about where they've been finding whatever they've found."

"No matter how small his findings are a guy is convinced somewhere in his area is a huge deposit that's going to make him a wealthy man. It's unfounded and unreasonable but it's human nature; a lot of people prefer to go it on their own."

So there were no old pros in the expedition group; all the men were brand-new prospectors.

CPT Burke had done some serious study and background work for the venture but the others were initially just looking for an interesting way to spend some free time outdoors—and if they found gold that would be neat. The first time out it was neat but they didn't find any gold.

**Never Mix, Never Worry.** "We made one abortive trip by raft down the American River," says

Chuck (this is where gold was originally discovered in California). "We intended to pull into shore at likely sites and check for gold by panning. But we were so busy fighting the river we were totally preoccupied; the speed of the rapids carried us right through the area we wanted to check before we even realized it."

"We decided rafting is one thing and prospecting for gold is another and you don't really want to mix the two. That's when we decided we'd try on dry land."

The would-be gold-miners waited for another Saturday to try their land-bound luck. CPT Burke was ready to supply gold pans and a pre-fab sluice box; the author was standing by with a truck, picks, shovels, and a spacious ice chest. When the big day rolled around everybody supplied muscle-power and chipped in for food and drinks. When the dry land expedition reached its objective all were surprised at how dry the land really was.

**Dry Diggings.** It was already close to 90 degrees when Chuck called the truck to a halt on a brushy hillside overlooking a small dry creek. Skepticism was quick to set in: "Where's the water?" asked one of the novices. "We can't pan without water."

"No problem," said Chuck, "we collect samples here and take them where there is water. In the

spring this place is plenty wet but in the summer it's bone-dry. The stuff is still here—just no water. I think we're better off trying a dry spot."

"Most rubes like us want a place with plenty of water to look for gold; it's what everybody does. A lot of people miss the dry stream beds that may even have been missed 50 to 100 years ago. Dry diggings are common in southern California and some of the largest discoveries up in the Mother Lode country were made in dry creek beds."

"There's a town up in northern California named 'Growlersville' after the sound the big nuggets up there made 'growling' around in the pan—and somebody discovered that place by walking down a dry ravine and finding traces."

"It's very unlikely you're going to find gold unless there's been water action in the area before; you've got to look at the drains and if water's run through there you ought to check out those spots because other people might not have wanted to mess with picking up dry stuff and taking it to water."

First the group split into teams looking for likely "placer" deposit sites—places where small flakes of gold had collected. Natural processes of erosion and weathering affect gold deposits

Right, a simple sketch map of the area under prospect is a valuable tool for the serious amateur goldseeker. Opposite page, actual search begins by combing creek bed for likely placer deposit sites. If your site has water at hand you're set to start panning—it takes careful swirling to keep gold sinking while mud, clay, gravel wash over the rim. If a promising area has everything but water the solution is simple; collect, number, map samples, then move the whole operation to water.





# VINERS

near the surface. Over the years winter rains wash crumbling rocks down hillsides and tumble and break them into smaller pieces. Rocks disintegrate into gravel, gravel into sand and sand into smaller dustlike particles.

As gold is washed out of the rocks it's carried away by rushing water. Gold flakes and coarse gravel are moved by rapidly flowing water. At bends in streams where the water slows, gold will settle into low places or pockets as much of the gravel is carried downstream.

It was such pockets the gold seekers were looking for. As they went over the area they sketched prominent features and landmarks. Then they turned over their sketches to the map maker who carefully included all the information in a drawing.

**Magnetite.** "One of the things you want to look for," said Chuck, "is a heavy black sand. That's magnetite, a very dense mineral which is a tip-off heavy minerals are settling out in the area. Normally where you find magnetite you have a good chance of finding precious minerals like gold or silver."

The prospectors collected promising samples of sand and gravel and put them into numbered containers. They marked each number on the map to show the exact location from which the sample was





# THE NEW FORTY-NINERS

taken. Then they loaded equipment and samples and drove more than 8 miles to a stream which hadn't dried up in the summer heat.

With a pick and shovel the men cleared an area in the stream bed just large enough to contain the small sluice box—a wooden channel with a series of riffles built into the bottom. A small dirt diversionary dam directed a stream of water through the sluice box. The operation was on.

**Water-Resistant.** Chuck built his sluice-box from pieces of pre-cut plywood and painted it with water-resistant primer to keep it from warping. If it warps when it gets wet it'll leak, and leakage, says Chuck, is always a problem for the amateur prospector.

"If you have a seam open up you lose traces of gold as the water flows through. And there's no set angle for the bottom of the box but you normally don't want more than a 6 or 8-inch drop for a 3 or 4-foot box.

"Also it depends on how much water is flowing through the box—when you position it you want to make sure water's not flowing through too rapidly because if it does it pushes the material through too quickly and you lose the finer gold. You have to adjust the level to slow the water action a little bit.

"The riffles in the bottom can be made of almost any material. Some people use angle-iron or aluminum molding but I used wooden molding cut to size and mounted upside-down so the cut-out side faces upstream. This causes the heavier minerals to get trapped as the water flows through."

"It sounds pretty complicated

but it sure beats panning," says Chuck. "Even with just a trickle of water I can work five or six times faster with a box than I can with a pan—but there's no point in having a sluice-box if you haven't found a source location.

"It's much more efficient to spot-check with a pan. Pan one place for a while and if you don't get anything walk upstream a couple of hundred yards to a likely spot and pan it out there. Then if you get some color showing (gold traces) and can keep it going you'll want to check it out more carefully. That's when you set up your box."

**Success.** From the numbered sample containers the soldier-prospectors slowly poured sand and gravel into the water at the head of the sluice box and allowed water to wash it along the channel. Sure enough, gold flakes, 17 times heavier than water, sank quickly, were slowed by the riffles and trapped in the cloth bottom of the sluice box. They had found gold.

The sluice box operator traded off with the other prospectors panning for gold. For this the men put sand from one of the samples into a pan and held it under moving water. They discovered it requires a careful swirl-

ing motion to keep all the flakes and flecks of gold sinking toward the bottom while clay, mud, lighter gravel and other debris spill over the side.

As traces of gold appeared in the sluice traps or in the bottom of the pan the prospectors noted the number of the container the sample had come from. They also noted those containers that failed to dispense any gold. Comparing these notes with the markings on the map helped nail down just which spots were good producers and which were not—a valuable aid in planning later trips to the same area.

A full day's work by the amateur prospectors produced about 1/16 ounce of gold and an awe for the forty-niners. "You have to respect those old-timers who spent years wading around in ice-cold streams probably getting arthritis and everything else just to find a little gold," says Chuck. "You get to understand how they felt about claim-jumpers and sluice-box robbers."

And though the day's yield was only worth about \$8 on the gold market he says the effort was worthwhile. "You get into the outdoors and touch and taste and feel some of the history in the area and experience some of the hard work and the agony—but also some of the joy at finding a tiny little fleck of gold in the bottom of your pan.

"Some of us may still feel deep down that one day we'll strike it rich but just being out there and knowing what it is to pan gold makes it worthwhile. You get a lot of respect for the forty-niners."

And you get the idea from talking to the soldier-prospectors that another day—soon—there'll be another expedition. "Most of the time you don't find anything," says Chuck, "but here we made an unexpected find. It was an unlikely place in central California but we tried it and found a little bit.

"Now we know there's some there somewhere. We just have to go back and find it."



"Our engineers worked hard on this equipment—here's a few improvements you'll be interested in."



**Y**OU MADE IT through the holidays without having to declare bankruptcy. You just stuffed the last bale of holiday bills—with remittances—down the mail chute and you breathe a sigh of relief because you're in the clear for another whole year.

But are you really in the open? Take your new calendar and draw a big, red circle around 15 on the "April" page. What does *that* remind you of? If your wife's birthday and/or your anniversary falls on that day you're in a bind but at least you have something to remember it by.

If you don't have to worry about wifely wrath, though, it's not so bad—April 15 is *only* the deadline for filing your 1973 Federal Income Tax returns.

There's no reason to panic, though. If you had the proper amount withheld last year you don't have too much to worry about unless you're just terribly bothered by the principle of the thing. Chances are you'll even have a refund due you and if you kept the proper records—of certain duty-connected expenses, for instance—you may be able to sizably increase the size of that refund.

**TDY.** One of the areas you may be able to save on is money spent on temporary duty (TDY). Almost every soldier has TDY one time or another and everybody gets reimbursed for duty-connected expenses. But frequently reimbursement just doesn't cover all trip expenses. If this has happened to you tax time is the time to claim losses so your tax bill will be not so heavy.

Expenses to the soldier in excess of TDY

reimbursement can be interpreted as "Employee Business Expenses" and deducted from your income tax. As a matter of fact you can deduct them whether you claim the standard deduction or file the itemized form; the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) has an uncomplicated Form 2106 specifically designed so you can claim such expenses.

But there are several qualifications your TDY has to meet. First you must be away from your permanent duty station overnight on such a trip. This doesn't mean you have to be gone a full 24 hours but just longer than a normal workday, for which a normal rest period would be required. In addition the TDY must be performed away from your "tax home". (your permanent duty station) and must be temporary in nature. Your TDY orders and return to the permanent station satisfy this requirement.

**No Extravagance.** One thing to watch if you expect excess expenses to qualify as deductible is to include only reasonable expenses and none IRS might consider lavish or extravagant. Money spent unnecessarily on luxury items or accommodations will be no-way deductible.

Excess TDY expenses IRS *will* allow include charges for meals, lodging fees, laundry and dry-cleaning expenses for both uniforms and civvies you use on TDY, baggage-handling charges and telephone or postage expenses connected with the duty. You may also count taxi-fares and transportation costs between airports, terminals and hotels, TDY stations and points of duty and even the places where you take your meals.

**J. Caesar Got His  
On March 15; Uncle Sam  
Gets His In April**

# Beware The IRS of April

John Michael Coleman

FEBRUARY 1974



If you used your private automobile you can claim expenses for gasoline, oil, lubrication, washing, taxes and insurance (pro-rated), repairs, parking fees, tolls and depreciation—but only those portions of such expenses actually attributable to TDY travel.

Because figuring out such minute details can be so much trouble it's probably easier to deduct automobile costs by using the allowable standard deduction of 12 cents a mile up to 15,000 miles and 9 cents a mile above that. But there's one more wrinkle: You can't just claim the trips on which you lost money. If you claim one trip you have to report all trips you made and all remuneration received.

The key to excess expenses claims is claiming only those expenses which exceed the amount of travel and per diem allowances you were paid. And like claims for mileage, if you claim excess expenses for one trip you have to report expenses incurred and reimbursement received for *all* TDY trips taken during the tax year. So make it a point to keep track of all TDY expenses from the day you leave on the trip until the day you return. Sit down every evening and keep a log; it can save you a bundle at tax time.

**PCS.** Other expenses you can recoup in the form of tax deductions is the money you may have spent last year on a permanent change of station (PCS) move. The rules are that the PCS move must be at least 50 miles farther from the old residence than the old duty station and that you must be a full-time employee in the general area of your new assignment for at least 39 weeks during the 12-month period following your move. Most PCSs will automatically meet both requirements.

There's a seemingly endless variety of expenses you can deduct so just as you do for TDYs keep a log or notebook from the day you start the move until you're in permanent quarters at the new duty station.

Some moving expenses are subject to dollar limitations for purposes of deduction but as a rule all reasonable expenses connected with the move are deductible to the extent they aren't paid by your employer (Department of the Army).

Moving expenses fall into three categories:

A. Cost of travel, meals, lodging, plus expenses of transporting household goods and other personal belongings; not subject to dollar-limit if reasonable.

B. Pre-move expenses (travel, meals, lodging) you incur searching for new quarters and temporary living quarters up to 30 days at the new station; \$1,000 limit.

C. Costs you incur by selling your residence at the old station and buying one at the new station; includes expenses to terminate and/or secure a lease if you rent; limited to \$2,500 less the total of category B expenses.

**Keep Track.** IRS has a form (Form 3903) specifically intended for claiming excess moving expenses so grab one and fill it out if you qualify for extra refunds on these grounds. Just be sure you have

log, notebook or sheaf of receipts to back up claims for PCS (likewise TDY) expenses DA didn't cover for you. You're due deductions for any money you spent but to claim them you must be able to verify the expenditures.

And it may be even more important that you keep such records in detail for a PCS you make during 1974. From 1969 when the Tax Reform Act went into effect there was a moratorium on reporting certain incomes as related to moving expenses. The moratorium expired December 31, 1973 and unless pending special legislation restores it the Government will be keeping track of the money it pays servicemen on Government bills of lading, transportation requests, movement of house-trailers, etc. These monies will next year be reported on the W-2 forms of the men who received such allowances.

If you're in that category, in order to take advantage of any move-connected expenses you will have to file the long form even if you itemize or take the standard deduction because there's no space on the short form for a write-off of moving expenses.

**The Draft.** Another important change in tax law servicemen face came about with the expiration of Selective Service last June. The law currently reads that most tax benefits due servicemen—combat zone exclusions (see "Tax Breaks For Soldiers," June '73 SOLDIERS), tax abatement in event of death, abatement of certain estate taxes, delays in filing returns—are to be granted only during an induction period. When the draft died so did all tax advantages contingent on the draft. There is pending, however, legislation to extend the privileges to servicemen even during non-induction periods. Watch SOLDIERS' "What's New" for developments.

**Juggle.** But there are other ways to save at tax time whether you're military or not. For instance, financial experts recommend juggling income from year to year to avoid an inordinate "income bulge" from one year to the next. As a serviceman or woman you won't be able to do this unless you have a substantial source of outside income. But what you can do is shift your "outgo"—large purchases, donations to charity, dental expenses, even property taxes—into the coming year (if you can postpone such payments) to offset a foreseeable increase in income.

**There's Help.** But all that gets into the realm of personal finances. Our point is simply this: Because you're a soldier, active or reserve (a reservist, for instance, can claim deductions on *some* of his transportation expenses getting to meetings and on uniform maintenance expenses in a year when he didn't receive an allowance for keeping up his duty clothes) there are tax breaks that can mean a lot to you. For details see your Legal Assistance Officer in plenty of time to get your returns in before the deadline.

Then you won't have to beware the IRS of April.



## **SAMPLE SURVEY**

The February 28, 1974 edition of the Military Personnel Quarterly Sample Survey will be given to all enlisted men whose social security number ends in 11, 31, 51, 71 or 91. Officers whose last SSAN digit is 9 and second lieutenants with 64 or 74 are also being surveyed. Survey items include: developing management information about driver safety and obtaining height and weight data needed for the design of new armored vehicles. Other items ask opinions about use of drugs and alcohol and job satisfaction. If you are in the sample population, this survey is a chance to make YOUR opinions heard. Respondents should be surveyed around February 28. If you should have been included but weren't notified, see your personnel officer.

## **SAVE JP4**

The 1st Armored Division has initiated a plan that should save a minimum of 23,500 gallons of JP4 (aviation fuel) over the next 12 months. The plan entails mandatory use of the Instrument Flight Simulator, commonly known as the Link Trainer. The trainer, built almost exactly like the inside of a helicopter, duplicates the instrumentation of actual flight.

## **MOS SCORES**

Individuals wanting information about their MOS evaluation scores should ask their local test control officer (TCO) for help. Telephone inquiries made directly to the Enlisted Evaluation Center (EEC), Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., often result in delays in securing an answer when the caller does not have enough information such as the TCO roster number and the date the documents were submitted. Many questions can be answered locally since the EEC provides test results to the TCO as processed. The TCO is also notified of any discrepancies in the Enlisted Efficiency Report or MOS tests returned for correction.

## **USAR PSC**

Members of the U.S. Army Reserve's 477th Personnel Services Company, Forest Park, Ill., have received a Certificate of Appreciation from the Chicago Police Department. The certificate was presented to Major John E. Scully, Company Commander, by Second Police District Commander Fred Rice. The unit was cited for assistance provided in the operation of the Second District's Second Annual Family Fun Fair.

## **VIETNAM BONUS**

Happy days for 85,000 veterans who are recipients of the Minnesota Vietnam Bonus. The veterans received gifts from the State of Minnesota of \$100 to \$1,000 as a token of appreciation from the people of the state for their service during the Vietnam era. In all, about 150,000 Minnesotans are eligible for the payment administered by the Bonus Division of the State Veterans Affairs Department. (See Bonus Roundup, June 1973 SOLDIERS).

## **VIETNAM VETS**

President Richard M. Nixon has designated March 29 as Vietnam Veterans Day. This date is the first anniversary of the day when the last American troops were withdrawn from Vietnam and the last American prisoners of war were freed from captivity.



## WHAT'S NEW

### BLACK HISTORY WEEK

Black History Week will be observed February 10-16. This event has been promoted by the Association for the Study of Afro-American Life and History, Inc., a private historical society founded in 1915. The Association's themes for 1974:

Feb 10 Helping America Understand: African Heritage  
Feb 11 Helping America Understand: Contributions to Socio-Political Life  
Feb 12 Helping America Understand: Contributions Through Inventions and Discovery  
Feb 13 Helping America Understand: Contributions Through Economics  
Feb 14 Helping America Understand: Contributions Through Education and Human Values  
Feb 15 Helping America Understand: People and the Critical Issues of the Seventies  
Feb 16 Helping America Understand: Brotherhood--and the Better Way

Observance activities Army-wide will include:

- Reading lists and special displays of library materials
- Exhibits and displays of appropriate arts and crafts
- Lectures and discussion programs by and about Blacks
- Programs featuring famous Blacks past and present in specific fields of endeavor
- Special music and drama programs
- Programs featuring local Black talent and leaders

### VOTING TIME

Sent off your "Federal Voting Post Card Application" yet? If not, see your Voting Assistance Officer or local post office for card SF 76-Revised 1968 version. You'll need it for both absentee voter registration and to get your primary ballot from your home state. Be sure you check DA Pamphlet 360-503 for voting poop for YOUR own state. Then, print the info required on the post card application, have your signature certified, and mail to your state election official.

### PERSONNEL COURSES

Personnel Services NCOs should complete as many of the Army's correspondence subcourses as possible. These courses include: ● Division Personnel Support, ● Personnel Management, ● Enlisted Evaluation System, ● Promotions and Reductions of Enlisted Personnel, ● Introduction to Pay and Allowances, ● Benefits for Servicemen and Their Families, ● Awards and Decorations, ● and Basic Administrative Records. Applications may be submitted on a DA Form 145 through the unit commander and forwarded to: Correspondence Course Development Branch, AWTSD, Training and Education Directorate, U.S. Army Institute of Administration, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana 46249.

### WIVES IN CLASS

Wives at Fort Sill can now keep up with their advanced class-going husbands. The Fort Sill Officer Advanced Course now permits wives to enroll in a class with their husbands. The course--"Ideology and Mass Movements"--is similar to a college seminar with emphasis on political theory discussion of American, Communist and totalitarian systems.





**SOLDIERS**

Vivian  
Winston

Photo by  
"Red" Russell



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**SOLDIERS**

PRESENTS

# CHANGING LIFE STYLES

A LOOK AT

ADJUSTMENT,

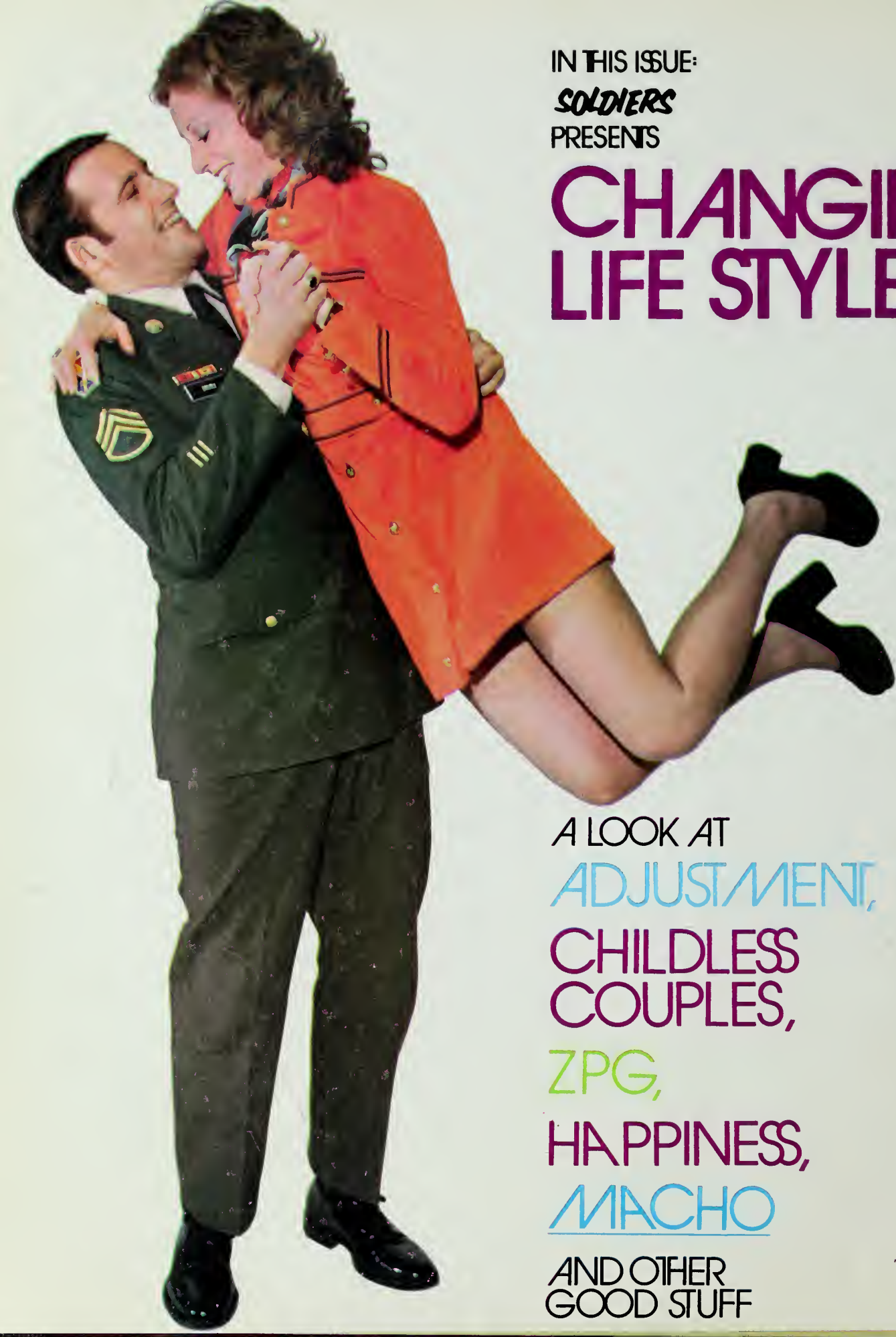
CHILDLESS  
COUPLES,

ZPG,

HAPPINESS,

MACHO

AND OTHER  
GOOD STUFF





# SOLDIERS

MARCH 1974



**COMPANY  
COMMAND:  
LEADERSHIP  
AT THE  
GRASS ROOTS**

355.05

A 104 13



# I REMEMBER CORPORALS



**E**ver since the President said the draft would end and we would have an all voluntary Army I've watched with a great deal of interest the various means by which the advertising agencies have attempted to create an image of the Army that would appeal to certain young men in our society.

I've come to the conclusion they need to recall to active duty the greatest image-builder of all time—The Corporal. I can recall swinging down from the steps of a Greyhound bus, along with about 40 other guys, to meet my first U.S. Army Corporal. I can still, after 16 years, remember what he said.

"ALRIGHT you people, quit millin' about lak ah bunch ah sheep and form TWO lines in front ah the BUS. Now LISTEN up. These two stripes on ma arm mean Ahm a Corporal and ma name is CORPORAL Palinski. But you people call me CORPORAL. Yo PLATOON Sergeant is tied up with the Man rat now so Ahm in charge till he gets back. . . ."

From that time until we left Basic it seemed the guys who gave us the most grief were Corporals.

There was the Corporal who tossed our initial issue of green clothes at us and told us to "like um or see *SERGEANT*" (nobody wanted to see the Sergeant). There was the Corporal who issued our bedding, "If ya don't like the holes see the *SERGEANT*." (Ha!) And there was the Corporal who inspected our weapons after we cleaned them. "Ya *MEATHEAD* (he didn't really say meathead but we can't print what he did say) this piece is filthy. There's dirt on the firing pin; Ya want me to show that to the *SERGEANT*?" (Oh God! Show it to anyone else, but don't show it to the Sergeant.)

There were other Corporals I can vividly recall but the meanest, most sadistic of them all was the KP pusher at the mess hall. I won't even mention any of the little horrors he created for me because today's young troop couldn't possibly relate to that kind of situation. Let's just say a whole month's paycheck (\$78 then) couldn't buy your way out of KP unless the guy you sold it to was a masochist.

As I think back, all Corporals whose paths crossed mine had, besides the two stripes on their arms, a number of things in common. I recall they were all rather small in size, under 5 feet 8 inches, 120 pounds or so and used the word "Sergeant" like you would use the words "club" or "electric chair" or "guillotine."

If you look around now you won't see a Corporal any more unless you happen to be in an artillery unit. The guy with the two stripes and clipboard is gone and with him maybe the Army's best image-builder. Because the image his use of the word "Sergeant" conjured up far exceeded anything the advertising boys on Madison Avenue could ever dream up.



# SOLDIERS

OFFICIAL U.S. ARMY MAGAZINE

MARCH 1974  
VOLUME 29, NO. 3

## FEATURES

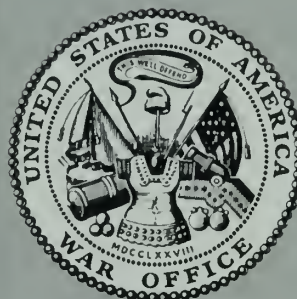
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SOLDIERS, the Army's official magazine, is published under supervision of the Army Chief of Information to provide timely, factual information on policies, plans, operations and technical developments of the Department of the Army to the Active Army, Army National Guard, Army Reserve and Department of the Army civilian employees. It also conveys views of the Secretary of the Army and the Chief of Staff on topics of professional interest to Army members and assists in achieving information objectives of the Army. ■ Manuscripts of interest to Army personnel are invited. Direct communication is authorized to Editor, SOLDIERS, Cameron Station, Alexandria, VA 22314. ■ Phone: Autovon 284-6671 or Area Code 202-274-6672. ■ Unless otherwise indicated material may be reprinted provided credit is given to SOLDIERS and the author. ■ Military distribution: From the U.S. Army AG Publications Center, 2800 Eastern Boulevard, Baltimore, MD 21220 in accordance with DA form 12-5 requirements submitted by commanders. ■ Individual subscriptions: \$17 annually to Stateside and APO addresses; \$22.25 to foreign addresses. ■ Individual paid subscriptions are available through the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. ■ Use of funds for printing this publication approved by Headquarters, Department of the Army, July 17, 1973.

**COVER:** The company commander serves at the pivot point where leadership comes to grips with the human, day-to-day problems of the all-volunteer army. For a close-in report on how it's working, see "Company Command—Leadership of the Grass Roots," on page 7. Artwork by Anne Genders. **Back Cover:** There's more in the stars than romance and astrological lore; the Army also steers by the heavenly bodies as reported in "Follow a Wandering Star." Photo by SP5 Ed Aber.



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PFC Dan Rifenburgh



## SOLDIERS PINPOINT ACCOUNT HOLDERS

Only about half of SOLDIERS pinpoint account holders have submitted the required new DA Form 12-5 to the Baltimore AG Publications Center. Your help is needed if SOLDIERS is to effectively continue its work as YOUR magazine. Even if you've recently sent in an old DA Form 12-4, you need the new DA Form 12-5 which is attached to DA Circular 310-54 (October 12, 1973). The 12-5 can be reproduced locally. It lists some ten Army-wide periodicals. Only pinpoint account holders are affected. Individuals and organizations receiving SOLDIERS through our supplemental distribution mailing lists are NOT affected. Send your completed DA Form 12-5 TODAY to:

Commander  
USA AG Publications Center  
2800 Eastern Boulevard  
Baltimore, Md. 21220

## RE-UP EXTENSIONS

The active Army has a new test program enabling first term soldiers separating in 1974 to extend their service term. Providing MOS and grade vacancy exists, a soldier voluntarily extending for a full 12 months can select a station of choice. Soldiers must have previously displayed motivation and self-discipline and must meet current reenlistment standards.

## 40TH INF DIV BACK

The famed 40th Infantry Division (Mech) is back on the California National Guard rolls. The 14,700-man "Sunburst" Division was activated in January and is commanded by Major General Charles A. Ott, Jr. Division headquarters are in Long Beach.

## WAC RECRUITERS

With women being given an increasingly larger role in the Active Army, more WAC recruiters are needed. The Deputy Director of the Army Recruiting Command, Brigadier General Robert Montague, says, "We're looking for girls who like the Army and think they can help make it great." Interested? Contact Lieutenant Colonel Doris L. Caldwell at WAC Recruiting Headquarters, Fort Sheridan, Ill.

## WOC HALL OF FAME

The relocation of the Warrant Officer Candidate Hall of Fame Museum from Fort Wolters, Tex., to Fort Rucker, Ala., was completed recently. The original WO Candidate Hall of Fame was opened at Wolters in January 1967. It was conceived by candidates as "a place to record the hard work, trials, and success of their days as warrant officer candidates." In January 1970, the Hall of Fame was redesignated as a museum, an official part of the Army Museum System.



## BLACK HISTORY

"Illustrations of the Black Soldier in the West," a privately owned traveling art exhibit is now available for Army-wide exhibition. The exhibit consists of 43 drawings commissioned by Mr. John Carroll to illustrate his books, The Black Military Experience in the American West and Buffalo Soldiers West. Carroll has offered the artwork for display to interested Army agencies free of charge except for packing and shipping costs. The sketches and drawings in the exhibit were prepared by twelve well-known living artists and depict the activities of four all-black units, the 9th and 10th Cavalry Regiments and the 24th and 25th Infantry Regiments. Contact Mr. John Carroll, P.O. Box 543, New Brunswick, New Jersey 08905, telephone: Area Code 201, 828-2578.

## ALASKA SPORTS

More than 1,100 athletes participated in the 1974 Arctic Winter Sports Games. The games were held March 3 to 10 in the Anchorage area near Fort Richardson, Alaska. Both military and civilians who have lived in Alaska for at least 6 months competed in the 16 events. Competition included skiing, shooting from skis, indoor shooting and six Arctic native sports.

## ROTC SCHOLARSHIPS

April 15 is the cutoff date for applications for the 2-Year ROTC Scholarship Program for active duty enlisted personnel. The scholarship provides for full tuition, fees, lab expenses, textbook reimbursement and \$100 per month subsistence allowance for up to 20 months. Cadets also receive 6-week advanced camp pay at one-half the rate of a second lieutenant. Application packets can be obtained by writing Commander, TRADOC (U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command), ATTN: ATRO-OP, Fort Monroe, Va., 23651. Applicants need 1 year active duty, 2-to-2 1/2 years college credit and a score of 115 or better in the General Technical Aptitude Area of the Army Classification Battery. See DA Circular 145-10 dated December 21, 1973 for full details.

## USAF AWARD

The U.S. Air Force Outstanding Unit Award (with Combat V Device) has been awarded to the 6001st Aerospace Support Squadron. The 6001st operates the American Forces Thailand Radio and Television Network (AFTN). Several U.S. Army soldiers were assigned to AFTN during the cited April 1971 to March 1973 timeframes. AFTN operates five TV and six radio stations.

## FICA TAX

Public Law 93-233 hikes the amount of basic pay subject to Social Security withholding tax. The termination amount for FICA tax is now \$13,200.

## CHAMPUS

A handicapped child can be taken care of under CHAMPUS, which grants financial aid for the care of dependents of active duty military personnel. Under CHAMPUS Program of the Handicapped an active duty member pays an extra share of the costs for treatment or educational facilities per his pay grade each month the expenses are incurred. CHAMPUS then pays up to \$350 monthly for the expenses of one dependent receiving benefits and the full cost of expenses incurred by any extra dependent.



SOLDIERS is for soldiers and we invite readers' views on topics we're covering—or those you think we should. Please stay under 150 words—a postcard will do—and include your name, rank and address. We'll honor a request to withhold your name if you desire and the editors may condense comments to meet space requirements. We can't publish or answer every one but we'll use representative viewpoints. Send your letter to: Feedback, SOLDIERS, Cameron Station, Alexandria, VA 22314.

## Other Side Of The Coin

I was particularly interested in the article, "A Lot More Store," in November '73 SOLDIERS since my wife works in the PX at Fort Leavenworth. It was an extremely informative article but I did take offense at one statement by MG Hospelhorn—"If any of our customers feel they've been treated poorly let the local manager know about it. If it happens again let me know about it. It won't happen again."

This is a good policy—if there are problems with indifferent sales clerks. But the customers in the PX abuse this policy. To cite one instance, my wife was working at the jewelry counter and a woman came up and asked for a particular necklace. My wife said that they were out of that kind. The woman then announced that her husband was a Major in the Command and General Staff College and that she (my wife) had better look in all the drawers under the counter. Since the PX policy is the customer is always right my wife spent 15 minutes looking while other customers waited. One of the customers complained to the manager which resulted in chastisement for my wife. All I have to say is that the clerks are only human too. Analyze the situation carefully to be sure you are accusing the clerk justly; if, after careful consideration, you find you are being poorly treated, then by all means complain to the manager.

Name withheld by request  
Fort Leavenworth, Kans.

Your November '73 feature article reminds me of a popular ad about "no baloney." Only thing—the article

reflects the opposite thought. I particularly relished the comment about treatment at PXs, like show your ID card although in uniform, wait in line at the check window, order desk and check out. Great treatment. Also you mentioned "no seconds." Wonder what the bubbles are in my stemware, top quality marks? And about bargains. The local drug chain sells many items for less. Now what about that PX profit margin? Maybe the troops do not "benefit" from this to the extent Congress says we do when computing "true pay". . . .

MAJ Richard W. Cunningham  
Joppatowne, Md.

## Credit Due

I enjoyed the article about the "Silver Eagles" in the November '73 issue of SOLDIERS, but in the interest of giving credit where credit is due, I think the article should have credited Lieutenant Colonel Dick E. Roach, the first commander of the Silver Eagles and now the Deputy Information Officer of Military District of Washington. It was he who named them, secured the best possible equipment for the team, trained them, and most important set a high standard of excellence which has been a hallmark of the Army's precision helicopter demonstration team since its inception.

COL R. Joe Rogers  
Information Officer  
Headquarters, Fifth U.S. Army  
Fort Sam Houston, Tex.

## Proud Group

In reference to the coverage SOLDIERS gave the Babenhausen race track ("Stock Car Racing—Army Style," November '73 issue) I would like to take this opportunity, speaking on behalf of every member of our

association, to express our deepest thanks and gratitude for the outstanding manner in which you prepared the article. The Association, though small, is a very proud group of men and women, both German and American. We appreciate the recognition. . . .

MSG James H. Donaldson  
President  
Babenhausen Stock Car  
Racing Association

## Paper Chase

I have just completed reading the December '73 issue of SOLDIERS and as always have found it interesting and informative. I would, however, like to point out that it is apparent that the timeliness of distribution of the issue was not that which may have been intended. Several of the articles indicate that the article should have been available prior to soldiers departing on holiday leave; however, my unit just received its copies on 4 January. . . .

CPT Gary L. Cole  
Readiness Group Devens  
U.S. Army Readiness Region I  
First U.S. Army

*You're right. The magazine did appear late. One of the major problems is the nationwide shortage of paper—we are one of the many publications feeling the crunch. In plain language, paper is just hard to get and we can't print until we have it. We hope the situation will improve but that is the primary reason your copy arrived late.*

## Toast Of The Town

SOLDIERS November '73 was particularly well done. Of special interest to me as a Project Transition counselor was the article titled, "Or Would You Rather Be An Auctioneer?" While the contents were expressed in an amusing manner, it is important that such "for-the-fun-of it" courses are available. My main reason for writing, however, is to inquire about the person who fell into the toaster (on the cover). I hope she was successfully retrieved.

Harry R. Austin  
Army Education Center  
APO NY 09168

*The mishap worked out to her advantage. After comparing the rent with her high priced garden apartment in D.C. she decided to stay in the toaster.*



Let **SOLDIERS** know  
what **you** think  
about **your** magazine

Please fill out this  
questionnaire  
and return to **SOLDIERS**.



1. Age—18 to 20 \_\_\_\_\_  
21 to 25 \_\_\_\_\_  
26 to 30 \_\_\_\_\_  
31 to 40 \_\_\_\_\_  
40+ \_\_\_\_\_

2. Female \_\_\_\_\_ Male \_\_\_\_\_

3. Military: Active \_\_\_\_\_  
Reserve \_\_\_\_\_  
ARNG \_\_\_\_\_  
Retired \_\_\_\_\_

4. Civilian: DAC \_\_\_\_\_  
Dependent \_\_\_\_\_

5. My military grade is:  
E1 to E4 \_\_\_\_\_  
E5 to E7 \_\_\_\_\_  
E8 or 9 \_\_\_\_\_  
O1 to O3 \_\_\_\_\_  
O4 or O5 \_\_\_\_\_  
O6+ \_\_\_\_\_

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6. How often do you read **SOLDIERS**?  
\_\_\_\_\_ Every month  
\_\_\_\_\_ Frequently (approx. every other month)  
\_\_\_\_\_ Seldom (Less than 6 issues a year)  
\_\_\_\_\_ Rarely  
\_\_\_\_\_ Never

7. I don't read every issue of **SOLDIERS** because:  
\_\_\_\_\_ Does not apply, I read every issue of **SOLDIERS**  
\_\_\_\_\_ I never see it  
\_\_\_\_\_ I don't have time to read it  
\_\_\_\_\_ I am not interested in it  
\_\_\_\_\_ I don't read magazines



8. The length of story I prefer is:

- ☐ Short and to the point (1 or 2 pages)
- ☐ Medium length with more explanation (3 or 4 pages)
- ☐ In depth (5 or more pages)
- ☐ Mostly photographs regardless of length

9. The types of article I would like to see in SOLDIERS are:

(Check as many as desired)

- ☐ Personal affairs (benefits, regulations, etc.)
- ☐ Policy
- ☐ Controversial issues (consumer problems, drugs, minorities, etc.)
- ☐ Duty and training
- ☐ Research and development (new equipment, weapons, etc.)
- ☐ History (Army-related)
- ☐ Personalities, hobbies, recreation
- ☐ Sports
- ☐ Medical (General health, new developments, etc.)
- ☐ Other than above

For example:

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10. I rate the information found in SOLDIERS as:

- ☐ Very useful to me
- ☐ Somewhat useful to me
- ☐ Of little use to me
- ☐ Of no use to me

11. When I read SOLDIERS I believe:

- ☐ All the information presented
- ☐ Some of the information presented
- ☐ Little of the information presented
- ☐ None of the information presented

12. The coverage SOLDIERS gives to racial and ethnic minorities is:

- ☐ Too much
- ☐ About right
- ☐ Too little
- ☐ Of no interest to me

13. The color pinup:

- ☐ I like it . . . keep it
- ☐ I don't like it, drop it
- ☐ I have no opinion

14. After I have read my copy of SOLDIERS I:

- ☐ Pass it on
- ☐ Keep it
- ☐ Throw it away

15. Of the standard features in SOLDIERS the one I read most frequently is:

- ☐ WHAT'S NEW
- ☐ FOCUS ON PEOPLE
- ☐ FEEDBACK
- ☐ All the above





# COMPANY COMMAND:

*"Your old road is  
Rapidly agin'  
Please get out of the new one  
If you can't lend a hand  
For the times they are a-changin'."  
Bob Dylan*



## Leadership at the Grass Roots

CPT John P. Courte

**T**HE ARMY is in a state of transition. During the past 2 years we've seen the end of the Army's role in Vietnam, shifted from a conscript to a volunteer force and watched Army ranks shrink from over a million soldiers to a little more than 786,000. As the impact of these changes reverberates around the corridors of the Pentagon it's also being felt in the orderly rooms of the Army's companies, batteries and troops.

Company commanders have watched the changing faces of their companies and they've seen the few remaining draftees being replaced by a new breed of fuzzy-faced volunteers carrying recruiters' promises and wads of bonus money. They've begun to see the

dust settle after a flurry of VOLAR and MVA experiments and they thought they'd never see the end of "new" programs coming down the line. But now the changes are taking hold and as the song says, "The Army is rollin' along."

In a sense what happens to the company happens to the Army since the company is a microcosm of the Army and its commander faces one of the most challenging jobs the Army has to offer. How does the company commander view the changing face of his company? Where does he see it going? Who are the people in his company today—the new soldier, the younger NCO?

Company commanders at a major stateside infantry division and a CONUS training post discussed their views in a series of interviews with *SOLDIERS*. So as not to single out specific individuals the quotations in this article are not attributed by name but they are actual comments made by commanders in the field. Some of the problems they discussed are peculiar to combat units but the majority apply equally to infantry companies or finance companies. The jobs may be different but the men are the same.

**The New Soldier.** The end of the draft and the shift to an all-volunteer force has brought a different kind of recruit into the Army. Gone are the days of college graduates and a ready supply of men



Many company commanders feel the Army's lost much of its NCO teaching structure and gap has had to be filled by officers.

who had civilian skills when they were drafted. Today's recruit tends to be slightly younger, less educated and comes into the Army right from home.

In a sense he is much like his counterpart prior to the Vietnam war years when college graduates among the ranks were rare even among draftees, although the draftee always tended to be older than the volunteer even in those days. So today's recruit tends to come into the Army before he has had much time to plant his feet on the ground. What kind of soldier does he make?

"He's the type of guy you have to work with a little bit more because he is less mature and tends to have a lower success rate prior to coming in the Army than the soldier before him," says Captain A, who commands a basic training company. "There's less opportunity to say 'You people square this away yourselves'." That makes the training job more difficult; in the past trainees often helped each other through and many problems were taken care of among peers without the aid of the cadre. Now the leadership required is much more difficult and challenging.

"The group can't police up the few guys they have—they have too many—so the responsibility for policing up the stragglers falls to the officers and

NCOs of the company," says CPT A.

The new volunteers are a mixed bag, as soldiers have always been. Some come into the Army willing to learn and do a good job and given the proper training and leadership will become good soldiers. Others need a lot of help.

"There is a certain percentage of the people you're going to have to motivate to get them to learn. Their teachers before us had to motivate them and a lot of them didn't succeed. Their parents in some cases didn't bother to motivate them. When we had a war going on you could say to a guy, 'If you don't learn this stuff then Charlie's going to blow your stuff away when you get over there.' That's motivation."

But that motivation is gone now and as Captain A puts it: "One of the chief challenges to the drill instructors and the commanders now is to get it across to the trainee that he has to *learn* the skills he's being taught. The discipline he establishes here and the things he learns in basic training are going to follow him through his military career."

**Only the Best Stay.** Indications are that the new recruit—by and large—is coming out of basic training prepared to do a good job. The man who is unable or unwilling to learn is usually eliminated from the Army during the early stages of training under the provisions of AR 635-1, which virtually gives the company commander the power to decide whether a man is fit to remain in the Army or not. Training company commanders use AR 635-1 only as a last resort but they agree it prevents the real losers from winding up as burdens in TOE units.

**Motivation.** Once in AIT the new recruit seems to do well. Captain B, who commands a tank crew training company, says he's impressed with the performance of his men and with their motivation. "This is what they've signed up for, and given the right instructors and good leadership they don't have any trouble getting motivated." Commanders in the field agree. Those interviewed at a CONUS combat division believe some of the motivation problems hit after a man has been at his permanent unit 3 or 4 months, sometimes because he didn't get the proper job.

"He finds instead of driving a tank as he's been trained to do, he's driving a laundry truck. That's when he gets dissatisfied and has trouble," says one commander.

But even if a man is assigned in his MOS, keeping him motivated once the initial whirlwind of basic training and AIT is over seems to confront most company commanders as one of the biggest challenges they face. Most readily admit the problem doesn't lie primarily with the new soldier.

While he may have less education than his draftee predecessor of recent years and had less going for him in civilian life, today's soldier volunteered for the Army to gain something from it so he is sensitive to leadership and possesses basic motivation. And while commanders agree the ultimate responsibility



"The new soldier expects to be told why," says a first lieutenant, "... We should be able to give him an answer."



for leadership is theirs many of them feel frustrated in their efforts by what they regard as serious deficiencies at the bottom of the company chain of command.

**NCO Faults?** Many junior NCOs in the Army today were promoted in Vietnam or as a result of accelerated promotion processes during the Vietnam war. Some commanders feel Vietnam service didn't properly prepare junior NCOs for leadership in a garrison situation—a criticism which, incidentally, many commanders are willing to level at themselves.

"That job of a squad leader in Vietnam was narrow. It didn't involve as many things as it does here. He had some tactical responsibilities, got the men up, got them fed and moved them out," says Captain J, commander of an infantry company.

"Now the whole experience the squad leader knew has been minimized and he's faced with the problem of what to do with troops in garrison . . . . He doesn't always know how to train troops; make training meaningful and realistic, especially in limited or restricted facilities. He doesn't know how to cope when you've got families added in; we haven't trained him to cope with those things."

Captain D, an artillery battery commander, sees the same kind of garrison fever in many of his junior

NCOs. "While they may be technically proficient they don't accept the responsibility for their people when they're not actively working with them on the gun in the field. When Sergeant So-and-So has all ten of his people in the field they're working and shooting and camouflaging and digging, but as soon as they come back in and the gun and tools are cleaned and everything's put away . . . you can just feel it . . . he releases responsibility for his people. He doesn't want anything to do with them anymore. They're all done and they can go to the barracks and he can go home and that's the end of it.

"The next day there may be an inspection of clothing and equipment and that same sergeant will complain about one of his men. 'He doesn't have this and he doesn't have that.' He's making me be responsible for the man instead of him. That's the biggest problem with many junior NCOs today—getting them to accept responsibility for their men 24 hours a day."

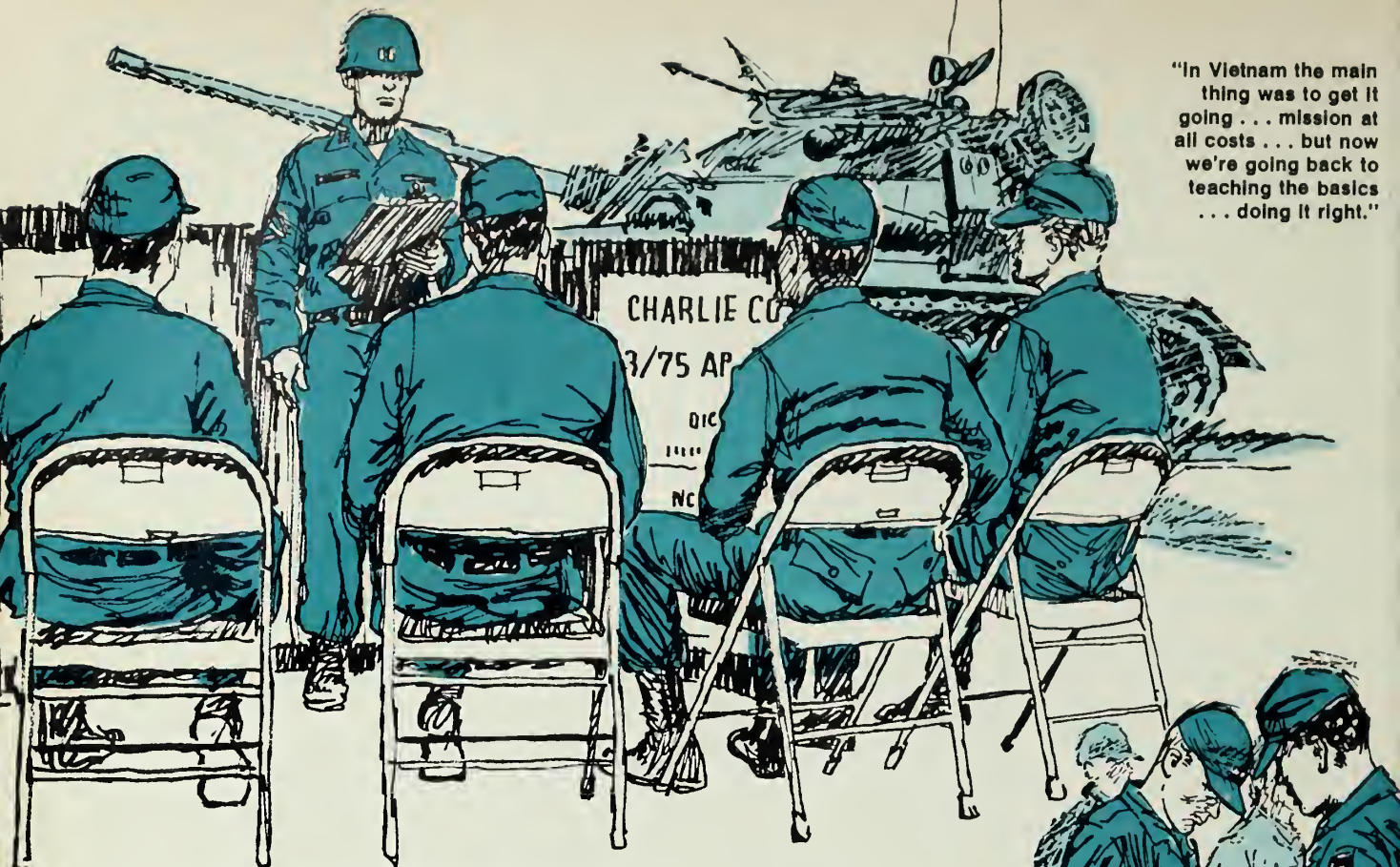
**CO Faults?** Commanders agree the problem is more one of training and education than the quality of the junior NCOs themselves. And they feel in some cases they themselves have abdicated their responsibilities as officers to insure continuing high quality in the NCO corps. "If an NCO isn't cutting it you've got to get in there and work with him until he does and if that doesn't work get rid of him. But whatever you do it's your responsibility," says CPT A.

Captain D agrees and feels teaching the NCO to accept responsibility for his men may take some formal training until it becomes second nature. "Each NCO and officer at this post is required to have a leadership notebook. The notebook contains information about each man the leader is responsible for. In addition to basic information such as rank, service number, and the like the notebook contains information on the man's family, health, leave, religion, interests and any other information which can help you know your men. The commander also is required to keep track of guidance sessions and what he discussed with each man."

Part of the problem in the structure of the NCO corps, as company commanders see it, is the gap between junior and senior NCOs—there are few mid-level NCOs to be found. That puts a strain on the senior NCOs who are also scarce at company level.

"We've lost much of our teaching structure and the gap has to be filled with the officers," says Captain J. Together with other commanders the captain sees the deficiencies in the NCO structure as temporary and formal education as part of the answer. "The leadership schools and the NCOES course at Fort Benning have made a tremendous difference in the quality of the NCOs who've returned; I've seen very good results. Those schools are good at developing ideas about what junior NCOs are supposed to be doing. That's one of the biggest problems. It's not that people don't want to do it; it's just they don't know what they're supposed to be doing."





"In Vietnam the main thing was to get it going . . . mission at all costs . . . but now we're going back to teaching the basics . . . doing it right."

But the formal NCOES program is not the only solution for dealing with NCO training shortcomings. Many local commanders down to and including battalion have set up NCO training courses and clinics to help develop leadership at the unit level. Company commanders see those local efforts as having had a positive impact on the company. In addition to formal classes and training, frequent discussions between commanders and NCOs during which they can talk about specific problems in their units will often help create a climate of responsibility which junior leaders will carry through in dealings with their men.

The Army personnel picture is beginning to stabilize and commanders feel the new men coming into the Army today will fill out the NCO structure of the future.

"You had a guy in Vietnam promoted from among his contemporaries . . . but he was still SP4 Jones to his buddies . . . He hated to give an order to one of his friends—to say, 'Do this.' Now these men coming in who haven't been to Vietnam have gone through the regular training system, the Army educational series. They're shooting for E-5—the good ones who stay in—and I think in a couple of years we're going to have a pretty good situation in our lower NCO group," says Major K, who has commanded cavalry units in Vietnam, Germany and Stateside.

**Close to Home.** While commanders express satisfaction with the high school graduates who are joining the all-volunteer force they're concerned with efforts to recruit non-high school graduates, particularly

"He's the type of guy you have to work with a little bit more . . . He tends to have a lower success rate prior to coming in the Army than the soldier before him."

under the Unit of Choice Program where many recruits pick units close to their homes. "These are 17- and 18-year-old kids who've dropped out of high school, never held a job and live 15, 20 or 30 miles from here," says one company commander. "They don't have far to go to get away from the problems of the Army."

Another commander feels the AWOL frequency



with many unit-of-choice people repeats itself. "They're not AWOL for long periods of time," he says, "just often—particularly on Monday mornings."

CPT D says, "I'm always getting calls from these guys about how their car broke down while they were home and they can't make it back to the battery. I have yet to get a call from one of them telling me his car broke down on the way home."

This kind of absenteeism may be a problem commanders will have to face for some time to come; it isn't unlike the absenteeism experienced by many industries. With a relaxation of control over a man when duty hours are over the responsibility for showing up at work is his own. The majority accept their responsibility but as one commander explains, "Some of these men don't even live in the barracks during the week and commute 50 or 60 miles a day to live at home. Sooner or later," he says, "that man is going to run into a problem and be AWOL."

But the Monday morning AWOL problem can be solved. Some units have established local correctional custody facilities, assignment to which is the result of punishment under Article 15. There are no physical barriers to prevent a man from leaving the facility, but the training and the regimented life style are enough to remind a man of his responsibility and the importance of getting back to his unit on time.

During his tour in a correctional custody facility a man is restricted to the area, has no civilian clothes, undergoes a tough training program and often performs the less pleasant but necessary details on post. While his stay in the correctional facility is usually short it is enough to preclude the majority of Monday morning AWOLs from repeating their mistakes, and commanders seem convinced it is part of the solution to AWOL problems.

The company commander has to face other headaches. The transition from wartime to peacetime Army has meant a readjustment of priorities. "Mission First" is still the commander's guiding slogan but the Mission-and-Nothing-Else attitude so prevalent during the Vietnam years has disappeared. As one company commander says, "During the Vietnam years you were either going to Vietnam or coming back and it seemed like an endless cycle. Everything was 'Vietnam' and stateside outfits were just stopping-off places. But now this is it—this is the Army."

**Mission Proficiency.** The mission of a typical infantry company today is still basically to maintain a high degree of proficiency in closing with and destroying the enemy. But few company commanders have the luxury of being able to spend all their time training.

And the problem is by no means limited to infantry or tank companies. The same is true in artillery batteries and cavalry troops but is less apparent in support units where the basic work is the same during peace and war. Engineers still build, maintenance units still maintain, and finance detachments still handle soldiers' pay.

Combat arm company commanders however feel too many requirements which detract from their primary missions are being placed on companies. And they say those requirements are often given on such short notice they have to scrap ongoing training programs to accommodate them. One commander describes such an incident:

"We had a month where it didn't look as if we would be too committed so my battalion commander decided the companies should establish an Expert Infantry Badge training cycle. This would not only increase the individual competence of troopers but would build morale considerably. We all got pretty involved in planning and setting up everything. Then 3 days before the training was to begin we got two or three commitments which totally eliminated all officers and NCOs. So there was no one to run the training and we had to scrap it."

**The Big Bosses?** Company commanders say their battalion commanders are so deluged with com-



Commanders . . . see some signs of stability such as longer tours of duty and a renewal of some Army traditions.

mitments themselves they have no choice but to pass them on to the companies. The seeming lack of direction and what one commander describes as "jumping through one hoop after another" is a major contributing factor, commanders say, in low morale and discipline problems while units are in garrison. "My company is tactically proficient but I feel we got that way in spite of everything else. You sometimes feel you have to sneak out and train," says CPT J.

Commanders would like to see more opportunity for them to plan their companies' activities and be able to carry them out. Constant course changes, they say, make it look as if leadership doesn't know what it's doing.

"I don't feel the commanders above me really understand what's happening today at the grass roots level," says Captain M, who commanded Infantry companies Stateside and in Vietnam. "They don't seem to understand the impact of certain decisions that are made or the impact of failure to make certain decisions.

I don't think they really understand the drastic lack of viable goals we at the grass roots of the Army need to shoot for . . . to give our job meaning and obtain job satisfaction."

Part of the answer may be to plan well in advance and get the backing of higher commanders in insuring that, once approved, plans are carried out. In USAREUR, for example, training commitments are somewhat sacrosanct and can be changed only at the highest levels of command. That precludes last minute "flaps" which change a unit's training plans. Non-mission-related requirements are planned well in advance around a unit's training needs.

But with the Army's decrease in manpower and funds there are going to be jobs on post which must be done by soldiers and shared among the units at an installation. Company commanders agree that it would be unrealistic to expect to have a constant cycle of train-and-maintain uninterrupted by housekeeping chores but they'd like to see the commitments programmed far enough in advance to give them flexibility in their own training programs.

### Communications

**Needed.** CPT M and others feel there's a need to improve communication along the chain of command. Commanders at all levels, they say, need to get out more with the people they command to discuss their problems, desires and aspirations. But the same commanders say the myriad non-mission-related requirements and accompanying administrative loads make it difficult to get out. They see commanders above them so swamped in administration they have even less chance to get out with the troops than company commanders have.

"Some days I'm so overwhelmed with telephone calls and paperwork I sometimes forget pieces of paper aren't people; I find times when I want to throw everything away and get out with the troops. Those are my happiest times—I get the most pleasure when I'm with the troops but those times are severely limited by my administrative load," says CPT M.

"You spend 90 percent of your time with 5 percent of your company," says First Lieutenant T, who commands a mechanized infantry company. He contends the deluge of DFs, RBIs, visits and other administrative requirements severely hamper a commander's ability to be with his men.

Some commanders suggest their administrative load could be reduced by the addition of an administra-

tive NCO at the company level. But most agree the answer lies in reducing the flow of such requirements from the top.

"One action can mean three pieces of paper," says one commander, "—one telling me what to do, another explaining what I plan to do and another explaining how I did it. There's no need for that kind of CYA exercise."

The Army is trying to reduce the flow of paperwork from the top, but some of it will always be present. "Paperwork is a fact of life," says a former brigade commander, and commanders have to learn to deal with it by parceling it out to their assistants. "Learning how to establish priorities," says one bat-

talion commander, "is one of the most important things a new commander at all levels has to do."

### Out Amongst 'em.

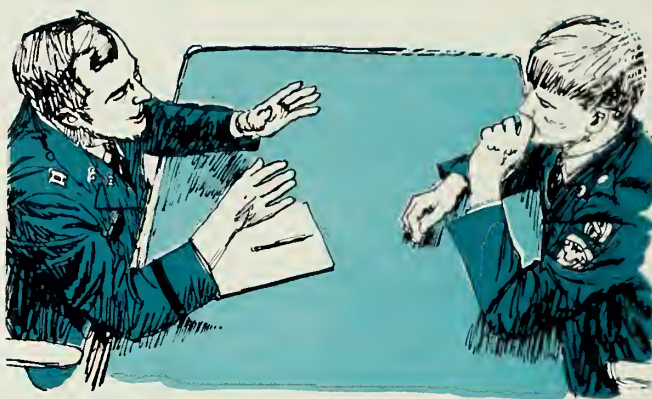
Company commanders place a premium on field training because it gives their men a tremendous morale boost. "A good field problem can keep my unit going for several weeks after we return," says one commander. The volunteer soldier and the junior NCO who have difficulties adjusting to the sometimes monotonous and unrewarding life in garrison seem to come to life in the field where they are doing what they enjoy doing. And most com-

manders agree the combat proficiency of their units is at a high level because there's been some effort to allow for more field training.

"Some of these guys have an Audie Murphy complex," says First Lieutenant U. "They really enjoy getting out there on ambush or patrol and they'll talk about it for days when they return to garrison." He says unit morale is high because the men are proud of their accomplishments in the field, accomplishments which often include competition among squads and platoons.

The problems of garrison life may be frustrating for combat units but they're not felt as severely among combat support units where men don't necessarily have to be in the field to do the job they were trained to do. Captain V, who commands an engineer company, says he has enough work to do to keep him busy for a year. His commitments are along the lines of his mission and his men are by and large working in their MOSs.

"For instance we're rebuilding an old World War II-type structure into a half-way house, we're building a wash rack for track vehicles and building



"... The commander ... is required to keep track of guidance sessions and what he discussed with each man."



a roof for a Goodwill loading dock downtown. These are training projects where a person can see the outcome when he works on them and sees his work is worthwhile. And the fact he's picking up a trade which is marketable on the outside also adds to his motivation."

**Stability Signs.** Though the Army is still in a state of transition commanders are beginning to see signs of stability such as longer tours of duty and a renewal of some of the traditions of Army life which went by the boards during the Vietnam years. On the practical side they see a return to a more economy-minded attitude about maintenance and supply, accountability of materiel and a kind of "Keep-it-running-don't-trade-it-in" attitude about equipment. More important, they feel maintenance personnel coming through the pipeline now are being trained to do the job correctly.

"In Vietnam the main thing was to get it going . . . mission at all costs . . . but now we're going back to teaching the basics . . . doing it right," says MAJ K.

"We've come 180 degrees in our attitude toward maintenance and supply," says 1LT T.

Still some commanders feel the pipeline is too slow to provide them with skilled mechanics and they're critical of a maintenance system which bogs down at the direct-support level because of non-availability of parts. "I don't have the mechanics I'm supposed to have but the ones I do have are good. I'm lucky. The problem is, when I have to send a piece of equipment to support maintenance they seem to have one hell of a time getting parts for it," says CPT V.

Several commanders point out they do have help with their maintenance if they run into particularly ticklish problems. Army Materiel Command contact teams, they say, are usually on call at their request to help out.

And there are efforts to build an appreciation for maintenance into the early phases of a soldier's training. CPT B says a good portion of AIT for armor crewmen is devoted to maintenance and its importance throughout the tanker's career.

**Sum of the Parts.** When all is said and done company commanders are optimistic about the Army in spite of the problems they describe. They see the changes brought about during VOLAR days as necessary and few commanders want to turn back the clock. They see many of the problems as temporary symptoms of a time of transition. And to a man, they regard their jobs as company commanders as the greatest but the most satisfying challenge they've ever faced.

The overriding concern of commanders is to make sure they and their chains of command live up to the demands of leadership in an Army they see increasingly professional and demanding. "The new soldier expects to be told why," says 1LT T, "and we should be able to give him an answer."

CPT M describes the company as the grass roots of the Army. Others have said much the same thing, in different words, different times. The fact of the matter is that the company is where changes take hold, where new attitudes are formed and where new leaders are made. What General William T. Sherman said a century ago still holds true today: "The company is the true unit of discipline, and the captain is the company."

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## For The Earthbound Traveler—Gas Shortage Shorts

**Slow Down.** Slowing down will do more things for you and your car than you might have ever imagined. Just by going 55 instead of that normal 80 on the expressway will get you almost twice the normal mileage. Your tire wear will be increased by thousands of miles and the usual wear and tear on your engine will be cut considerably. Surprisingly you'll find it just takes maybe 5 more minutes to get to work.

**Mix Gas.** For those of you who use premium grades of gas, try mixing a half tank of regular in with the super stuff. You'll find you get the same performance while saving dollars on your monthly gas bill.

**Tune Your Car.** A well tuned car uses less gas. It starts quicker and does not over feed the carburetor and waste gas.

**Stop Gunning The Engine.** It's really not necessary to gun the engine after you park your car or when you start it to warm it up quicker. It just

takes a minute or so for the car to warm up by itself.

**Walk Or Use A Bicycle.** When at work or at home instead of hopping in your car to go over to the snack bar or to the corner store for a pack of cigarettes, hop on a bicycle or walk over. Chances are you need the exercise anyway.

**Car Pools.** Car pools work. Try them. It's really senseless for five people or even two for that matter who live close to each other to drive to work each day using several cars. Get to know those who work around you and you may find they live in the same area you do.

**Small Cars and Motorcycles.** Small cars and motorcycles use less gas and they do get you where you're going. If you're thinking of buying a second car or maybe a first one, keep in mind smaller cars will cost you less when it comes to filling up the gas tank.

**Keep Records.** Keep records of

how much mileage you're getting out of your gas. Each time you get gas make a record of how much is put in your car's tank and mark down your mileage. By keeping records not only are you able to keep track of just how much you're spending but you're able to determine how much mileage you're getting out of the gas. You might find yourself trying to see just how much more you're able to save each time you fill up.

**Payoff.** By using the above methods you'll save yourself money. You'll cut down on pollution. Your driving will be safer. You'll get needed exercise. Your car will run better. Your car will need less maintenance. You'll cut back on the amount of traffic on the highways and you'll find you enjoy driving a lot more when it's not costing you so much.

*From the Patriot, publication of  
Hunter Army Airfield and  
Fort Stewart, Ga.*

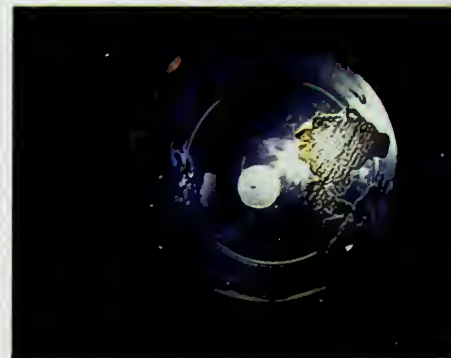


A Planetarium at Fort Eustis Shows Army  
Mariners How to

# FOLLOW A WANDERING STAR



MSG Nat Dell, Photos by SP5 Ed Aber

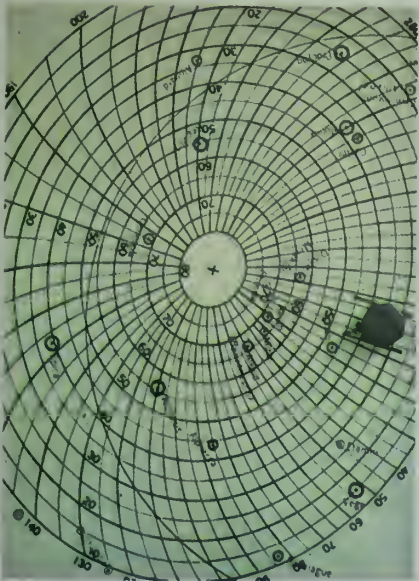


**I**T'S MID-MORNING on a bright, sunny day. But suddenly it's twilight and one by one stars begin twinkling in the evening sky. A few seconds later a quarter-moon appears low on the horizon—even though you know the moon is full this time of the month. You're now looking at more stars than you've ever seen in your whole life—but it's still 11:00 a.m. What's up?

It's not a daydream or solar eclipse; you haven't suddenly fallen



SFC Earnest Adkins, left, adjusts Star and Planet Projector; Geocentric Projector, left center; Solar System Projector, left; Rude Star Flinder, bottom right.



As Mates and Masters of Army ships they'll be required to guide ships safely from one point on earth—across trackless oceans—to another point using various navigational techniques. Foremost in their navigational bag of tricks will be the art of celestial navigation, a method of determining the position of a ship at sea by observing the heavenly bodies. It's one of the oldest techniques employed by mariners once land disappears from the horizon.

**Navigators All.** How will the Fort Eustis planetarium help Army mariners become proficient celestial navigators? John W. Murdock, Training Instructor on the Transportation School's Navigation Committee, says most of us are already navigators; planetarium training just gives different markers—"skymarks" rather than landmarks.

"We all use principles of navigation in getting from one place to another whether we're aware of it or not. It's as basic as learning the landmarks and reference points on the way to the nearest supermarket when we move into a new neighborhood. After a couple of trips you automatically drive to the supermarket without having to consciously refer to street signs or other course markers. We use the same basics on a cross-country trip except we chart our route on a road map and follow the signs till we become familiar with the route," Murdock says.

**Trackless Deeps.** But the mariner at sea has no street signs or other familiar landmarks to help him find his way. Nevertheless, he does have a set of what Murdock describes as "lighthouses in the sky"—the sun, moon, stars and planets—to guide him safely to port. By noting altitudes and azimuths of the heavenly bodies and fixing his position he can then chart a course right to his destination.

In a nutshell that is celestial navigation, an exact science requiring a high degree of proficiency. The planetarium at Eustis is a class-

room tool that helps the mariner acquire that proficiency.

The planetarium is a large domed sphere where celestial effects can be projected on the ceiling using a series of projectors. A control panel and sound system complete the set-up. The planetarium makes possible the teaching of navigation in a controlled environment without regard to weather. Some can accommodate several hundred persons; the one at Eustis holds 40 viewers.

The sky can be shown as it appears at any time of the day or night or any time in the past or future from any point on earth. That's how you were able to view an evening twilight sky at mid-morning. "Time" can be accelerated or reversed. Celestial history can also be repeated. If you wish to see how the planet Venus appeared from Tokyo on a certain night 1,000 years ago, the operator presses a button and presto, it's there on the dome above you. Want to know how Mars will appear to a person in Rome 1,000 years from now? The operator presses another button and there it is.

**Celestial Simulator.** The motions of the earth and other celestial bodies are also simulated. You can watch the moon rise and travel across the heavens, ranging from its new to its full phase. It normally takes 28 days to complete a lunar cycle; the planetarium can show it all in a few seconds. The celestial phenomena that took Nature billions of years to create, man can recreate and observe in the span of one classroom session.

Heart of the planetarium is the star projector which projects all the stars normally seen in our field of vision. The director can punch up selected stars or project all the known constellations, individually or in groups. He can also control the brilliance of the stars, reproduce their color characteristics, and also reproduce such galaxies as the Andromeda galaxy, the Praesepe Cluster or the Milky Way.

One projector simulates the

under a sorcerer's spell or taken a blow on the head. You're sitting in a planetarium at Fort Eustis, Va., and the stars and moon appearing on the 20-foot dome look just as they would from a designated point on earth on any clear night.

You're a visitor but the 25 others gazing up at the night sky are using the planetarium to learn their future jobs. They're students at the U.S. Army Transportation School's Harborcraft Deck Operations Course (See "Steady as She Goes," January '74 SOLDIERS).

sun, moon and planets on the domed screen, while another duplicates sky illumination from orange in the morning to red skies at sunset. A geocentric projector reproduces an image of the earth's continents as they would appear from the center of the earth.

All these instruments are linked to provide the four essential motions of the earth and celestial bodies: daily motion, annual motion, latitudinal (angular) motion, and the precessional motion (the slow but steady annual westerly movement of the planets).

#### **Ursa Major, Orion, Leo.**

As you sit watching the night sky Murdock directs your attention to the constellation using an illuminated pointer. You see Ursa Major, the Great Bear (you may know it as the Big Dipper), Ursa Minor (the Small Bear or the Little Dipper), Orion the Hunter, Gemini (the Twins) and Leo, the Lion.

He also explains that the stars are divided into groups according to their brightness. The twenty brightest are known as first magnitude stars; those a little dimmer are second magnitude; still fainter ones are third magnitude, and so it goes.

"The eye can see approximately 2,000 stars on a clear night," he tells the group, "but with the aid of a large telescope you can see a million."

Five planets are punched up next. Three—Mars, Jupiter and Saturn—are called superior planets because they're outside the earth's orbit. The other two, Mercury and Venus, are called inferior planets—they're located between the earth and the sun. Venus, Mars, Jupiter and Saturn are used in celestial navigation because they can be seen with the naked eye. Not so with Mercury which is too faint to be seen without the aid of a telescope.

**Pancake.** Even before you've absorbed this latest bit of celestial enlightenment, a hazy streak of light appears across the dome. It's the Milky Way. Murdock describes it thus: "Our galaxy or

big island of stars is a rather flat system in space. It's like a big pancake that's fat in the middle.

"The earth is located near the edge of the galaxy and you don't see many stars when you look through the thin part of the galaxy. But when you look through the thickest part there are millions of stars. Remember, you're now looking through the fat part of the pancake so you can't see the individual stars. What you see in the Milky Way is the glow those millions of stars form in their path across the sky."

As a result of this brief session you know a little more about the celestial bodies. The next time you see a bright star in the evening sky you'll know it's probably Venus. You become aware of the constellations and planets—things you'd never have seen if you hadn't visited the planetarium.

But it's a different story for the students beginning their 21 weeks in the Harborcraft Deck Operators Course. As future navigators, they study the stars till they see them in their sleep. They go on to study other features of the planetarium, working with the Ecliptic and Coordinate Projector and the navigator's sextant.

The ecliptic projector shows the apparent annual motion of the sun as it moves among the stars and through use of a date scale, shows from what angle the sun would be seen when observed from any particular terrestrial location at any date and time of the year.

**In the Movies.** The sextant, an instrument mainly used at sea to measure the attitude of the sun or stars, is one of the navigator's primary tools. You've seen sextants in scores of movies where the ship's captain stands on the bridge and barks numbers to his first mate as he peers through what looks like a telescope with a scale at its base. That's a sextant.

The student-navigator learns celestial navigation to fix his position on the high seas and to accurately chart a course to his destination. Morning and evening twilight are the best times to "fix" his position because the stars and planets are visible at these times.

**Point A to Point B.** Last night enroute from Tokyo to Seattle the navigator made celestial observations to set the night's course. As a new day begins it's time for him to set his course for today. Last night he shot five stars, recorded the altitude of each one and noted the exact time each one was observed.

He then referred to an almanac which listed the coordinates of each star when observed at a specific time during any day of the year. By forming a triangle based on his assumed position and the position of the stars or planets, he fixed his position and plotted his course made good for last night's sailing. This morning he fixes his position based on five other bodies and by utilizing his intended course and speed today he can expect to be at position X by evening twilight. Tuesday night he'll be in Seattle.

The mariner can also plot a course by observing the sun but there's more margin for error in this method because he gets a running fix on only one celestial body. If the sun is obscured he has electronic navigational equipment to rely on but equipment sometimes goes on the blink. Celestial bodies are relatively unerring in their rounds of the sky, though, and to the mariner they *are* lighthouses in the sky.

The planetarium at Eustis is a lot of things—a light show, a time machine, a quiet place to contemplate the panorama of the universe. For the men who are becoming Army mariners, though, it's a pathfinder of infinite paths. It shows them their landmarks in the sky.



Deep Furrow '73 introduces  
82d Airborne Troopers  
to the realm of  
mosques, bazaars, harems



# WHERE SULTANS TROD

MAJ Martin W. Cary, Jr.  
Photos by SSG Miguel A. Perez and SGT Rick D. Randolph

**"H**EY JOE, I got a deal for you—fine antique dagger, only 1000 lira."

The memory of a trip to a real Turkish bazaar is just one of the many memories 82d Airborne Division troopers brought home to Fort Bragg, N.C. from a 2-week stay in Turkey last fall for Operation Deep Furrow 73, a North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) exercise conducted in Turkish Thrace.

The maneuvers were designed to demonstrate NATO solidarity and to test the rapid overseas deployment capability of strategic forces in the United States in support of treaty agreements. Elements of the 82d coordinated in the operation with units from Turkey, the United Kingdom and Greece. The whole show was an exercise in cooperation—a test to demonstrate that military units from all these countries could plan and conduct a joint airborne operation.

**Strange and Wonderful.** Before setting out for Turkey, 82d troopers received intensive briefings on the history, geography, customs, culture and religion of host. But once they got there the sights struck them as strange and wonderful. They saw the seaside villas of Tekirdag and village huts; they saw European sports cars passing burro-drawn carts; they saw gypsy camps and sheep herders who live in straw huts built on hillsides as in biblical times.

When they arrived at their base camp near Cakmakli the soldiers found neat rows of tents, complete with cots, waiting for them. The cots saw immediate use after a 17-hour flight from Bragg. The welcome arrangements were compliments of USARGE

(U.S. Army Reception Group, Europe) which established base camps for the division while it was staging in and out of Turkey.

After catching up on his Zs, time in a base camp can hang heavy for the unimaginative soldier but that kind is rare in the 82d. The men wanted to see Turkey and there was plenty to see. Tours were arranged and the division commander established a liberal pass policy. But the troopers got a show before they had their blankets folded—the changing of the Turkish guard at the base camp. Turkish soldiers in their faded gray field uniforms performed the ceremony in this remote, dusty area with all the formality and solemnity of the Buckingham palace guard.

In a small village near base camp a red-coated military band followed by a company-size marching element of Turkish soldiers paraded by for some occasion unknown to the men of the 82d. And the village provided a tangle of cobblestone back streets to be explored.

Whenever American soldiers entered a village the children gathered, eager to make friends and ask for matches and cigarettes. Here the more seasoned troopers with tours in Southeast Asia under their belts noted a difference; the Turkish elders weren't pleased to see the younger generation beg and quickly hurried them on their way. But troopers still managed to hand out candy bars, chewing gum and All-American patches.

**Morale and Friends.** The troops also quickly discovered the friendliness of the Turkish people; the Turks were eager to communicate, to give directions or offer assistance whenever needed. Most of the 82d

MAJOR MARTIN W. CARY, JR. is Information Officer, 82d Airborne Division, Fort Bragg, N.C.





In Turkey for Operation Deep Furrow 73, troopers saw burro-drawn carts share cobbled streets with trucks and jeeps. They saw seaside villas at Tekirdag and peasants living in straw huts.



General Melvin Zais, Commanding General, Allied Land Forces Southeastern Europe, talks with 82nd troopers in their base camp at Incirlik.

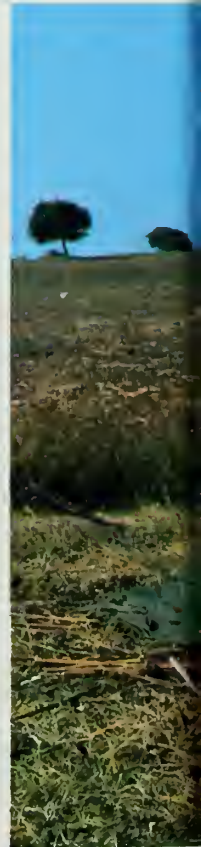
troopers sampled the native dishes and found them to their liking; some tried the wares of the street vendors; others bought fruit or bread sticks from peddlers and still others visited the many restaurants.

A few of the more adventurous troops found their way to an internationally known but hard to locate restaurant near Istanbul. It was an establishment where meat is not only the specialty of the house but their only effort. Here the diner can order wine, salad and fruit with his meal but meat is the main course. The waiters continued to bring meat—each dish a different cut prepared in a different way—until troopers were throwing their hands up in surrender, too full for another bite. There was no meat shortage here.

Troopers who found themselves in Istanbul for breakfast found that goat's cheese, ripe olives, buns and tea can be not only very filling but extremely tasty. And everyone should try a cup of Turkish coffee just to say he's done it. Few Americans would take much of this powerful, black stuff to get themselves going each morning. It's served in very small cups; only the top two-thirds of the concoction is liquid and it'll put hair on your chest.

Shopping trips to the bazaar in Istanbul—a once-in-a-lifetime experience—were next on the agenda. Merchants selling everything imaginable lined the miles of catacombs. Bargains too good to pass were to be had at every booth.

On the flight home soldiers were laden with alabaster bowls, silver and gold bracelets, brass candle-





sticks, copper pots, suede coats, rugs, Turkish daggers, and other mementoes of the trip. Each purchase was the result of a long series of bargaining offers and counter offers—sellers slowed by their broken English and soldier/buyers hampered by their unfamiliarity with the Turkish lira. In the end though, both parties usually seemed satisfied with the deals they made.

**In the Palace.** The harem room in the palace was also a favorite stop of the airborne troopers on their tours of Istanbul; more than one soldier had a faraway, dreamy look in his eyes and a smile on his lips as he looked around. The palace—once the home of Sultans—is now a museum. It overlooks the Bosphorus Straits. Among its extensive collections of jewels and porcelain is the world's seventh largest diamond.

The Blue Mosque is another well-known Istanbul landmark. Here the soldiers were requested to take off their shoes before entering because Moslem Turks touch their foreheads to the floor while worshipping. Inside the visitors stood in awe on floors carpeted with oriental rugs as they gazed at the intricately designed blue-hued walls.

Once out of Istanbul 82d troopers found simpler pleasures in Hayrabolu, the Turkish settlement nearest the operation area. In the Turkish bath house a bather sits in a steamy room of polished stone with other bathers and ladles warm, running water from a stone basin over his body with a small dish. Here the soldiers bought cold Turkish beer and loaves of Turkish bread to supplement their C-rations.

**Obvious Interest.** The 82d trooper in Turkey noted the marked contrast between American women and the women of Turkey; he also saw a great difference in the roles of Turkish women in the country and those in the city. In Istanbul the women dressed, acted and looked much like their American counterparts. But in the countryside the soldier saw veiled women clothed from head to toe working in the fields while men sipped tea at outdoor cafes.

**Food for Thought.** The reconnaissance party that visited Turkey several months prior to the exercise encountered an unusual circumstance. The drop zone, they noted, was overgrown with sunflowers which are a food crop in Turkey. Not only are the seeds eaten; they're also pressed to produce cooking oil. By early September fields of sunflowers dot the countryside of Turkish Thrace. The problem: when they're harvested the stalks are cut on a bias with a machete—leaving the drop zone covered with 3-foot punji-like stakes. In advance of the exercise the cut stalks were plowed under—but it gives a trooper something to think about.

Throughout the fun and work of the exercise an air of realism prevailed. Road signs showing the distance to Sofia—the capital of Bulgaria—were a constant reminder to men of the 82d that they were conducting an operation only a short distance from the boundary of a Communist country. The troopers would be going home in just a few days but they remained keenly aware how their Turkish counterparts live in the shadow of the iron curtain every day.



Sight-seeing in Istanbul was a "don't-know-where-to-turn" experience for the soldiers. In the field it was Airborne business as usual. Above, Turkish soldier stands guard at Cakmakli.





Above, beauty larger than life. Nikon F-2 with Micro-Nikkor lens at f-22; K-II film (ASA 25) and Honeywell 65-D flash held 18 inches from subject.



Above, superbiker Malcolm Smith cranks it on. Bronica 2-1/4 and 50mm Nikkor wide-angle; 1/1000 sec. at f-8 on high speed Ektachrome (ASA 160) pushed to ASA 400.

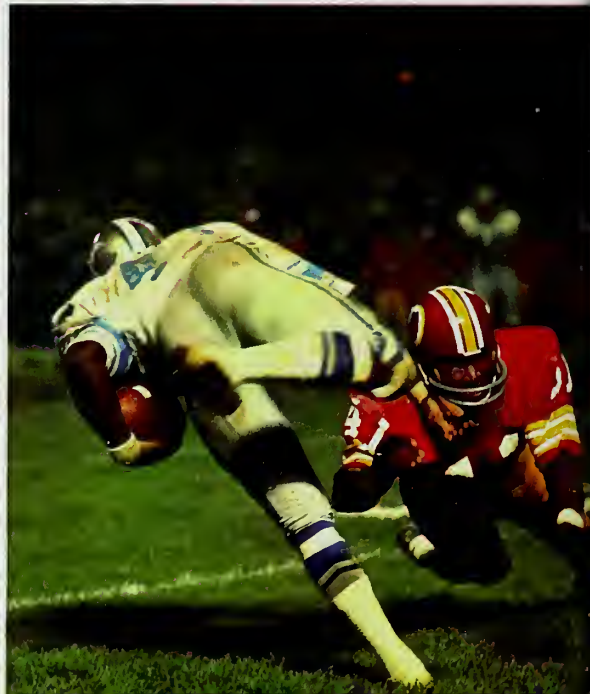


Right, dusk lighting on candid model required 1/250 sec. at f-5.6 on high-speed Ektachrome; Nikon F with 200mm Nikkor telephoto lens.



Below, night action shot with low light levels called for exposures of 1/100 sec. at f-2.5. Nikon F motor-drive, 105mm Nikkor lens, high speed Ektachrome (tungsten).

Below, rain and slow film call for moving with subject (panning). Leica M-2 with 90mm telephoto; K-II film, 1/15 sec. at f-5.6.





Alert for  
the latent  
image,  
now's the  
time to

# CAPTURE The MOMENT

"In photography there is a new kind of plasticity, product of the instantaneous lines made by movements of the subject . . . But inside movement there is one moment at which the elements are in balance. Photography must seize upon this moment and hold immobile the equilibrium in it."—Henri Cartier-Bresson.

Story and photos by SP5 Ed Aber



Above, in tight. Dark shadows demanded exposures of 1/30 sec. with hand-held 400mm lens (f-4.5) on Minolta SRT-101; high-speed Ektachrome copied via MP3 Polaroid camera.



Above, pure art. Everyday objects respond to creative rendition. Hand-held 400mm lens on Minolta SRT-101; high-speed Ektachrome, 1/1000 sec. at f-22.

**D**O YOU EVER get the feeling that the four green walls are closing in on your id? And the days all seem to run together in a featureless blur?

Bust out of the rut—Get your lackluster eyeball into a quality camera system and let your consciousness *expand*.

Amateur photography keeps ballooning as one of America's foremost leisure time activities—and with good reason. The personal satisfaction derived from capturing the urges of your imagination in a form easily visible is immediate and potentially infinite. In fact, the only limits are the boundaries of your mind and talent.

Picture taking is big—in both sheer numbers of photos and clinking coins. With Americans churning out over seven billion slides and photos, plus a yearly national product cash flow exceeding five billion dollars, photography has arrived as *the* most popular visual art form.

If you want to give full rein to your creative expression you'll need to select the proper tool to do the job. Attempting top-notch photography with a simple box camera would be just as frustrating as brain surgery with a hammer and chisel.

That old (or new) box camera,

actually a remarkable and capable device within its limits, is quite suitable for occasional snapshots and other utility-type photographic chores. But only more sophisticated cameras will feed the creative beast within. A quick look into camera characteristics will show why.

Simple boxes are usually low-priced rigs designed to provide a picture in the easiest possible manner (you push the button—we do the rest . . .). The lack of manipulative controls and lens interchangeability mean rugged, compact construction with fumble-proof operation. Drop-in cartridge loading, flash cubes and automated exposures total up to grab-and-shoot ability within a price range of \$25-\$100.

**Working Gear.** Good photography demands nothing less than a fully adjustable camera capable of accepting interchangeable lenses. Once we hit this do-it-yourself category we're out of the utility woods and into something more complex—and expensive.

As the minimum we'll need one camera body with a 'normal' 50mm lens. The 35mm single lens reflex (SLR) cameras feature fast, precise handling and the convenience of viewing and light-metering through the lens. This also allows the photographer to compose exactly what he wants on the viewing

screen. Film loading, although manual, has the advantage of permitting up to 36 exposures on a greater variety of emulsions.

Prices vary from \$100-\$200 for a good SLR, with an average tag of \$150 at the PX camera counter.

If you're shopping around town don't be pressured by any pushy salesmen into needlessly dumping bags of gold for a top-of-the-line professional system. You usually won't require the capabilities to be found in that exotic world of



Stop it with flash. Fort Ord boxers are fast but light is faster. Prefocused 55mm f-1.2 lens on Minolta SRT-101; 1/60 sec. at f-8.

superfast lenses, micro-measure tolerances and mega-buck requirements. But if you feel you're ready to plunge in up to your wallet for the best there is—get set to invest up to a cool grand.

**Ready to Shoot.** Assuming you've purchased a camera to suit your needs and have it safely home, read the instruction booklet and follow the directions. That two-pound mechanical marvel is rugged and guaranteed against defects—but it will not tolerate misuse or droppage.

Since almost everybody possesses an opposable thumb and the

ability to wind a clock, learning to set the controls to arrive at the proper aperture (f-stop), shutter speed and subject focus for good pictures is easy.

Take a few minutes to insure everything inside the camera is functioning properly. The best method is to load a roll of Panatomic-X (ASA 32) black-and-white film, taking care to advance the film far enough to engage *both* rows of the film perforations with the sprockets and that the film edges run parallel to the film guide rails.

Close the camera back and gently turn the rewind crank in the direction of its arrow until a slight resistance is felt, indicating that slack in the film cartridge has been taken up. Doing this will enable you to watch the rewind crank turn when the film is advanced, thereby insuring that the film loading and feed is correct.

OK, now we're loaded and ready to roll. Venture outside and select a static subject with front lighting (sun at your back), take a light-meter reading, or if the camera doesn't have a built-in meter simply set the aperture scale at f-16 and the shutter speed dial to the ASA film speed as indicated on the film box. For example: Pan-X ASA 32-1/30 sec. at f-16, Tri-X Pan ASA 400-1/400 sec. at f-16.

Make six exposures of the same subject, each time moving the shutter speed one full increment *higher* and the aperture scale one full increment *lower*. With ASA 32 film and normal sunlight the combinations should be: 1/30 sec. at f-16, 1/60 sec. at f-11, 1/125 sec. at f-8, 1/250 sec. at f-5.6, 1/500 sec. at f-4 and 1/1000 sec. at f-2.8.

Since the film really doesn't care whether the light is delivered with a large lens opening and high shutter speed or a small lens opening and low shutter speed, all exposures should be just about even. If they're not—have your camera dealer check out the malfunction.

**Shooting for Quality.** So

now you're in high gear. The camera's functioning OK and you've run through a half a dozen rolls of film already. As planned, they all (or most, anyway) turned out pretty good.

Except for one thing . . . most of them remind you of snapshots. Certainly they're crisper, clearer and more varied in subject matter than ever before, but still—snapshots.

That nagging little voice in the back of your head is probably whispering, "Did I really fork over \$150 smackers to get super-snapshots?"

Of course not. But without using your mind's-eye all the camera gear in the world won't deliver anything more than robot-like visual recordings.

Avoid mechanical pictures by keeping that feverish finger OFF the shutter button until you've determined how to best use the capabilities of the camera to capture the subject and surroundings most effectively.

Remember that great candid photo of cousin Christie last year?—except nobody liked it because a septic tank truck was in the background and the noonday sun cast terrible shadows down her face.

Be nice to your subjects. Try different camera angles and distances. Use lighting from the side or back—or both. Fill in nasty shadows with home-made aluminum or white 2x3-foot cardboard reflectors and block out distasteful backgrounds with a sheet, blanket or seamless paper.

Now let's say Lady Luck has dealt bad cards and created a situation that stacks the odds against a good picture.

Cousin Christie has been unfortunate enough to become wedged hip-deep in the middle of a 30-acre garbage pit completely surrounded by a 200-foot-high ring of junked cars, and worst of all—the sun's at her back!



Sure sounds like bad news for any decent photos, right?

**Wrong!** If you can't move the background, subject, or camera line of view exercise the think-tank and move in tight. Three or four feet away should fill most of the viewfinder with just head and shoulders. Make sure the sun isn't shining directly into your lens and kill facial shadows by using any flat reflective object to beam light



Fill the shadows. White reflector beamed light on model's face while overexposed background blurred out. Nikon F-2, 105mm lens; Tri-X film, shot 1/1000 sec., f-4.

where it's needed. Banish the background completely by throwing it out of focus—select a large lens aperture of f-5.6 or f-4. Expose the film properly by metering the face tone from only 1 or 2 feet away—almost all the background lighting will be eliminated by that procedure and you'll be sure to get a good reading.

To be on the safe side, bracket exposures by also shooting a couple of frames *above* and *below* what the meter indicates. Use the shutter speed dial to alter the amount of light reaching the film without changing the depth of field which is controlled by the effective

aperture. (Meter indicates 1/125 sec. at f-5.6, so also shoot "high" with 1/250 at f-5.6 and "low" with 1/60 at f-5.6.)

**Varying the Mix.** Now that the technical requirements for a good photo have been satisfied by cutting out the undesirable elements, we're almost there . . . almost.

Poor Christie looks almost ready to cry. I mean, after last year's photo flop—and now *this*—it's almost too much to bear.

Since happy people make happy pictures, we've got to get her mind off all that garbage first. Strike up a light, positive conversation about anything that fires her interest. Just keep the stream of babble going while operating the camera and with any luck at all, you'll be able to squeeze off a dozen or more good expressive portraits. Any one of which could be blown up to 11x14 inches and displayed with pride.

Take a camera along to the next sporting event you attend. With a moderate telephoto lens of 200mm or more you'll be visually on the field. Fast film and high shutter speeds mean stop-action photography of any sport—provided the action peaks are anticipated correctly.

Camera-toting sports fans almost always identify with the jocks doing their thing—but don't get wrapped up in gazing at the viewfinder to the point of blowing the picture.

Be quick. The subject will probably be either over the hill or between your ears if you don't have your photographic head together. When that football is snapped and you're toeing the side-line at the 50-yard marker, every action had better be instinctive—both in getting the pix and taking possible evasive action. Two-hundred-pound running backs have a way of stitching *unpreparedness* across slow-moving foreheads.

If adrenalin production isn't

your cup of tea, just getting out anywhere with a camera can be immensely satisfying.

Time spent in a national park offers almost infinite possibilities. Majestic scenics, candid shots of people and close-ups of nature's beauty are everywhere. The proper lens choice and a bit of patience and foresight can visually capture virtually anything your eye can see—plus many scenes the eye *can't* see.

Time exposures will build up an image capable of showing detail otherwise invisible. Night pictures with street lamps, moonlight and twilight or dusk lighting often become unearthly and surreal. The changes in color film balance caused by reciprocity effects actually enhance many long exposures.

**Planned Creativity.** Prize-winning photographs don't just happen—they're *made* to happen. Once you attain a firm understanding of normal photographic rules and procedures don't be afraid to deviate from *any* established norms.

Experiment with different films. Underexpose, overexpose and push film emulsions to new limits with high-energy developers. Sure you'll get grain—often lots of it. But keep in mind some subjects are brought to life by so-called faults.

The key to successful pictures is knowledge. And the only way to acquire it is to adhere to a firm educational program. Seek out and attend photo workshops. Join a camera club or enroll in some of the excellent photography courses offered at universities.

Photography is a fascinating and rewarding field without any foreseeable technological limits. It will spur you in search of new techniques and materials to use in fresh and innovative ways.

Chase the grey away. Pick up a camera and *use* it—it'll open your mind and put the color back in your life.



Reservists Tackle Teenage Training

# CAMP WITH A PURPOSE

SFC D. Mallicoat  
Photos by SP5 Ed Aber

**S**IXTY-FIVE Army reservists at five locations nationwide had a unique assignment last summer. They took several hundred teenagers and . . . but that's what this story is all about. That's USARCASE in action.

USARCASE: Another of the Army's pretentious acronyms? Even spelled out—U.S. Army Reserve Community Action Support Element—it sounds complex. "Not so," says founder Robert T.S. Colby, a municipal court judge in Alexandria, Va., and a lieutenant colonel in the Army Reserve. "It's simply one way we've discovered to train our reservists while hopefully passing on a skill or lifetime hobby to teenagers. And it shows the teenagers a side of the Army they've never seen before." The instructors are Army Reservists with skills in aviation, civil engineering and radio communications.

Judge Colby directs the element's activities from his small, wood-paneled law office in downtown Alexandria. Authorization for USARCASE came directly from Major General Milnor Roberts, Chief of the Army Reserve. But it's LTC Colby who



picks the men who'll staff the program.

"The only thing I promise the staff is no KP and no guard duty, officer and enlisted alike," LTC Colby says. Everybody gets a bus license and everybody drives. We even had a Jewish chaplain driving a deuce-and-a-half.

"The kind of men I want and get are those with the basic program at heart, who are interested in kids. I can always get technical expertise but I can't get that kind of motivation in everyone.

"Take First Lieutenant Jerry Anderson. He's a PhD and an assistant professor at Memphis State University where he teaches hydrology. At Camp Roberts, Paso Robles, Calif., there weren't any students in the engineering phase of the program he heads, so he just picked up the cudgels and ran. He drove a bus, helped in supply—anything and everything to make things





Much work, little play is the motto of USARCASE, whether in the cockpit of a plane learning instruments or filling out a log, surveying a tract of land, or taking a test.

click. This is the kind of man we need; this is the kind we've got.

"Pushing the kids through their paces is a man I've been with for 16 or 17 years, Sergeant Major Michael J. Hackett," Colby continued. "He gets them up in the morning and gets them to chow—and they hate him. When they stop, I'll worry. In civilian life he's a Junior ROTC instructor at St. John's College-High School in Washington, D.C.

"Our chaplain, Chaplain (MAJ) Sheldon Elster, is one of only 25 Jewish chaplains in the Individual Ready Reserve.

"He is truly great. He saw a void and took on the additional responsibility as an information officer. That was his major in college, journalism. I'll use any man who's really interested." Originally the program was designed to teach the principles of flight and to provide some in-air instruction to scouts and air cadets in such subjects as navigation, weather and the principles of flight. Virginia education officials felt the instruction was good enough to award those who passed one-half a science credit toward graduation from high school.

This year the program was expanded. Civil engineering and radio communication classes were added. The staff grew accordingly and scouts and cadets were no longer the only students.

"Teenagers came from inner-city projects," Judge Colby says. "The Alexandria Redevelopment Housing Authority sponsored seven students and another national organization, fifty. We wanted children

from all socio-economic backgrounds. There are obvious advantages to teaching all comers the values in learning and work."

The cost of participants is about \$40 a student plus transportation. That includes \$22 for food and the rest for health and accident insurance and course materials. Most of the teenagers work to raise the money but for those who can't tuition has been paid by several area banks and civic organizations.

And so they came—some to learn, some to goof off and others without specific reason. But all had opportunity to learn at least one new skill before returning home, even if it was just holding the record for killing 120 flies without a miss—and with a rubber band at that. But for others it was serious business.

**Aviation Enthusiasts.** "They're all so dead earnest," said Captain Garry Forrest, a red-haired flight instructor from Falls Church, Va. "They concentrate so hard sometimes it's comical. And I don't think they're afraid of anything."

At least two incidents at Camp Pickett, Va., support the captain's belief. One young lady jumped into the Cessna 150 and cranked it up before setting the parking brake. She taxied to the grass fringe at the other end of the runway before she figured out what had gone wrong. Only CPT Forrest was slightly shaken.

Another young lady was running through her prelanding check, fortunately while on the ground. The item on the check list called for, "Fuel: full rich." Without



No lesson in aerodynamics . . . just goofing off before chow.

hesitation, she pulled the mixture control out, cutting off the fuel and killing the engine.

"Now that would get any pilot excited, especially since it's the only engine you've got," CPT Forrest says. "But the students don't have a worry in the world except how many hours flying time they have. They're super-proud of that. They can tell you how many right to the minute."

Each student can get as many as 10 hours flying time toward a private pilot's license but the real goal is passing the Federal Aviation Administration's written exam. FAA officials give the 4-hour exam on the final day at the camp.

Aerodynamics, chart reading, weather and a good knowledge of the FAA regs are just a small part of what's taught. The students also receive an E6b computer, basically a circular slide rule, to compute fuel consumption, air- and true-ground speeds, wind-drift and density altitude among other things. The computer is theirs to keep.

**Civil Engineering.** "I spent more money coming down here (to Pickett) than I did on the camp but it was worth it," said one student from South Bend, Ind. While attending the aviation course at Camp McCoy, Wis., he decided he just couldn't miss the surveying instruction at Pickett.

"That's quite a recommendation," says Captain Mark Carr, director of instruction for the camps since their inception. "Considering he had to give up 2 more weeks of his summer vacation to come here to get up at 5:30 a.m. 6 days a week for at least 7 hours of classes a day. The material is technical but most of the kids really buckle down and get involved. They'll spend 2 hours or more just studying in the evening after class. You can really watch them mature," Carr says.

"We're not only trying to give them vocational training but we also want them to get a general idea of what college would be like," says Chief Warrant Officer Richard Elgin, just out of the school of engineering at the University of Missouri.

"The labs have been patterned after the engineering school. These kids in 2 weeks get roughly what is covered in two-thirds of a semester. We have decent equipment and offer a 2-hour comprehensive end-of-course exam. Those who pass will have enough experience to get a job as a rod-and-chain man on an engineering crew," Elgin says.

One young man from the inner-city

of Chicago did just that. He wrote 1LT Anderson telling how he "got a job on a chain crew and made over \$120 for one week's work. The camp training was his only previous experience. That's why he wrote to thank 1LT Anderson.

And the only complaint that showed up at the Anderson-Elgin School of Engineering was one young lady who "didn't like to carry the transit because it hurts my neck."

**Radio Communications.** Major Dick Bartlett, who works at the Naval Shipyard at Norfolk, Va., and Staff Sergeant Tom Bowman from Bethlehem Steel took on the task of teaching radio communications. The idea was to prepare the students to pass the Federal Communication Commission's novice radio operator's exam. But there were problems.

First there wasn't enough equipment. "Both Sergeant Bowman and I brought our amateur radio rigs along with a lot of other material but we needed much more: individual oscillators, a portable generator and demonstration boards, just to name a few," MAJ Bartlett relates.

"Without equipment interest really lags. We've had a lot of drop-outs and that's sad," he continues. "The two times morale seemed to go up was when we set up an outside antenna and when we got an old radio from the airport and repaired it so we could talk with the planes.

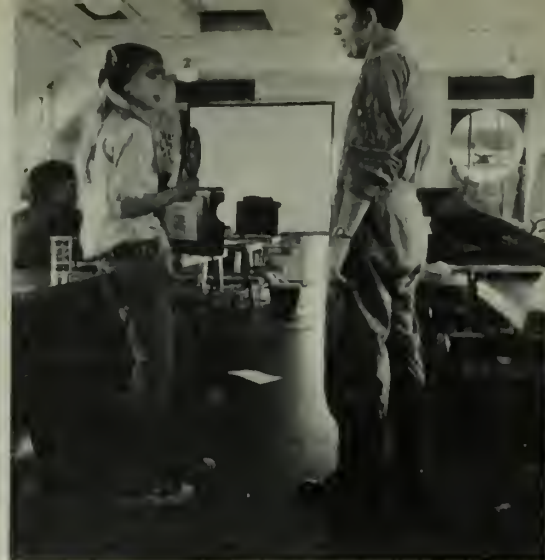
"The background and experience of the students has been varied. We could have easily had an advanced class, yet some couldn't even do the alphabet in Morse code. Some of the students memorized Ohm's law but they couldn't manipulate it. Perhaps we should have a screening process next year."

Judge Colby disagrees.

"Major Bartlett is the first instructor with this class and we must learn from him. Perhaps we should have an advanced class for those with more experience but we need youths of all ages, persuasions and backgrounds. We want to pique their interest vocationally or avocationally. To screen them would deprive some of this opportunity to enlarge their interests.

"One boy at Pickett saw a lake for the first time in his life. We can't afford to limit these kinds of experience. That's what this thing is all about: to give Army Reservists training in stimulating motivation of kids at the bottom-end of the scale. We want them to become well-rounded in-





At camp, instructors may be needed to coach at chess or to answer questions on the topic of the day . . . but no instruction is necessary when it comes time to eat.

structors," LTC Colby says.

**Next Year.** Already plans are being made for next year. One camp is firm: Kirkland Air Force Base at Albuquerque, N. Mex.; the Boy Scout Council there is handling the details.

New courses on the drawing-board include one for medical lab technicians. Lectures and experiments are planned in such subjects as serology, parasitology and microbiology.

And there's the possibility of a course combining Journalism and Photography. The judge would also like to do something in the field of auto mechanics but transporting equipment would be a problem. "I think we can teach anything which doesn't require a great deal of equipment to transport," he says.

"Basically we'll have sessions at the same locations as this year," Judge Colby says. "That would be Camps Pickett, McCoy, Roberts, Fort Sheridan, Ill., and Fort Chaffee, Ark., plus Kirkland AFB. We may move the summer camp at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., to Yuma Depot, but that's not firm.

"Any community which has a military installation nearby or Reserve or National Guard billeting and classroom facilities has the possibility of having a teaching team sent in.

"I'll be glad to send a syllabus and training schedule to any parent or school-board member wanting to get a camp accredited with a school system. The average school year has about 75 to 80 hours per subject. We actually have more than 85 hours of quality instruction that we plug into



the classes," Colby says. "We're considering issuing Certificates of Training with the hours spelled out."

Army reservists interested in instructing at the camps should apply to Judge Colby giving their qualifications and interest by March or April. In some instances the program can take the place of the annual 2-week summer training but the home unit is the controlling factor. Generally speaking, according to Judge Colby, this 2-week period would be in addition to regular summer camp.

"The whole purpose of the program is to train the Army reservist," Colby says. "It wasn't designed to be advantageous to any specific community. Primarily, it was designed to sharpen reservists' individual skills and responsibilities in training. By imparting their talents to youth, they help teenagers pick up a skill or hobby; and teenagers in turn discover the Army Reserve is really interested in them—that the reservist is a community-minded neighbor who puts his words into action. That's what USARCASE is really all about."

## OLD SOLDIERS

Brigadier General Louis M. Nuttman, retired--oldest living graduate of the U.S. Military Academy (Class of 1895)--celebrated his 100th birthday at the Presidio of San Francisco in January. To mark the observance, he was presented with a Cadet saber by Sixth U.S. Army Commanding General Elvy B. Roberts, the Association of West Point Graduates gave him a table in the shape of a Revolutionary War era military drum, and the California State Senate Rules Committee sent a resolution of congratulations. A surprise telegram from President and Mrs. Nixon voiced "heartiest congratulations on this grand occasion."



General Nuttman saw history in the making during his 47 years of active service. He won his first Silver Star for heroism in the Spanish-American War, his second in the Relief Expedition against the Chinese Boxer Rebellion and his third during the 1902 Philippine Insurrection. He commanded the 356th Infantry Regiment and the 69th Brigade in World War I and was cited for bravery in the Meuse-Argonne Offensive.

## MP CAREER WOMAN

Private First Class Susie Ward has found her future as a military policewoman. A native of Brownwood, Tex., she enlisted after graduation from Hardin-Simmons Univer-

sity in Abilene with a degree in Law Enforcement.

Finding all doors in civilian law enforcement agencies closed to her because of her petite stature--she's a slim 5'2"--she heard opportunity knock in the form of the Army's "stripes for skills" program. A waiver was required there, too, because the Army's minimum height requirement for military policewomen is 5'4". But in view of her background and training in the field red tape was cut in no time at all.

Following basic training at the WAC Center, Fort McClellan, Ala., PFC Ward was scheduled to move to Fort Gordon, Ga., for MP courses and then to Fort Hood, Tex. She plans to try for OCS and has decided to make the Army her career if she makes the grade. "In the Army, I'll have opportunities that wouldn't be available to me except in large cities," she says. "Large cities can get scary for me."

After deciding to enlist PFC Ward asked her recruiter for advice. "Just don't call your commanding officer 'Sir,'" he smiled. "She might not like it."



## CLAY CRAFTSMAN

Turning clay into ceramic objects takes up a lot of free time for Staff Sergeant Charles E. Tyson, a master parachutist with the 82d Airborne Division at Fort Bragg, N.C. SSG Tyson has been

working with clay for 3 years. "The first piece I ever made was an ash tray," he says. "It was so much fun I knew I'd found a good hobby. And there are lots of places to work here at Fort Bragg."

Travel is another Army benefit for SSG Tyson. Since his enlistment in 1961, he has seen Berlin, Germany; Fort Campbell, Ky., and he served in Vietnam where he received the Silver Star, Bronze Star, Vietnam Service Cross, Army Commendation Medal and the Combat Infantryman Badge.



SSG Tyson says, "I don't know if I'll ever go into the ceramic business later in life; right now I just consider it a good hobby for anybody with a lot of patience and skillful hands."

## JOIN UP, MOM!

When James C. Andrews, 17, joined the Army in Boise, Idaho, he had his mother, Ann Loy Stowell, 33, right beside him. She joined up, too.

"I think it's cool," says Andrews. "She's young and easy to talk with, so I think she'll get along all right." After basic training at separate bases they'll serve their first year of duty together at Fort Huachuca, Ariz. Both said they signed up to get more education and have already decided to reenlist. Mrs. Stowell's husband will go to college while she and her son are in the Army.



## MERCY MISSION

A 21-year-old Mannheim man lay dying of kidney failure in Freiburg, West Germany. A kidney was available for transplant--but it was in Erangen, and how to get them together was a question of life and death. Severe weather was the crucial factor. Snow mixed with rain, ice, and a howling wind made light conditions seemingly impossible. But close cooperation between Germans and Americans made the difference.

The German Emergency Flight Guard in Echterdingen, near Stuttgart, contacted the 103d General Hospital at Wuerzburg for help in transporting the transplant organ. Chief Warrant Officer Charles J. Harper and his helicopter crew flew the mission aided by radar support from the German Army, Flight Security officers at Stuttgart and Frankfurt, and by Canadian forces in Soellingen. Shortly after the U.S. chopper landed at Freiburg, German doctors performed a successful kidney transplant operation. WO2 Harper and his crew have received numerous letters of appreciation for a job well done.

## WAC ON TRACK

Private First Class Janine Wright of the U.S. Army Combat Developments Experimentation Command, Fort Ord, Calif., is trying for a spot on the Women's Army Track Team. She'll compete against an Army-wide selection of 11 other women.

In her last 2 years at Clackamas High School in her native Portland, Oreg., PFC Wright was state champion in girls' track. "I've done the 140-yard dash in 58 seconds flat, and I've done the 220 in 26.8," says the 20-year-old WAC athlete. Both times are well under the minimum requirement for the team.

"I'm working hard to get back into top condition. If I make the team, I'll be representing the Army and the

United States. That might inspire other girls to consider careers in sports and in the Army."



## "A SOLDIER'S SOLDIER"

After 31 years in the Army, Command Sergeant Major Walter J. Sullivan, "the little Irishman," retired this year from the 37th Transportation Group, largest such unit in the Army. "No problem is too small or too large for him," says Colonel John K. Henderson, the Group commander. "His counsel is sought by enlisted personnel and officers alike."

"That's been my job, simply looking out for the needs of people," says CSM Sullivan. "I've been paid to do something I love to do--work with and help people."

Known throughout the Group as "a soldier's soldier," CSM Sullivan on retirement was presented with the second oak leaf cluster to the Legion of Merit by Lieutenant General John D. McLaughlin, TASCOM commanding general, and congratulated by COL Henderson (see photo).

## CHANGING CAREERS

That old adage, "You can't change horses in mid-stream," doesn't apply to Private Trevor D. Bentley, a 32-year-old ordained Episcopal minister. He's changed jobs in mid-career. PVT Bentley now hopes to become a physician's assistant in eye, ear, nose and throat specialization. He became interested in the Army's medical specialist program through an uncle who is a doctor.

"My colleagues tried to talk me out of it," says Bentley. "They told me I'd be wasting my talents. But I felt I wasn't doing enough with myself."

Nicknamed "Preacher," Bentley took his basic training at Fort Jackson, S.C., where he was senior squad leader. He plans to remain a "weekend priest," assisting at services such as the baptism below.



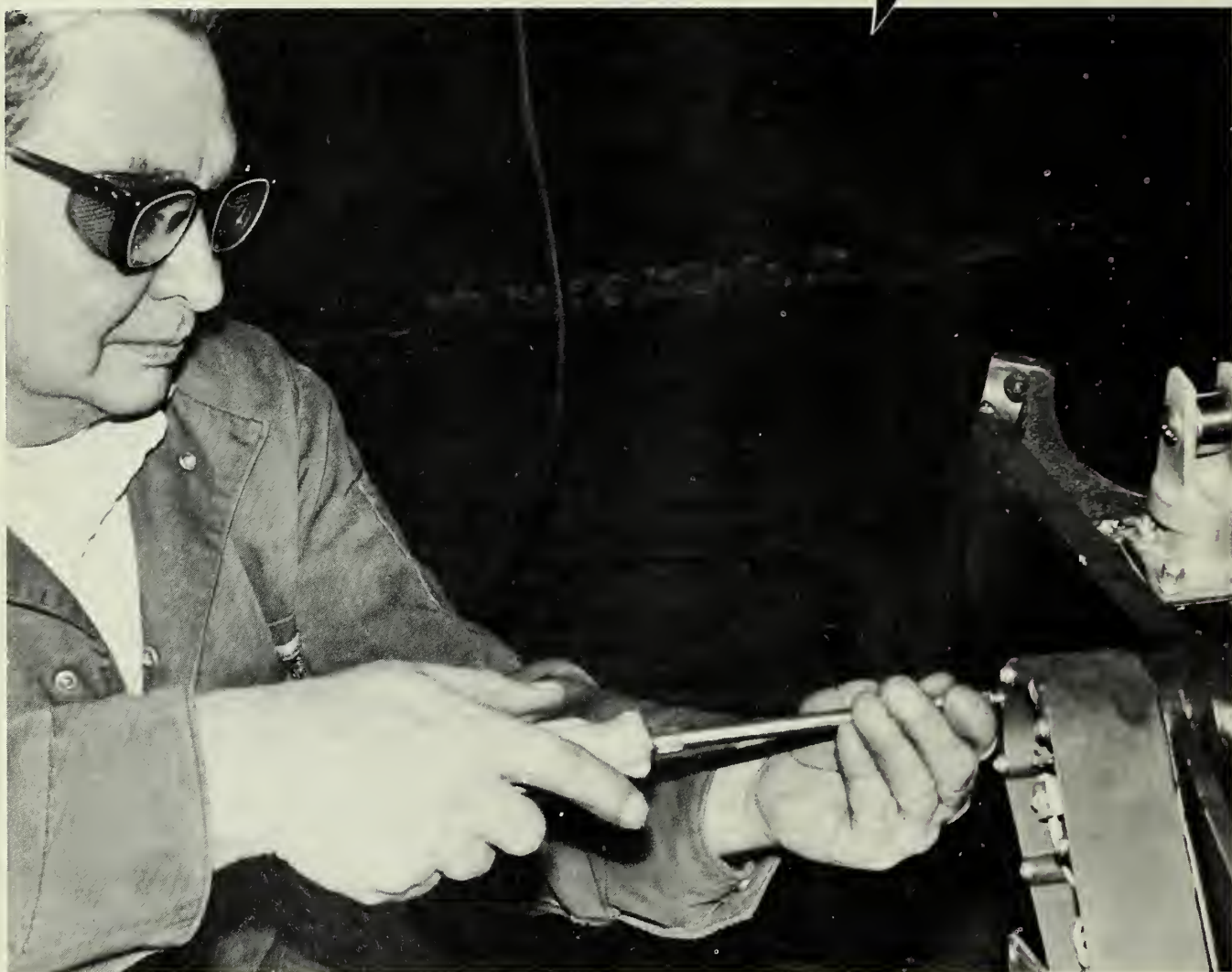
## CLANCY THE CLOWN

Lieutenant Colonel Clarence R. Little, Secretary of the General Staff, U.S. Army Safeguard System Command at Huntsville, Ala., has a split personality. Off-duty, he's a clown. "Clancy" the Clown was born in 1968 in Okinawa and grew up in Taiwan, when LTC Little was active in the Shrine's Crippled Children's Program.

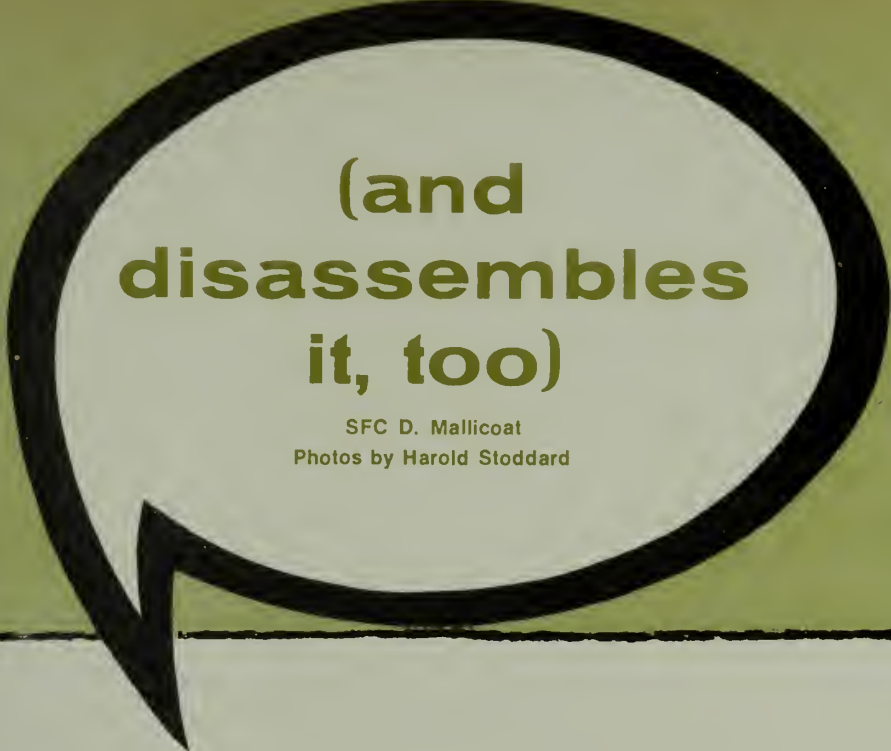
The response of hundreds of crippled children to Clancy's antics has led LTC Little to vow to continue his efforts to bring sunshine into their lives.

If it's Overhaul,  
Repair, Conversion

# PUEBLO PUTS IT ALL TOGETHER







# (and disassembles it, too)

SFC D. Mallicoat

Photos by Harold Stoddard

**W**HAT DO captured Japanese weapons, German war art, improved Hawk missile systems, reclamation of gold and other precious metals, and rubber tasters have in common? One answer is Pueblo Army Depot, Colo. It has all this and more.

Located in the foothills of the Rocky Mountains, Pueblo is one of 16 depots in the nationwide network established under the Army Materiel Command (AMC).

A general purpose depot classed as a multiple mission facility, Pueblo is responsible for distribution of general supplies and ammunition; it performs calibration, maintenance and overhaul missions. It's also a repository for Army historical properties and has a highly successful gold recovery program.

Someone driving by on U.S. 50 might assume the depot is a place where ammo is stored and all those earthen-covered igloos only substantiate that idea. The World War II-vintage buildings hide the fact that here, scattered over a 38-square-mile area, is a billion dollar-plus taxpayer investment.

Inside more than 2,000 civilian and 25 military are making it happen. About 11 percent are handicapped but "they carry their load. They're responsive and responsible," says Colonel William P. Hooker, depot commander.

Depot personnel exceed the surrounding community's ratio of racial minorities, illustrating the Army's equal opportunity program at its finest. Each worker is highly qualified for his or her portion in the depot's role.

Secretaries, carpenters, welders, electronic technicians and production managers are among the myriad occupations pulling together to achieve the depot's main objective: to turn out a quality product on time at a reasonable cost.

**Maintenance, Repair and Overhaul.** In 1945 Pueblo was assigned its first rebuild and repair operations. These included the overhaul of artillery fire control and optical instruments. Today Pueblo's main concern is guided missiles, especially conversion to the improved Hawk ground support equipment. They also handled the Pershing, Sergeant and Nike-Hercules systems. The rebuild and over-

haul of guided missile systems includes all related launching equipment, control and guidance systems, propulsion systems and explosive components. When the systems leave the depot they're ready to hook up and fire.

In addition the depot's current overhaul and rebuild mission includes fire control materiel, vehicles associated with guided missiles and repair parts, fixed and floating bridges, ammunition (including propellants and explosives), Army test equipment, calibration standards equipment and target missiles.

"We feel if the assets are available rebuilding is a particularly good alternative," says Lieutenant Colonel Jerry W. Betts, director for maintenance at Pueblo. "It's a lot cheaper in the long run. We figure to rebuild for a max of 65 percent of new cost but we go considerably lower many times.

"Maintenance operation at a depot is the same as big business. We use the same tools and are charged with handling large sums of money. We must have enough people to do a job cost-effectively—to be able to respond.

## Museum Mementoes

Several million dollars worth of historical properties from many different countries—weapons, trophies, statues, paintings and other art work—have found a home at Pueblo Army Depot, Colo.

The Army Chief of Military History in Washington, D.C. actually controls the properties and designates which will be shipped to Pueblo. Some have been accumulated for short term displays and for additions to exhibits at museums usually located on military posts. Other items are considered to have future historical value.

In other instances military unit property is often stored as historical properties when the unit is sent overseas. Upon the unit's return to the States the property is returned. Unit property consists of such items as trophies, flags, emblems and other related objects.

Among historical weapons at the depot are hand guns, rifles, machine guns, mortars and artillery, pieces made in the United States, France, Russia, Communist China, North Vietnam, Germany, Japan, England, Switzerland, Belgium and countries in South America. The oldest weapon was manufactured in 1870. Each weapon is inspected and catalogued after receipt and considerable research is involved in determining an item's true identity.

War art transferred to the depot in 1972 included paintings, trophies and statues. It includes an extensive collection of Nazi propaganda art, much of it commissioned by Adolf Hitler. To store and preserve paintings, special storage racks and humidifying facilities were built.

Requests for short term displays or transfer to museums are handled by the Army Chief of Military History in Washington.



"With Vietnam over the budget is getting tighter and tighter," COL Hooker adds. "It's a constant challenge to try to find better ways to get the job done more efficiently for fewer dollars.

In spite of these problems, morale remains high as demonstrated in the response to a recent crisis calling for 12-hour shifts around the clock. Complaints were few and the output quality remained high.

"With the Sergeant phasing out and the Nike-Hercules following close behind most of our missile work is concentrated on the improved Hawk and Pershing," LTC Betts says. "Still we have the Herc and Sergeant capabilities to support the needs of our allies.

The Hawk conversion project represents the largest single workload ever assigned to the depot. Batteries are pulled off line in the field and sent to the depot for conversion. Six months later they have

to be ready for pick-up and return to the field.

Pueblo handles the conversion for both the Army and the Marine Corps.

After arrival at the depot the battery is stripped and everything from the missile to its associated ground control equipment is overhauled and modified. New major items are added to the system while others are converted to meet the new standards. The final product is rated as an entirely new missile system. The program comes under the purview of the Hawk project manager based at the Army Missile Command (MICOM), Redstone Arsenal, Huntsville, Ala.

Pershing, too, is a sophisticated system. Its guidance and control system costs a cool \$250,000. At a cost of \$31,000 per trip ten such systems are flown in from Germany, dropped off and ten rebuilt ones picked up. Over 100 depot employees have worked on remanufacturing each system.

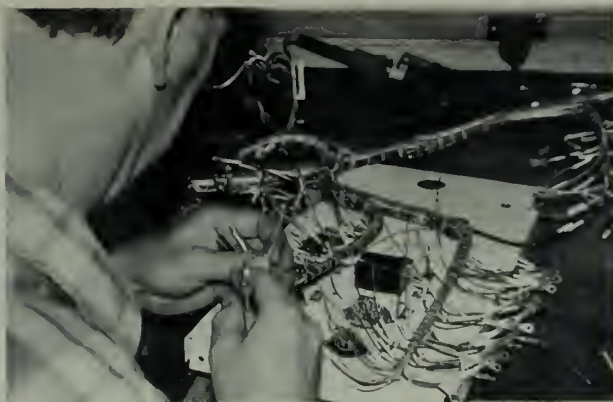
**Keep It Clean.** Cleanliness is all-important to the conversion process. A one-micron-particle (an average human hair is 100 microns in diameter) can have a damaging effect so in the depot's "clean room"—a room within a room—temperature and humidity are rigidly controlled and perpetual analysis is made of air contamination. The dust count cannot exceed 100,000 particles per cubic foot of air with particles 0.5 microns in diameter and larger.

An electrically operated shoe cleaner is provided; workers wear lint-free caps, gowns, and booties; air showers remove residual dust particles on workers.

Since Pershing's sensing instruments react to minute forces, isolation stands mounted on a floating concrete floor 40x10x5 feet deep help inhibit vibrations often present in test areas.

**Computers and X-ray.** Computers are available to test missile components. There are com-





A fire control systems technician shows 2LT Burkitt how flight simulator for guidance and control section of Pershing works. Pueblo's main concern is guided missiles, especially conversion to improved Hawk ground support equipment. And you can find art at Pueblo, as well as technology. Chief of Military History uses the depot as a storeplace for several million dollars worth of historical properties—including a collection of World War II German propaganda art commissioned by Hitler.

### Recovering Gold

Since January 1966 the Pueblo Army Depot has been reclaiming gold and other precious metals from electronic scrap, military uniform buttons and insignia and Government issue glasses.

So far about \$288,000 worth of gold has been recovered. In addition, silver and platinum by-products are also reclaimed under the process. The scrap residue is then sold with other scrap metal.

At present 13 tons of gold uniform buttons and 8½ tons of electronic scrap are on their way to the depot for processing. Cost of recovery is about 16 cents per pound.

Recovered gold is shipped to other Government agencies for reuse as dental gold or by contractors having Government requirements.

In the recovery process the objects are immersed in sulphuric acid solution which reverses the electrolysis process used in plating. The sludge which settles in the acid solution is then treated with nitric acid to boil out impurities and obtain additional gold.

The suggestion for recovery of gold and precious metals came from John J. Weiner who heads the depot's Property Disposal Office. The suggestion earned him \$910 through the Incentive Awards Program.





# THE PUEBLO LIFE

SFC D. Mallicoat



Overall view of the operations or "combat" area of Pueblo doesn't give a hint how many different jobs the depot performs. Installation is isolated but busy.

**F**OR MOST military people arriving at Pueblo Army Depot, Colo. the first time, it's a whole new world—rolling prairie broken by dry arroyos; chinook winds sweeping in from the west turning cold spells into unseasonable Indian summers; antelope and roadrunners; coyotes howling in the night.

But the differences don't end with the climate, wildlife or terrain.

"I had no preparation to work with DA civilians," says Second Lieutenant Bruce Burkitt of missile maintenance. "Nor did I really understand about a depot's operation or management. I was sent here cold, right from the missile maintenance officer's course in Alabama. I figured there should be some training but very few people in the Army knew that much about depot assignments. I couldn't find out anything before I got here."

**Fitting In.** So just what is the military's role at a depot? "Coordination and planning," says Lieutenant Colonel Jerry W. Betts, director for maintenance, "is the place where the military make their most significant contribution. The thing we're trying to do is to clean up the operation, improve the coordination and planning."

"Then there's the interface. That's where a lot of the warrants come in. Civilian employees who've been doing things the same way for a while resist change. We try to get them to accept the management tools available to them. My men investigate the differences in opinion, try to get the big picture."

Does it work?

"I've been here 6 months and I've learned more about metallurgy and the chemical composition of metals than 10 years of running shops in the field," says Chief Warrant Officer Jackie D. Lane. "I do machine shop estimating, troubleshooting and investigating but the things I'm learning will help me and the service when I get back with the troops. You can just walk around and learn things by accident. Every maintenance man should have at least one tour at a depot in his career."

That's AMC's whole idea. "When Vietnam started we had to return about 2,000 military spaces

and got caught short in the depot management area. Even today when we establish an overseas depot it's difficult to find enough qualified military personnel for the nucleus," says Lieutenant Colonel Ralph W. Case, manpower control officer. "We're presently increasing military personnel authorized for depots and identifying areas where we want to rebuild our expertise."

**Morale.** With career problems among some of the men, working with 2,000 civilians and being about one percent of the workforce could add to the difficulties. But not at Pueblo.

At the depot white Anglo-Saxon workers are in the minority. Forty-eight percent of the workforce has Spanish surnames; another 3 percent are Black, Indian and Oriental. The depot even exceeds the ratio of Mexican-Americans in the surrounding community (33 percent). There seems to be a definite lack of racial prejudice.

"There's none in the whole town," Sergeant First Class Aaron Watson says. And Chief Warrant Officer Othell Ballage likes it so much he's decided to make himself and his family "honorary Coloradians."

**After Duty.** "There are only 22 families on post and we have to work together," says Chief Warrant Officer Theodore A. Keys. "On holidays the commander's wife gets together with the other wives and organizes activities to keep things from becoming too lonely out here."

"For shopping, there's an exchange open at noon three days and one evening a week. We do our commissary shopping at Fort Carson about 40 miles away."

There are ski trips, fishing trips, hunting excursions, buses to the major football games, golf or almost any other sport. There's a woodworking shop and a ceramics shop on post. Special Services has campers, boats, motors, back-packs for hiking and hunting rifles among its cures for boredom.

Many of the soldiers feel it's "the greatest assignment I've ever had."

The only single officer around, 2LT Burkitt, also has something to look forward to. Rumor has it that the area's alkali water makes you forget about girls.

"Wanna' bet?" is the lieutenant's response.



puters which program themselves; some can test equipment in minutes and pinpoint not only which plug in a series is defective but which pin of the plug is defective as well. There are computers which simulate the flight of a missile from blast-off to warhead separation and record every impulse. Things which once took days now take minutes.

There's also an X-ray facility, one of only two extant, which can film through 20 inches of steel or 8 feet of concrete. It's used to X-ray the interior of large rocket motors, probing for engine defects and cracks in the solid propellant which could cause the missile to malfunction.

**Calibration.** The depot serves as a calibration center for a ten-state area. Highly trained and experienced technicians operate within four "modulabs," each environmentally controlled. For example, temperature is kept at 73.4 degrees F. plus or minus 1/4 of a degree.

A precision potentiometer overhaul facility is also available. Items can be repaired here for about 25 percent the cost of a new item. Nine technicians perform operations similar to those of highly skilled watchmakers.

The calibration technicians travel throughout the 10-state area repairing items which can't be sent to the depot. A branch has also been established in Fort Bliss, Tex. When items must be rebuilt the job is handled by the maintenance branch. All calibration activities are directed by the U.S. Army Metrology and Calibration Center at Redstone.

**Data Processing.** Once again the computer is put to work. Pueblo not only provides information to five remote stations on the post but also to Navajo Army Depot, Flagstaff, Ariz., and Fort Wingate Depot, Gallup, N. Mex. Information from each site is fed into the main computer to provide data on payroll and inventory, ammunition surveillance and shipment and

traffic management.

"My basic duty is to expedite and find things others can't," says Sergeant First Class Aaron Watson, who handles much of the supply data. "We try to keep the production line moving, find the material wanted, annotate it and let the requestor know."

**Supply.** When you think of a depot, you think of ammunition and that's where Second Lieutenant William D. McCune fits in. His primary job is ammunition surveillance coupled with his job as chemical officer.

"We handle anything from conventional arms to large artillery shells, missile propellants and bombs," he says. "We also run renovation lines to build any kind of small arms or dismantle them. Such items as the 75mm round for the pack howitzers used in Vietnam were made here.

"Using our war shop we can save everything on the shell we dismantle. We wash out the nitro or other explosive, separate the brass, steel and lead and put the metals up for commercial sale.

"Ammo or propellant which can't be salvaged is destroyed," he says. "Most is destroyed by underground demolition. We send our people out with sound sensors to avoid noise pollution and we do our best to cut down dust pollution.



And since the depot is just off the commercial airport's flight beam we coordinate all our blows with them."

But storage and issue aren't limited to ammo. There are such items as repair parts, artillery, industrial gauges, nonexplosive missile components, special tools and test sets and bridges.

**Bridges, Too.** Have you ever thought about storing a bridge—disassembling it, storing it, repairing it? Pueblo has the worldwide mission for receipt, storage, maintenance and issue of fixed and floating bridges. They're sand-blasted, painted, preserved, modified, boxed, bundled, banded and marked.

One of the bridges Pueblo worked on is the aluminum floating highway bridge weighing 174,323 pounds; it requires seven crates, 25 boxes and 34 bundles to ship—and all these supplies can be sent to most any place in the world upon request. Technical support teams from Pueblo travel widely to assist installations stateside and in foreign countries.

Training is another of the depot's many programs. It was selected as one of 26 nationwide training sites to support the Army Materiel Command career intern recruitment and training program. Trainees come here from AMC Field Placement Offices to receive on-job training and experience as well as formal classroom work.

Other related missions include the storing of precious metals from military facilities west of the Mississippi and the Pacific; the storage of General Services Administration and Defense Supply Agency materials; and command and control of the Navajo and Wingate depots.

Oh, yes, the rubber tasters. On a regular basis inspectors check out rubber stored at Pueblo, part of the critical raw materials stored for GSA. The test? You got it. They cut a hunk out and taste it. Anybody for a chunk of spare tire?

# MIKE POPPA'S DAY

## 24 Hours In The Life Of An MP Company

Story and photos by PFC Dan Rifenburgh

This is a composite 24-hour-day based on 4 days the writer spent with various parts of the Provost Marshal Office at Fort Benning, Ga. It's an attempt to describe an average day representative of other days lived by the men and women who hold MOS 95 Bravo: Military Police.

While all of the names of MPs quoted are their actual names, the other names are fictitious.

### 2200 HOURS: Fun, fear and games at the Provost Marshal's Office.

"I'm afraid to go back there. My husband said he would kill me. You must do something for me. I have no friends here."

"If you'll just have a seat in the waiting room, ma'am, the lieutenant is trying to get in touch with your husband's company commander."

The young Korean woman lowers her eyes and turns from the desk, walking slowly back to her seat in the adjoining room.

"She and her husband live off post," says the Desk Sergeant. "It's not really our jurisdictional problem but what are you gonna do? All she knows is MP. She just doesn't know she's supposed to go to the civilian authorities. If she had a problem when she was in Korea she went to the MPs. So that's what she does here."

"I'll tell you," says Specialist 4 Harold Lopez, looking up from his paperwork, "once I used to get upset and nervous with all these people coming in here crying and screaming. Now I'm just numb to it. A guy could walk through that door and threaten to blow his brains out and you know what I'd do? I'd say, 'What's your social security number?' It's crazy, man."

"Provost Marshal's Office, Specialist Lopez speaking. Yes . . . OK, we got it. Thank you. Hey, where's the lieutenant?"

"He's around here somewhere. Here he comes."

"Sir, we just received a bomb threat. The city police got

the call about 10 minutes ago. There's supposed to be a bomb at the Top Five NCO Club."

"Did they say when it's supposed to go off?"

"No sir, they sure didn't."

"OK, Delta Sierra (desk sergeant) log that in the blotter and notify the FBI and the Fire Department. Kabaci, who do we have near there?"

"That's car forty-three, sir."

"Have them ten-fifteen at the Top Five Club for a bomb threat."

"Roger, sir," says Private First Class Mike Kabaci as he clicks the plastic button of the radio microphone. "Car forty-three, this is eighty-two-ten. We've got a bomb threat at the Top Five Club. Check it out. Over."

The steady hissing sound of the receiver is broken by a sudden crackle.

"Forty-three, base. We're on our way."

"Lieutenant Herrington, what're we gonna do about the Korean girl?"

"I couldn't locate her husband's company commander. I don't know what the hell we're gonna do. She's afraid to go home and she can't stay here all night. I'll try to get her husband's first sergeant. If we can't get anyone we'll have to call the guest house and see if they can put her up and wait till morning to settle everything."

"Right, sir."

Back in the radio room the receiver squawks again.

"Eighty-two-ten, this is car forty-three. There ain't no bomb

out here. Over."

"Forty-three, are you sure?"

"Let's put it this way: in my professional opinion, which ain't worth a damn because I'm no EOD man, there's no bomb here. Now if you want to send an EOD man over here and check it he could tell you for sure. Over."

"Forty-three, this is Lieutenant Herrington. What's the status of that bomb search?"

"Sir, we evacuated the building and looked inside and out and underneath and couldn't find anything that looked like a bomb so I would say, sir, that status of the bomb search is zero, no bomb at all, sir. Over."

"Roger, forty-three. Wait until EOD arrives and let us know what's up. Eighty-two-ten out."

"Somebody will probably drive by there and throw a fire-cracker out their window and that'll be our bomb, sir."

"Well I hope they get their rocks off."

The lieutenant looks at the clock on the wall and sighs.

"Fun and games."

### 0300 hours with the town platoon:

"Can you beat that?" asks the desk sergeant working a post at the city police station. "We've got a 200-pound Sergeant in there with 3 years combat duty crying like a baby. The city police picked him up outside of the Tip-Top Club barking like a dog."

"Any charges against him?"

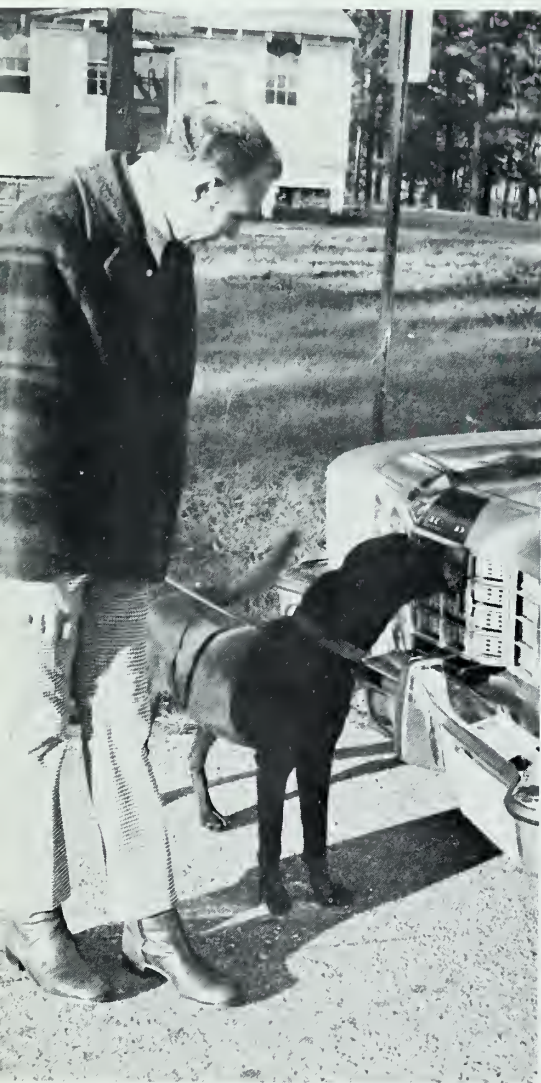
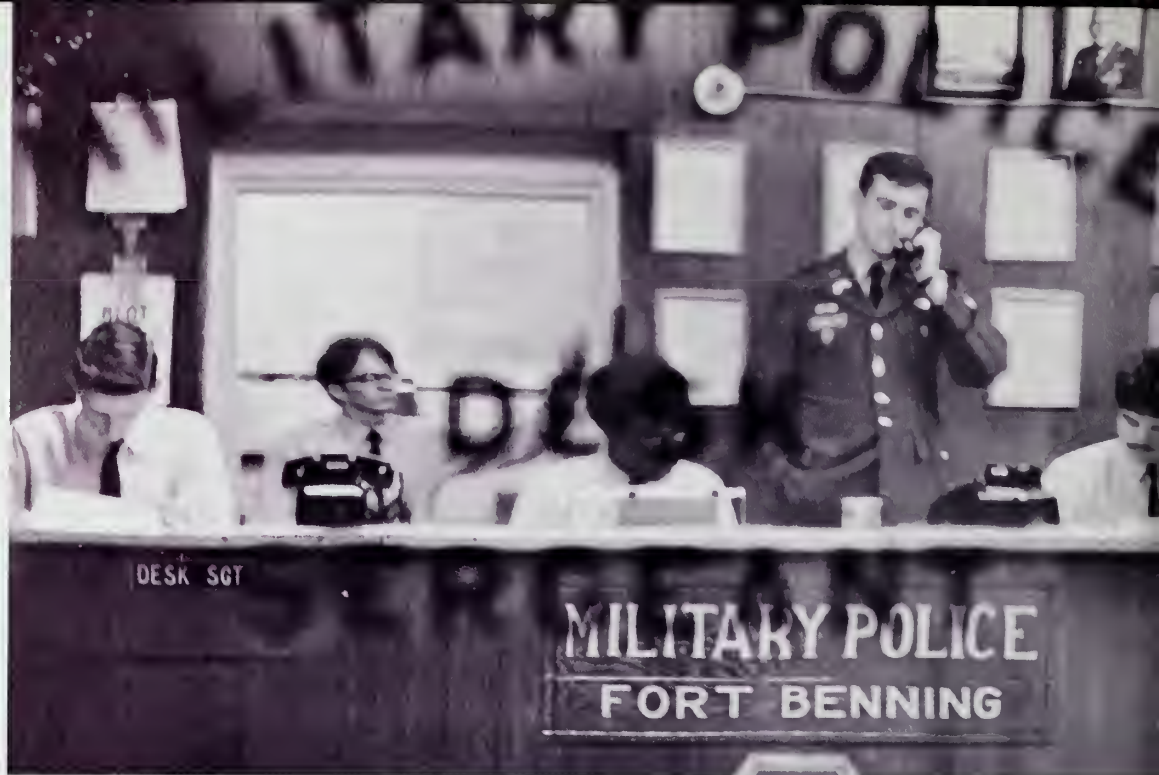
"Naw, he's just drunk. I've got the information I need. Take





SP4 Stanford and PFC Updegraff of the Town Platoon perform lock-up duty, left, and investigate a call, above.

Clockwise from right:  
Nerve center of any  
post is the front desk  
of the PMO; SGT  
Brown of Fish &  
Game checks  
hunter's licenses;  
1LT Brogdon of  
Juvenile Section  
counsels; PFC Ka-  
baci logs a radio  
call; sniffing for pot  
at an MP checkpoint.



him back to his unit. I'll call ahead and they'll be expecting him."

Private First Class Stephen Updegraff and Specialist 4 Richard Stanford walk into the reception room where the man is sitting with his head in his hands.

"You want to go back to post now? If you've gotta barf use the latrine over there. We don't want you stinking up our patrol car."

"No, I ain't sick. Let's go."

The man stands up and allows himself to be quietly escorted out the door, down the elevator and it's not until he passes the front desk of the city police station that he pauses, crouches over and blows his cookies.

"Oh no," says the city desk sergeant. "Not again. Hey Ralph, get that trustee back here and tell him to bring his mop and bucket."

"Sorry about that, Sergeant Brown," says PFC Updegraff.

"Oh yeah, I know. You couldn't let him do it upstairs. You had to bring him down here to do it. Well you've made my night complete."

It's a 30-minute drive back to post and just enough time for the drunken man to tell his life story. Former undercover agent for the FBI. Door gunner in Nam. Daily war stories. Three divorces. Life's a bitch.

The two MPs are agreeable, listening to the man's complaints, his fantasies and his BS, trying to add some constructive comments along the way. When they reach the man's unit they release him to another NCO and head back to town.

"Hope there's not another drunk waiting for us back at the station," says SP4 Stanford.

His partner yawns. They are 2 hours into the graveyard shift but the night already seems long.





"Babysitters, that's what we are. Damn babysitters. Ain't that a kick?"

SP4 Stanford picks up the squad microphone and transmits, "Eighty-two-ten, car sixty-two. We're ten-one-eight, over."

"Roger, car sixty-two," says PFC Kabaci on the other end. "Ten-one-seven out."

"Sixty-two out."

"Hey, you getting hungry?"

"Yeah, let's pull into this burger joint. Call base and tell them we'll be ten-one-two here for 30 minutes."

Inside the restaurant the people, many of them soldiers, eye the men coolly with that universal regard all cops receive, civilian or military. We take our seats at a booth in the corner.

"Listen, is there anything you guys want to say about your job or anything, for the magazine?"

"Yeah, I've got some bit-ches," says PFC Updegraff.

"Take this uniform for instance. It's a real pain. Why can't we have a two-piece wash-and-wear uniform like the city cops, instead of having to wear class As under this harness. Every time I get out of the car I've got to pull the coat-tails down and smooth the wrinkles out."

"And you know what we call this leather strap across the chest? It's a Suicide Strap. It's supposed to unsnap if somebody grabs you by it, but it doesn't always do that. I led the hasp on mine so it would come loose, like a lot of MP's do, but soon it gets too loose and flops off. So then you get a new one and start all over again."

"How about the rest of your equipment?"

"Personally, I don't think

we should be using 45s. It's too easy to kill a man. You hit somebody in the arm and it tears his shoulder off and he bleeds to death. A .38 caliber is big enough and it's easier to use. But I guess the Army has to use .45s because they've got so many of them. It's great for combat but for police work I'd prefer a .38 and I think most MPs would."

"Yeah, I agree," says SP4 Stanford. "There are definitely some improvements that could be made, but we like our jobs."

"Did you guys enlist for the MPs?"

"Yeah, both of us."

"Are you gonna stay in the Army?"

"Oh, hell no. I'm getting out as soon as my 20 years are up."

#### **0900 hours: Juvenile Actions.**

"Sergeant Smith, it's our feeling Bobby needs some professional help regarding his behavior," says First Lieutenant B. Brogdon, as she looks squarely at the man sitting in front of her desk. "At least he will have to find some way to pay back Mr. Turner for the damages he caused. Beyond that, we feel that he needs some guidance regarding his attitude and behavior."

"Perhaps we can help him find work—bagging groceries or washing windows—if you'd like. He could make enough money on Saturdays to pay Mr. Turner; it's important he develop some sense of responsibility."

The sergeant stubs his cigarette out in the ashtray and leans forward.

"I don't need help in raising my children. I'll pay Mr. Turner myself and discipline my kids my own way."

"But Sergeant Smith if you don't let us try to help Bobby now he may soon end up in the hands of civilian juvenile authorities—maybe even juvenile court. He's willfully destroyed another person's property. If he ends up in a juvenile court he may have a record."

"Nobody's counselling my kids, taking him to court or anything else. This is a family matter and I'll take care of it."

"I don't think you understand, Sergeant Smith. It's obvious Bobby has been causing a lot of trouble—this was only one incident. He admits he was wrong and he thinks he should have to pay for it. If you let us try to help arrange the counselling, hopefully Bobby can be kept from getting into more trouble. That's why this section is here, to work with the parents and civilian authorities on juvenile problems before they get out of hand."

"No thank you. I can take my own juvenile actions without help from anyone. Good-bye."

"Very well, Sergeant Smith. I suppose you will."

#### **1200 hours: In the Boonies.**

The young private riding his Harley-Davidson about 20 mph over the limit was probably a little surprised to be pulled over by a ¾-ton pick-up truck on a back road. He was probably even more surprised when the MP who got out of the truck was wearing a bright red hat. Sergeant Bruce Brown of the Fish and Game Enforcement Division of the PMO had just given out his first and only ticket of the day.

"Well, I made another enemy," Brown says as he climbs back in his truck.

SGT Brown doesn't make many enemies in a day's work though, because his primary job is not to hand out tickets. Unless, of course, he finds someone hunting or fishing without a license.

SGT Brown is an MP but he's also a U.S. Deputy Game Warden. He and his co-workers are responsible for patrolling the 180,000 acres of huntable land on this post and making sure everybody



who uses post resources abides by the rules.

"Nine out of ten hunters are squared away sportsmen who wouldn't kill a fawn or a small doe," says SGT Brown. "But we're getting a lot of first year hunters because of high meat prices and they don't always know the rules. I'm here to tell them."

Riding over the back roads it's easy to see the care that goes into protecting this land and the fish and animals which live here. There are feeder strips of green grass set among the fields for deer to feed on in lean times and rows of corn planted in early spring to keep deer healthy and plentiful. Most of the lakes have feeder rings for the fish and no gasoline motors are allowed on the waters.

One of SGT Brown's duties is to confiscate any high-powered rifles. Only shotguns are allowed on the reservation. Each deer shot must be taken to a Fish and Wildlife station where it is weighed and its age determined.

It's all part of carefully managed program to keep the resources of the land available for future generations and SGT Brown and his co-workers are the enforcing end of the program. But in the course of his work his duties can range from advising an IRS agent who's hunting down a nearby still to the grim task of dragging for drowned bodies or ticketing a speeding motorist.

"Eighty-two-ten, car forty-four. Be on the lookout for a green pickup with a red dog-box on the back. A man says they got his best setter. The dog has lemon markings and the tag says property of J. Eaton. Over."

"Roger, base. Forty-four out," SGT Brown replies. "That must be one mad hunter. A good dog takes a long time to train."

#### **1600 hours: Man's best friend.**

"Each dog receives 9 weeks specialized training," says Sergeant First Class Aaron D. Foster of the Narcotics Detection Squad. We used to train them to show hostility to

the smell of marijuana but we now use the food reward method. When the dog alerts to the smell he sits down."

"I've seen dogs trained the old way bloody their mouths trying to rip apart a wall locker containing marijuana," says Sergeant First Class Boone.

"This arrangement works much better. Now for this demonstration I've hidden marijuana in several places in the room," says SFC Foster. "Go ahead and let the dog in, John."

The door opens and a German shepherd and his handler enter the room. The dog follows his master's hand as he guides along the wall and over a table top. The handler constantly whispers, "Search, search."

At the table the dog alerts and is quickly given a morsel of food.

"Show me," commands the handler.

The dog darts its nose back to the radio sitting on the table top. Another reward is given to the dog. Inside the radio is a canvas bag folded over several times. Inside the canvas bag is an air-tight, zip-lock plastic bag. Inside the plastic bag is a small quantity of marijuana.

"These dogs are still in training but they're coming along

very well. They can even smell where it's been," says SFC Foster. "And we're going to be receiving higher quality dogs in the future called bio-sensors—dogs specially bred for their sense of smell."

The dogs are used in searches of barracks and in spot vehicle checks. If a dog alerts to an automobile it may be sufficient cause to conduct a search of the vehicle. The dogs don't make many mistakes, if indeed they make any.

Moral of the story? Don't try to bring dope on post. If you've got it these dogs can smell it. Oh yes, they also have dogs that can smell heroin and cocaine. Man's best friend can be a pusher's worst enemy under the training and direction of the MPs.

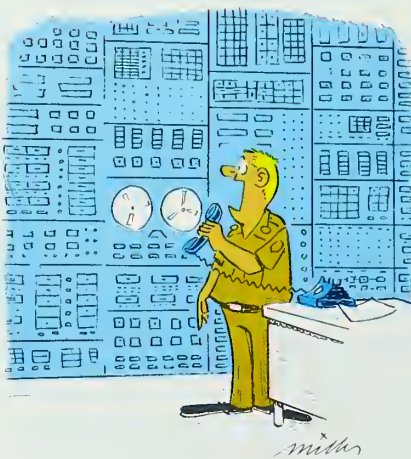
#### **2200 hours: A quiet day.**

No bank robberies, no murders, no high speed chases. Twenty-four hours have passed and two shifts have come and gone at the PMO. Twelve-hour shifts aren't unusual for the MPs. They work long hours and all hours. Right now some of the guys at the desk are writing a love letter to a pinup girl just for the hell of it, to keep the boredom away. In another moment the phone could ring or a call comes across the radio and one of their buddies could be in big trouble. Or you might be in big trouble. And you would be awfully glad these guys are here.

They're called everything from Mini-Pigs to Midnight Pimps. But not very often and almost never to their faces.

Maybe you've never been picked up outside the Tip-Top Club bombed out of your gourd and barking like a dog. Maybe nobody has threatened to take your life. Maybe you haven't had your head stomped and wondered where your three hundred bucks went. But if and when you're in one of these places the MPs are there and they'll put out to the max for you.

The motto of the men and women who hold MOS 95 Bravo says it very well: "Of the troops and for the troops."



**"IT'S FOR YOU"**





**R**EMEMBER THAT family outing that was supposed to be so much fun? Stuffing a couple of kids, Aunt Millie and a Saint Bernard into a four-wheel bucket-seated pony with the rear seat area of a large glove box will usually turn that outing into a real bummer.

Of course the trunk pops open to reveal a gaping maw that'll hold a couple of basketball players. But if members of your family resent riding in this upside down rumble-seat you've got a problem.

Hunters, hippies and dirt bikers have for years solved the space dilemma by trading in their sardine cans for big, rugged vans.

Whether you're PCSing, camping, or hitting the party trail—this mode of mod travel is pretty hard to beat for convenience and economy.

Recently good-sized chunks of the driving public have taken a tip from the nomads and are jumping on the vanwagon as a good way to go whatever trip you're on.

This cultural change is reflected in the increasing numbers of a very special breed of machine that's been flashing mag wheels and custom paint jobs on highways coast to coast—the Pleasure Van.

The almost inconceivable

**For Miles and  
Miles of Smiles**

# JOIN THE VAN GUARD

**Story and photos by  
SP5 Ed Aber**

*If you call a gypsy a vagabond  
I think you do him a wrong,  
For he never goes a' traveling  
But he takes his home along.*

—Joyce Kilmer

luxury would make a party-minded early Roman shake with envy. Room for ten (more if you're all close friends), TV, FM-stereo and tape. Plenty of storage compartments and a fridge to stash munchies and drinkables keep clutter out of the way and the hungries at bay.

Swivel seats, benches and pillows offer convenient posterior parking while shag-covered ankle-deep foam decorates the ceiling and creeps down the walls to transform the floor into a huge mattress.

All this comfort is great but what about utilitarian considerations when the party's over? This is when the van's Jekyll-Hyde personality emerges to change an otherwise limited-use vehicle to a jack-of-all-trades workhorse.

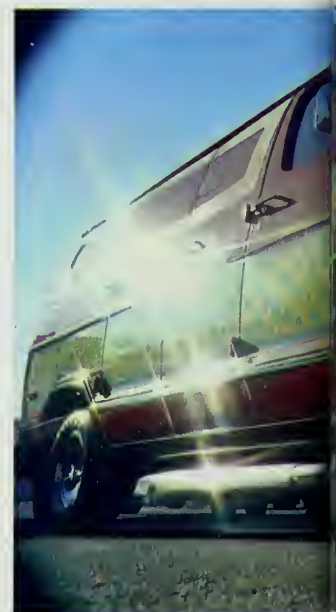
Let's imagine you've been on a 600-mile jaunt to Slowpoke, S.C. and decide to load up a brace of dirt bikes and go moto-crossing as soon as you return.

Don't sweat the prospect of knobby mud tracks across your \$20-a-yard psychedelic tangerine carpet. Simply removing the foam and rug flooring will transform the rolling pleasure pit into a servile beast of burden.

Unless you're planning to transport eight rooms of furniture



The sky's the limit when you pick your van; each type has its own features—some for economy, some for convenience. And what about van-pooling? Caravans with ten or more commuters per van would mean ten or more commuters using the same gas tank. But if ten's a crowd, two's company—in your portable pleasure parlor. If you can't drive it, park it. That's what SP5 Tom Westenfelder and SP4 John Baughman (above right) enjoy about vans. They're not just trucks, they're Super-machines—big, bold and beautiful—with sedan-like operating costs. The advantages are countless.







in one shot, you won't have any trouble. Big vans (over 120-inch wheelbase) usually have a curb weight of about 4,100 pounds but can lug a net load of over 4,200 pounds without breathing too hard.

Of course tooling around the turnpike with almost 4½ tons strapped to your seatbelt does *not* a sports car make. Good, safe driving habits are mandatory. With over 792,000 foot pounds of impact energy at 60 mph you (or your load) will literally roll over almost anything unlucky enough to be in your path short of an overpass abutment. To avoid having your head connected to your tail pipe in a most undignified manner adhere strictly to "big rig" operating rules.

There are also a few Do's and Don'ts to think about.

- DO**
- Distribute your load properly for good balance—it's important.
  - Check with park officials before camping.
  - Join a van club for social encounters and technical assistance.
  - And most of all—have a good time.
- DON'T**
- Install a waterbed. Weird things happen to van handling with all that H<sub>2</sub>O sloshing around.
  - Overload. (It will carry a lot but there's no sense in running a good thing into the ground.)
  - Use excessive stereo volume while on the road.
  - Allow exceedingly gross parties when moving. (There's nothing more embarrassing than being stopped for some minor infraction of the law and having your friends board a paddy wagon for being whacked out of their heads and/or perpetrating other violations of society's rules.)

If there's mobility in your life it doesn't matter which way your head is pointed. These modern Conestoga wagons can be tailor-made from bare boxes into Persian palaces. Don't just keep on truckin'; try truckin' in style—you won't *ever* want to stop.



why we

**A**  
MILEAGE RATION

Rationing  
and Shortages  
Were a Way  
of Life Then

# BELT TIGHTENING- WORLD WAR II STYLE

*Use it up, Wear it out, Make it do, Or do without!—  
Signs Posted Nationwide in 1945*

LTC Nelson L. Marsh



**R**ETURN WITH US now to those thrilling days of yesteryear. From out of the past come the thundering hoofbeats of the great horse Silver. *The Lone Ranger Rides Again!*"

Remember the intrepid Masked Man and his faithful Indian companion Tonto? Hi-Yo, Silver!

The Forties have given us a rich legacy with vivid memories of Audie Murphy, D-Day, the Flying Tigers, Gold Star flags, the USO, radar, Liberty ships, war plant gremlins, and C and K-rations with the unchewable "D"-bar. Not to mention John L. Lewis, Red Cross donut dollies, the B-17 Flying Fortress, technical sergeants, the P-51 Mustang, the "March of Time," victory gardens, Howard Hughes' "Spruce Goose," Joe Louis and Billy Conn, Ben Hogan and Byron Nelson; plus "V" mail, Joe DiMaggio's incredible 56-game hitting streak, the C-47 "Gooney Bird," "Kilroy Was Here," YANK, the B-24 Liberator "Pregnant Cow," the draft, Bill Mauldin's "Willie and Joe" and the oft-maligned 4-F which all rate as fond and bitter-sweet remembrances of treasured Americana.

**A Touch of Nostalgia.** The way it was—the "good old days" during World War II when the Allies were whipping the Nazis and Adolf Hitler in Europe and the Japanese and General Tojo in the Pacific. Meanwhile Big John Wayne was doing 'em a job on the movie screen. The "Duke" logged more

time in uniform than many military types.

When Gracie Fields belted out "When the Lights Go On Again" during the World War II blackouts we didn't have an inkling of the 1974 crisis shortages in gasoline, fuel oil, and newsprint. But they're nothing new. A glimpse at the Forties shows many a belt was tightened before the Yanks came home from worldwide battle fronts.

The world was changing then. America's home front was changing; we were growing up . . . and would never be the same again. America lost her innocence, never to regain it.

**Horn of Plenty.** The United States emerged from the dark days of the disastrous Depression with fond hopes for the future and a genuine economic boom at hand. Many Americans were earning \$3-, 500 to \$5,000 a year or even more. Prosperity was here at long last. "Happy Days Are Here Again," the song proclaimed.

Too bad really about Poland, France, the Low Countries, Scandinavia, Greece, Yugoslavia and Mother Russia. Great Britain stood alone against Hitler for 18 long months.

Never mind them, though. That

fracas was yet another European quarrel. The U.S.A. had bailed the Allies out once before in the Great War of 1914-18. A lot of Americans like Charles A. Lindbergh and the "America Firsters" vowed . . . never again. The war was remote and far away. It hadn't touched us at home so far.

Most folks had jobs and money in 1940-41 really meant something. Can you believe a loaf of bread for 8 cents, a pound of top-grade hamburger for a quarter and mouth-watering steaks for 23 cents a pound? For \$1,200 you could pick up a fine new auto and run it on gasoline costing just 14 to 19 cents a gallon.

Movies were a favorite escape valve and ticket prices ranged from 15 to 60 cents. Released in 1939, *Gone With the Wind* was 1940's blockbuster. But *The Philadelphia Story*, *Rebecca* and *The Grapes of Wrath* all thrilled movie fans as did Walt Disney's popular *Pinocchio* and the technically-advanced *Fantasia* featuring stereo sound—15 years ahead of its time.

Favorite film stars were Cary Grant, Henry Fonda, James Cagney and Bette Davis. Remember Katharine Hepburn, Gary Cooper, Jean Arthur, Ingrid Bergman, Mickey

Opposite, Big "A" sticker on windshield meant car was eligible for 5 gallons of rationed gas a week. Home-front posters bolstered morale, and ration coupons were good only if you could find someone who had scarce rationed commodities to sell—not always enough to go around.

**WAR RATION BOOK No. 3**

Identification of person to whom issued: PRINT IN FULL

First name: FRANCIS (Middle name) HINKLE (Last name)

Street number or rural route: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_

City or post office: \_\_\_\_\_

AGE: 29 SEX: M WEIGHT: 150 Lbs. HEIGHT: 5' 10" IN.

SIGNATURE: Francis Hinkle

WARNING: This book is the property of the United States Government. It is loaned to you for your use only. You must not sell, transfer, or use it for any purpose other than to obtain rationed goods in accordance with the regulations of the Office of Price Administration. Any person who transfers, sells, or uses this book for any purpose other than to obtain rationed goods in accordance with the regulations of the Office of Price Administration is liable to a fine of \$1,000 or imprisonment, or both.

LOCAL BOARD ACTION

Issued by: \_\_\_\_\_ (Local board number)

Street address: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_ (Signature of issuing officer)

OPA Form No. R-180



Rooney, Ann Sheridan and Robert Walker? Or how about Abbott and Costello, pinup queen Betty Grable, Greer Garson, Robert Taylor, Joan Fontaine and Gene Autry among others? Celebrities like James Stewart, Clark Gable and William Holden later went off to the real war to become real-life heroes.

Radio's Golden Age captured gigantic audiences as Americans revelled in comedies, serials and soap operas. "Amos 'n' Andy" topped the ratings.

Prosperity continued into 1941 even as the United States slid closer to joining the Allies through our active participation in ship convoys, mobilization, the repeal of the Neutrality Act and Lend-Lease.

**The Bombs Fell.** Alas, the free-wheeling American public's spending spree lasted only about 2 years. Japanese dive bombers and torpedo planes zapped U.S. Navy battlewagons at Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941 and we Yanks found ourselves at war.

Remember our first WW II Medal of Honor winner? It was Second Lieutenant Alexander R. Nininger, Jr., 57th Infantry on Bataan in January 1942, not Army Air Force Captain Colin Kelly as many believed.

The Pearl Harbor cataclysm was a great tactical Japanese victory but a long-range strategic blunder since the United States was galvanized into action with a dedicated "oneness." "Remember Pearl Harbor" became our battle cry.

Individual, petty differences were mostly forgotten. Industry mobilized and defense jobs went begging as the country's able-bodied men and women rushed to join the services. At peak strength U.S. armed forces reached 15 million men and women.

Spirited "Rosie the Riveter" filled the spaces of men gone for the duration in the far-flung defense plants. Where would we have been without Rosie and the six million women like her? She was cautioned that "a slip of the lip could sink a ship."

**Hooray for the Home Front.** True, Rosie and her fellow home front workers had fatter pay checks. But nuisance shortages began to appear around Lend-Lease time in 1941 and increased substantially after Pearl Harbor. "Making do" with less was the watchword.

**Nylons and Bonds.** Already home front rationing was on the horizon. Rosie had seen silk, oil, rubber, steel and aluminum diverted into vital defense work. She was quite familiar with dehydrated soups, Spam and a growing army of products made out of plastic. Plenty of money was around but



the question was what to spend it on besides Victory or War Bonds . . . \$36 billion worth of Series "E" alone were sold.

These shortages were zipsville compared to those encountered later as a full-fledged Allied war partner. Up went prices and up stepped Leon Henderson, head of the new agency, the Office of Price Administration (the famous OPA).

"All prices ought to come down," intoned President Franklin D. Roosevelt's handpicked powerful economic civilian supplies czar. Business shuddered at this statement aimed at shortstopping inflation.

**Arsenal of Democracy.** Rosie donned her unbecoming coveralls or slacks and vigorously

charged off to work at Ford's gigantic Willow Run, Fort Worth's Consolidated Vultee or a thousand other defense plants and ship yards scattered throughout the 48 states.

People young and old pilgrimaged to the armament-Mecca of Detroit which throbbed with activity as Nash turned out engines and propellers; Hudson antiaircraft guns; Chrysler had three assembly lines worth of Sherman tanks; General Motors one billion dollars-worth of arms a year and, of course, Willys its indomitable Jeep.

**Rationing Starts.** Sugar was the first staple commodity to bite the civilian rationing bullet. In May 1942, 5 months after Pearl Harbor, more than 122,600,000 Americans lined up at their local grade schools to receive their first series of OPA-controlled ration books. Enough coupons were included to provide a 52-week supply of sugar—hopefully. Remember that powdered stuff?

Beekeepers were enjoined to jack up their production of honey as a supplement to the rationed sugar. Tons of beeswax were also needed for waterproofing canvas, shells and gaskets. Even the honey bee was on overtime.

Gasoline rationing was next. Along with car-pooling and riding buses. In May 1942 all drivers on the East Coast were issued a ration book with stamps and a matching windshield sticker. The stickers bore such letters as A, B, C, D, E, or R. Gas rationing went national in December 1942. The Services needed the precious fuel but the *real* reason for rationing was the severe shortage of rubber and the need to conserve tires. Can't win a war without petrol or rubber and rationing saved over 420 million gallons of fuel.

Pleasure drivers got only the A sticker (D for motorcycles), good for one stamp worth 5 gallons or less weekly.

The supplemental B windshield sticker went to commuting cars not driven on the actual job. The B sticker holder was forced to report the distances from his



job to his home and gas stamps were issued based on this mileage. These folks also got A stickers with a combined usage of about 470 miles a month.

Supplemental C stickers were held by wholesalers, salesmen, public school officials and official government types who needed vehicles for their work. They got stamps based on mileage required in their particular line of work. Usually, C stickers were good for about any number of stamps required.

The coveted E stickers were reserved for assorted politicians, emergency vehicles, firemen, doctors, policemen, press reporters and photographers and clergymen. The E sticker was highly prized since it entitled one to unlimited stamps.

R ration books went for non-highway uses such as tractors.

**Red Points.** Meat was rationed in 1942. Serious shortages hit at Thanksgiving and grew steadily worse during the remaining war period. Housewives had leftover red meat stamps or red "points" simply because most meats had disappeared from butcher's showcases. "Succulent" horsemeat graced many a table—another necessary sacrifice for our "Fighting Boys in Uniform."

Housewives dusted off meatless recipes so often used in the recent Depression. They learned to make substitutions and stretch their skimpy meat dishes. Fortunately, eggs and fish were abundant. The red stamps were also used for fats, cheese, canned milk and fish.

**Spam, Not Ham.** Good old Spam helped fill the meatless void, making up for meatless Tuesdays and Fridays as rationing got tougher. Home front Americans adopted the GI's favorite—creamed chipped beef (SOS)—as a weekly staple.

Most home front families ate pancakes, fish, omelettes, franks with beans, chicken and dumplings, collard greens, hamhock and navy beans . . . and learned to like them. In many cases though, a steady 3-year diet of these beefless meals turned even the most patriotic and appreciative souls into con-

firmed carnivorous types.

By contrast the American GI was the best fed fighting man in the world. Home front civilians willingly sacrificed so he could have his Coke, Baby Ruth, Hershey bar, ice cream, and "Log Cabin syrup in the morning!" But he also got more than his share of "Dear John" letters from fickle wives or girl friends who just couldn't wait for Johnny to come marching home.

The reader really hasn't lived gastronomically unless he has sampled the unique margarine of that day. Butter was scarce and rationed. So housewives had to make do with a white cake of lardy-looking margarine. It came with a separately packaged dot of a gold vegetable coloring substance the user blended in with the white margarine to make it look like butter. The result still tasted like lard.

**Shortages Aplenty.** Critical leather shortages forced shoes onto the rationed list in 1943. At first home front civilians were allocated two pairs a year. But a scarcity of hides knocked this to a single pair by 1945. No matter, though. Few pairs were available anyway except for unrationed ones with plastic or paper soles.

Other items on the rationed list were coffee, and most frozen foods. Canned foods and many vegetables were claimed by blue ration stamps. Men's trousers appeared without cuffs to save cloth though clothing wasn't rationed.

Chronic complainers hollering about the deprivations were wearily reminded: "Don't ya know there's a war on!"

If the complainer grouched about his tough time getting a war-time seat on a passenger train or commercial airplane due to military priorities likely as not he'd hear the sharp retort, "Is this trip really necessary?" That usually clammed him up for awhile.

Not all Americans were so patriotic though. Many hoarded precious goods or sold off ration stamps. Thriving black markets sprang up dealing in gas, beef and tires. Dollars were plentiful and

some yahoos readily paid fat illicit black market prices.

**Scrap Drives.** In one of his patented fireside chats FDR called for a scrap rubber drive in 1942. But it never got off the ground largely because of public indifference. This attitude was unusual since a great exuberance and spirit of camaraderie gripped most of the population. Americans felt they could do anything and remained outwardly optimistic. The infectious mood was typified with "let's get it over with" and a silver-lining approach to it all.

Kids and grownups alike got



Opposite, a Norman Rockwell Saturday Evening Post cover became Victory Bonds poster. Above, U.S. WAACs arrive in Britain.

into the act and saved tinfoil and aluminum foil in the same energetic spirit. Big, bright balls of the stuff were worth 50 cents a pound. You returned that used toothpaste tube in order to buy a new one.

As the war progressed Americans were called upon for other massive scrap drives gathering tin, aluminum and paper. This was one of our earliest ecology and conservation recycling attempts. Our efforts might not really have helped win the war but home front morale was hyped as we all pitched in.

Kids swapped comic books even-stein or for a nominal fee at local neighborhood newsstands or paper collection centers. If they were lucky mom and dad might buy



a special dart board embossed with the sinister faces of Hitler and Tojo.

### And More Shortages.

What with all the stamp ration books, filling out of rationing forms and the attending proliferation of paperwork nationwide, it wasn't surprising that newsprint stockage came up short. Shades of 1974!

Drivers were cajoled into taking care of their old gasping gas buggies since the cars had to last out the "duration plus 6 months." Many an old family bus logged more than 200,000 miles.

Recapped synthetic tires were introduced. They weren't the greatest but had to do. Often the recap treads separated from the otherwise good tire sidewall and many recap strips were strewn along the nation's highways.

The cigarette-loving American public had some nicotine fits as well. Camels, the GI's favorite, were the first to go to war in 1942. Other brands like Philip Morris, Chesterfield and Luckies followed suit and smokes became increasingly more difficult to find in late 1944. A few Havana cigars were still around. More belt tightening.

Boozehounds were strictly out of luck in October 1942 when the powerful War Production Board shut off production of drinking liquor. The WPB needed the alcohol for making explosives. The bootlegger made a brief comeback. In early 1944 an ersatz distilled potato concoction made its welcomed debut. Not bad for \$3.32 a fifth but there wasn't nearly enough to meet the demand. Real booze returned in August 1944 as the WPB relented. Genuine Scotch whiskey didn't reappear in quantities until mid-1946.

GIs compared 3.2 percent Post Exchange beer to a mixture of dirty dishwasher and kerosene. Notwithstanding, GIs gulped the 3.2 stuff down in vast quantities as they listened to popular vocalists Ginny Sims, Dinah Shore, Lena Horne, the Andrews Sisters, Frances Langford, Ray Eberle and the Mills Brothers on juke boxes. Fats Waller was a GI favorite and tops in 1943 in the recording industry.



Defense plant poster showed "Rosie the Riveter" was behind her man all the way. Efforts of thousands of Rosies won coveted "E" pennant for war plants, signifying production excellence.



**Scarce Stuff.** Rosie the Riveter faced other scarcity woes from time-to-time. They included toilet paper, nylon stockings, apartments, tooth paste and powder, aspirins, dress and sports shirts. Not to mention real soap and golf woods, condensed milk and cleansing cream. Customers often had to queue up for a single Coke.

Genuine Grade-A ice cream had gone to war too—our GIs ate it at least three times a week. Civilians were stuck with sherbet or a wartime ice cream at 15 cents a scoop made of water, powdered milk, artificial flavoring and dehydrated, powdered eggs. It was OK—it you liked the taste of watery iodine.

**More Austerity.** When Rosie went shopping for Father's Day 1944 she learned a gaggle of products were not on *any* shelves. Gone with the winds of war were shoes, real chocolate, leather belts and wallets, golf balls, radios, boxed candy, zippers, fountain pens and

alarm clocks. "Yes, We Have No Bananas."

Rosie *did* find newfangled supermarkets featuring 27 cent-a-pound chicken and Florida oranges for 49 cents a dozen. At least she could feed Old Dad and was happy to see eggs selling for only 42 cents a dozen, a pound of real coffee for 23 cents and a large loaf of white, unsliced bread at 7 cents.

**Radio Revisited.** If the rationing and shortages bugged the Rosies of America at least radio and the movies provided some measure of escape from the war plant assembly line grind.

Once all-time favorite "Amos 'n' Andy" folded its popular radio show after 15 years in 1943, "Fibber McGee and Molly" took over the top spot. Ageless Jack Benny, Bob Hope, Red Skelton, Fanny Brice as "Baby Snooks" and Edgar Bergen followed closely. Fred Allen and his "Alley," Walter Winchell, Kay Kayser, "Blondie" and "The Aldrich Family" were



all big.

Rosie's favorite newscasters were Elmer Davis, Gabriel Heatter ("Ah, yes, there's good news to-night"), Edward R. Murrow ("This—is—London"), Lowell Thomas and Quentin Reynolds.

Mystery-buffs doted on "The Shadow" and "Suspense." Recall "Inner Sanctum"?

Rosie also adored radio's "Mister District Attorney," Arthur Godfrey, "Duffy's Tavern," Burns and Allen, Henry Morgan, "The Great Gildersleeve," Jimmy Durante, Phil Spitalny and his All Girl Orchestra and "Gangbusters." Rosie dug the big band sounds of Glenn Miller, Benny Goodman, Duke Ellington and Harry James. The "Grand Old Opry," starring Roy Acuff and Ernest Tubbs, and "Take It or Leave It" were favorites too, as was "Lum and Abner."

Jitterbugging bobby-soxers swooned feverishly when crooner Frank Sinatra hid his scrawny frame behind a floor microphone and groaned his latest ballad "Paper Doll" over "Your Hit Parade." Rosie grooved on Bing Crosby's "White Christmas" the most and loved his weekly "Music Hall" radio show featuring Bob Burns and his Bazooka.

The typical American gal probably started her day with Don McNeil's long-running "Breakfast Club" and was a devoted fan of "Ma Perkins," "Just Plain Bill," "Mary Noble—Backstage Wife" and "Stella Dallas."

**Sports Fans.** Mania swept Americans as they listened avidly to the World Series on the radio at home or at the factory. Baseball heroes Ted Williams, Bob Feller, Joe DiMaggio and Hank Greenberg were off to the real war for 3 to 4 years each.

Rosie didn't follow football all that closely but she knew all about Army's famous powerhouse 1944-45 "Black Knights of the Hudson" starring Doc Blanchard and Glenn Davis. . . . "Mr. Inside and Mr. Outside." And pro-stars Sid Luckman and Sammy Baugh were household names, too. Re-

member Georgia's Frank Sinkwich and Charlie Trippi?

Rosie's kids raced home from school and parked themselves in front of the large Motorola or Philco cathedral radio to listen to the "Green Hornet," "Superman," "Captain Midnight," "Hop Harrigan," "Sergeant Preston of the Yukon and King," "Jack Armstrong, the All-American Boy," "Tom Mix," and "Terry and the Pirates."

Saturday morning radio was "Let's Pretend Time," then off they zipped to the local Bijou for the latest *Don Winslow, U.S. Coast Guard* film adventure or thrilled to Western stars Roy Rogers, Bob Steele, and Red Ryder.

### More Entertainment.

Americans flocked to the flicks throughout the war years seeking both escape and entertainment. They followed tough guy Humphrey Bogart in a multitude of film classics like *High Sierra*, *The Maltese Falcon* and *Casablanca*.

John Wayne helped win the silver screen war in *Flying Tigers*, *Back to Bataan* and *The Fighting Seabees*. Dashing Errol Flynn chipped in with *Objective Burma*. Randolph Scott weighed in with *Gung Ho*, *Bombardier* and *Corvette K-225*. Spencer Tracy and Van Johnson gave us *30 Seconds Over Tokyo*, the story of Medal of Honor winner Lieutenant Colonel Jimmy Doolittle's famous raid from the carrier *Hornet* ("Shangri-La").

Good old Hollywood. . . . it never lost a war. The memorable (and not so memorable) films and stars are almost endless. War films mirrored Americans' hatred for the Japanese, loathing for the Nazis and contempt for Mussolini.

Favorite books of the period were Kathleen Windsor's *Forever Amber*, Betty Smith's *A Tree Grows In Brooklyn*, Betty MacDonald's *The Egg and I* and Thomas B. Costain's *The Black Rose*. Paperbacks proliferated to save paper and millions of copies were shipped to GIs around the world.

Top songs included "Aren't You Glad You're You," "Don't Sit Under the Apple Tree," "Laura,"

"One Meat Ball," "Warsaw Concerto," "As Time Goes By," and Kate Smith's "God Bless America." By the way, who can forget the many hit tunes from *Oklahoma* and Gene Kelly/MGM musicals?

**Winding It Up.** Suddenly it was all over. The Nazis quit in May 1945. Then V-J Day was here when the Japanese surrendered in August 1945 after atomic bombs were dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Yes, the war was over—at long last. Soon the GIs would be home. Gone was most rationing; gone too, were most shortages. Meat and gas were back; tires and sugar were the last items derationed. Shoes and scarce canned goods returned overnight. Not coming back, though, were nearly 300,000 dead Americans, including beloved war correspondent Ernie Pyle who wrote about the uncommon man in uniform—GI Joe.

Suits, dresses, records, cameras, tools, radios, pots and pans and washing machines reappeared as if by magic. The weird men's "Zoot Suit" was on its way out though, and none too soon.

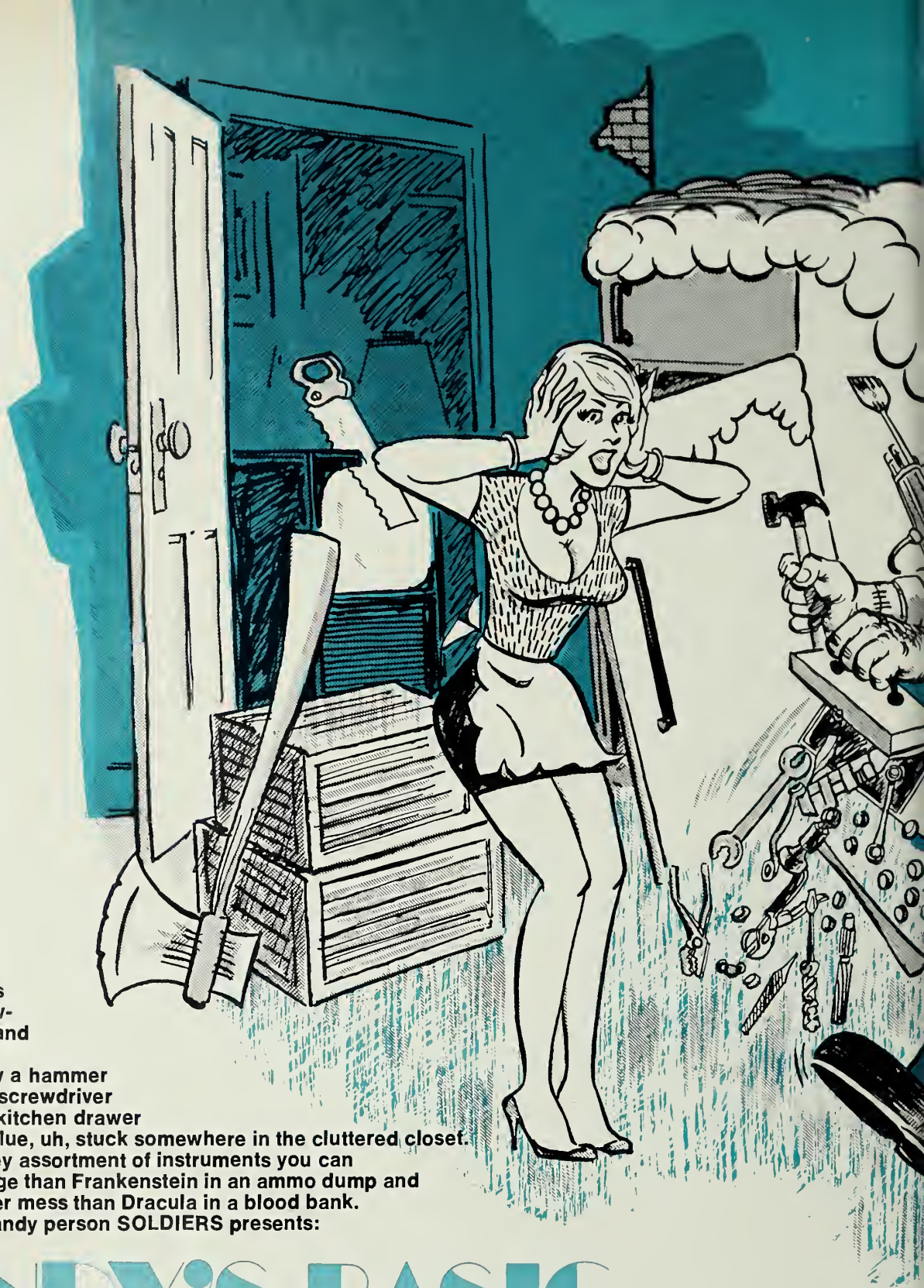
President Harry S. Truman's higher income taxes angered many at the close of the war—even if it was a needed "victory tax." Americans were still smarting over the withholding tax which first hit July 1, 1943. The national debt had leaped from \$48 billion in 1941 to \$247 billion in 1945.

No new cars, bicycles, skis, model trains or refrigerators yet, at war's end; 1946 would bring these goodies—and more.

**By-Gone Days.** And that's the way it was the last time Americans grappled with rationing and crisis proportion shortages. Despite the hardships and inconveniences our heritage was deeply enriched and America added to her treasure trove of memorabilia.

No one really likes rationing and shortages whether it be 1944 or 1974. But we faced them rather goodnaturedly for a good cause. Guess we can tighten our belts again if need be.





Most people know hammers hammer, screwdrivers screw and glue sticks.

There's usually a hammer some place, a screwdriver of sorts in the kitchen drawer and a tube of glue, uh, stuck somewhere in the cluttered closet. With that motley assortment of instruments you can do more damage than Frankenstein in an ammo dump and make a bloodier mess than Dracula in a blood bank. So for the unhandy person SOLDIERS presents:

# CINDY'S BASIC TOOL KIT

Cindy Slyboots and Barney Halloran





**I**F YOU LIVE in one of those two-screwdriver households like Clive and I did where nothing gets repaired and everything gets replaced, perk up," says Cindy Slyboots, CONSUMERPERSON. "If you're always waiting for the maintenance man to fix what you know you should be able to fix, take heart. And if the last time you tried some basic home repairs you wound up needing thirteen stitches, stop worrying."

The simple solution for most home repair problems is having the right tools and knowing how to use them.

So let's start at the beginning and collect a reasonably priced tool kit capable of most home repair projects.

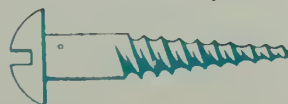


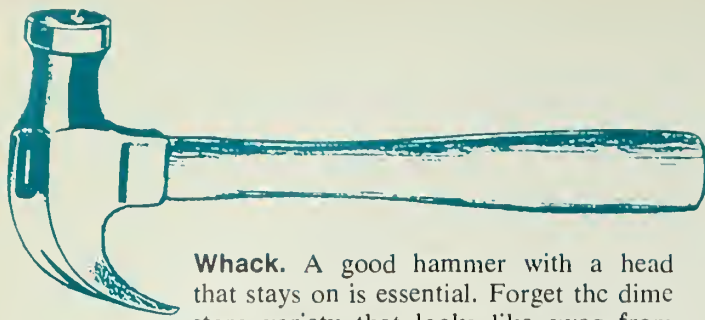
**Screw.** In the beginning, or a little later, man made screws. And when he did he made them in all different sizes and shapes *with different size slots in them.* Ever wonder why?

Take a Phillips screw for example. That's the one with the + shaped slot. Well that slot's designed so you can apply more pressure evenly to the screw without the driver slipping.

For Phillips screws you need a Phillips screw driver. But one kind of driver won't fit all slots, remember? Therefore, for most home repairs you need a small set of assorted screwdrivers. (A small set can cost as little as \$3.10 for *good* drivers.)

Screwdrivers are extremely handy for driving and drawing—read removing—screws, but that's about it. Screwdrivers are not for mixing paint, prying, chiseling, scraping or testing electrical circuits. Keep 'em sharp; don't get your fingers in front of the blade when driving hard and don't invent any new uses for your screwdrivers. Treat them nice and they'll be good to you.

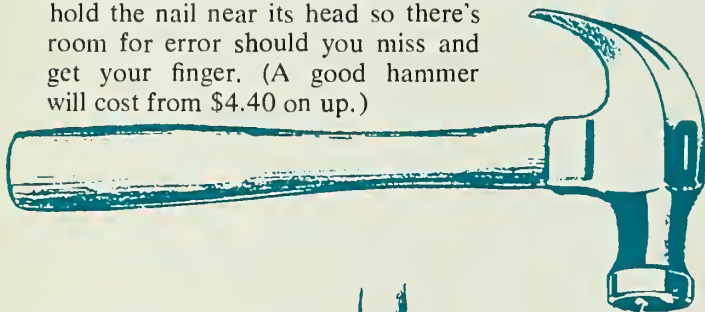




**Whack.** A good hammer with a head that stays on is essential. Forget the dime store variety that looks like swag from a kiddie tool kit. Get a good carpenter's hammer (12 or 16 ounces) with a carefully machined claw. Good claws will pull out most nails easily because they're machined to get a good grip.

Don't worry about wooden versus steel or fiberglass handles; they're all okay. Just don't whack bricks with your hammer or beat on superhard steel surfaces.

For light work hold the hammer closer to the head and for heavy driving hold it further back. And hold the nail near its head so there's room for error should you miss and get your finger. (A good hammer will cost from \$4.40 on up.)



**Twist.** Another piece of basic gear is the adjustable wrench—sometimes called a crescent wrench because it looks a little like a half moon. It's handy because it can grab all different size nuts thus eliminating the need for a drawer full of different size wrenches. Your basic kit should start out with one adjustable wrench. Later you can add a larger one for grabbing the other side of your nutty victims or bigger nuts.

With wrenches and other tools always try to buy the best you can afford.

It's worth it. A cheap tool won't last and something like a cheap wrench will slip and mess up your work. When wrenching around make sure your wrench is on the nut snugly and try pulling instead of pushing—your knuckles will appreciate it if you slip. Even though your wrench is heavy don't use it as a hammer. (A little 4-inch adjustable costs from \$2.80 up.)



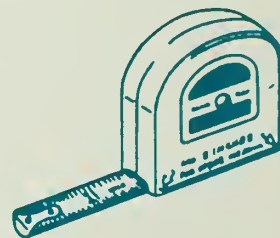
**Ply Me With Pliers.** Amazing how some folks would curse, bang and whack rather than invest in a pair of good pliers. (Pliers, incidentally, is the plural sounding name for a kind of gripping tool.) There are all kinds: diagonal cutting pliers for electricians; vise-grip pliers for heavy duty clamping and grabbing; waterpump pliers which can extend out to yank the tops off peanut butter jars; long-nose pliers for dainty work; slip-joint pliers for basic grabbing and combination pliers.

Combination pliers belong



in your basic tool kit. They have a slip joint for extending out to different sizes and a cutting blade for wire snipping so you can use them for grabbing, bending and cutting stuff like soft nails or coathanger wire. A good pair will cost upward of \$2.75 but will last a lifetime if you keep the pivot snug, the teeth sharp and the tool oiled. Just don't use pliers where a wrench belongs—you'll botch the nut something fierce.

**Measurements.** Why some people insist on measuring with thumbs, lengths of string or just eyeballing is beyond us when for a \$1.50 you can buy a nice handy 12-foot steel tape measure that withdraws neatly into a little 2x2 x 1/2-inch holder. Put one in your tool kit and the next time you want to hang two pictures at the same level you'll be able to do it the first time. Just handle the tape carefully, pull it out straight, don't bang the edges and keep it clean. And remember, **MEASURE THREE TIMES BEFORE CUTTING, YOU CAN ONLY CUT ONCE.**



**Ripsaw Is Not A One Man Taxi.** Shelving and other chunks of wood are not cut best using a hacksaw blade wrapped in electrician's tape. Invest in a crosscut saw—they start at about \$4.25

Crosscuts are used for cutting *across* the grain of wood; rip saws are used for cutting *with* the grain. You won't need a rip saw for a while.



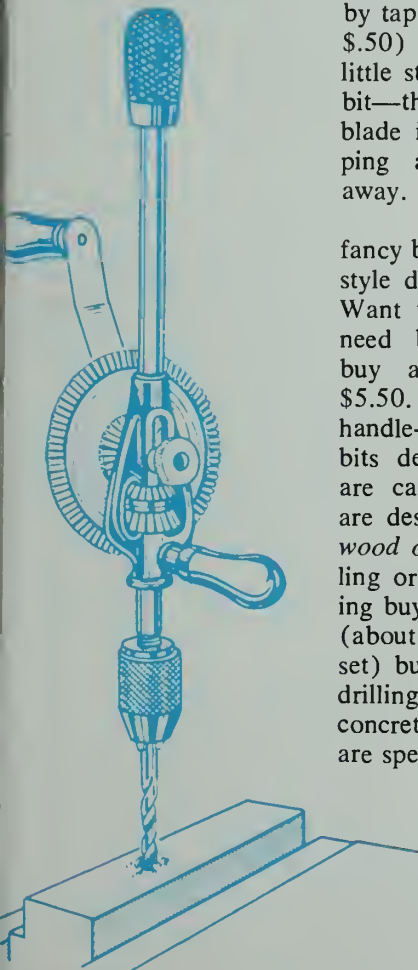


Before sawing measure, *measure*, MEASURE and use your eyeballs to make sure there are no nails or other nasties in the wood you're about to cut and that the saw will clear the floor and other obstacles once you start stroking away. Then *pull* the blade backwards for the first stroke or two to get started. The rest of your cutting is done on the downstroke. Don't ever twist the blade and never lay the saw down. When your work is done hang up the saw. That'll keep the blade from being bent. And keep that blade sharp—dull tools are always more dangerous than sharp ones.

**Boring Holes.** For drilling holes you can go cheap or expensive. We recommend a ratchet screwdriver. It can drive and draw screws and, by changing bits, drill holes—all by just pushing. For about \$4.25 you can't go wrong.

To drill a hole properly, first make a little hole by tapping a nailset (about \$.50) with a hammer. This little starter hole keeps the bit—that's what the drill blade is called—from slipping around. Then drill away.

If you want to go fancy buy a little egg-beater style drill for about \$2.50. Want to go classy or just need bigger holes? Then buy a brace for about \$5.50. That's the bent handle-looking jobbie. The bits designed for a brace are called *auger* bits and are designed for drilling *in wood only*. For metal drilling or general woodworking buy a set of *twist* drills (about \$2.85 for a small set) but don't use them for drilling holes in wallboard, concrete or plaster. There are special drills for that.



**Plane Plane.** If you have a door that sticks, some rough edges somewhere or if you need to trim down a window, drawer or some other chunk of wood, you can do it with a multi-blade, dragon-tooth forming plane instead of a more expensive jack plane, block plane, combo rabbit, joiner, smoothing rabbit or spoke-heave plane. The dragon's tooth costs about \$3.40 or you can get a baby one for half that. Stick one in the tool kit.

**Icky-Sticky Stuff.** The handiest kind of glue to have around the house is the white stuff that comes in plastic squeeze bottles. It's just the thing for joining any porous materials like wood, cloth or leather. Just weigh down the joint until the glue sets. The white stuff turns clear for a pretty neat job even if you are a bit sloppy. (16 ounces costs about a buck.)

For joining metal together or patching metal parts you need two little tubes of epoxy (75 cents to \$1). It's powerful stuff. And for fixing the innards of broken appliances or joining wires together buy a small tube of liquid solder. It works most of the time. You'll also need a roll of electrician's tape. It's the proper way to insulate wires. Other tape isn't.

To get the stuff you're gluing together to stay together until it sets buy a pair of C-clamps. They're also handy for holding lumber and other things in place while you cut, drill or sand. C-clamps are like having a portable workbench—sometimes. (A pair of 3-inchers costs about \$1.60.)

Just make sure if you're clamping something to a finished surface you put a chunk of wood between the clampee and the clammer to prevent marking. Those little dudes can make a mess of a table top if you're careless.



**Bolted, Nailed, Screwed or Glued?** It helps to have an assortment of nails, screws, bolts and nuts on hand for most fixit jobs. But here's where a lot of folks go wrong. They use the wrong fastener and make a mess of things. So let's start by screwing around.

There are flat-head, round-head and oval-head screws made of bronze, brass and steel. Flat-heads are designed to be sunk below the surface, while round and ovalheads are kind of decorative and stay above finish level. Screws should be used where a tight joint is required and it helps—unless you're screwing metal together—to apply glue too.

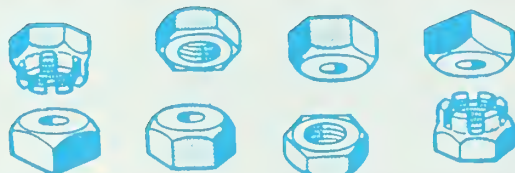
The smooth part of the

wood screw—between the head and the thread—should be long enough to reach through the piece of material you're joining to the one below. The screw should be long enough to reach deep into the lower surface without coming through.

When you go to the store to buy your assortment of screws you'll see containers marked something like: #10, 2½. That means there's a herd of 10 gauge screws in the container. So what? Ten gauge means the space between the head and the thread is ⅝-inch in diameter. (Some manufacturers are nice enough to tell you that on the package, others apparently delight in making people run all over the store trying to find the manufacturer's decoding list.)

Why care what the diameter is? Well, the gauge tells you to drill a pilot hole with a drill bit that size so the screw goes in neatly without splitting the wood. A smaller hole is drilled inside and deeper for the threads to cozy up to. Okay?

Great, but should you buy steel, blued, bronze or brass? It depends on the strength you need. For heavy work go with steel or blued; for light work like supporting shutters go with fancy brass or bronze.



**Nutty or Screw?** To save embarrassment and lots of confused looks from behind the hardware counter, a bolt is distinguished from a wood screw because the bolt does not screw into wood but into a nut. Nuts go on bolts. Machine screws look like baby bolts but are in reality screws. They're designed to screw into *machined holes* although *sometimes* they snuggle into nuts. Got that?

The biggest headache comes when trying to match threads. If you have a machine screw or a bolt and need a nut take it to the store and match it. You see, even though the National Screw Thread Commission has done all sorts of things to standardize threads the whole business is still kind of nutty or screwy.

There are two different thread series called "National Coarse thread" and "National Fine thread." (Getting the idea?) But to make life interesting there are also four classes of fit, again, according to the National Screw Thread Commission. They are Class I, loose fit; Class II, free fit; Class III, medium fit; and Class IV, close fit.

Take your bolt or screw and bolt to the store to try on a couple of nuts.



**Nailed.** Brad and finish nails both have what's called "deep countersink heads" and are used for finish work. Brads are little guys handy for picture frames and things like that while finishing nails are used in moldings and similar work when you don't want the nail head to show. Finishing nails are sunk below the finish surface with a nailset or counterpunch—same sort of creature—and the hole is puttied up.

Common nails are by far the most common. It's true. They're used for general wood construction and have typical flat nail heads. Common nails are part of the family of flat-head nails. Very large flat-heads are used for joining soft materials like wall boards or shingles. Finishing nails are for light work. And common nails are for general construction like house building. Common nails *should not* be used to hang pictures on walls, finishing nails *should not* be used to refasten a flapping shingle and brads *should not* be used to repair furniture.

To get the right size nail you should know the penny system. Nails run from little nails, like "2d" to monsters like "60d." (The "d" is read "penny." It stands for the old Latin word *denarius*, meaning coin, and comes from the British way of naming things. You know, like feet, stones, pounds and, well, pennies.) Anything over 60d is properly called a spike and probably won't answer if you address it otherwise.

**The Rest Of It.** You need an assortment of sandpaper (50 cents) which really isn't paper coated with sand anymore but with stuff like aluminum oxide—it lasts longer. You also need a little sanding block. For that you can use a block of wood instead of buying a rubber one for \$2.25. The block helps you sand more evenly and faster.

It wouldn't hurt to buy a utility knife for 80 cents. They're great for cutting wallboard, string, cardboard, wallpaper, stripping electrical wire and all kinds of other stuff. Save your kitchen knives for the kitchen.

You also need a little can of light machine oil to keep your tools working and for loosening things up. A little tool-carrying tray is handy for storage and protection. Buy or build one.

But the very last thing you need is a good handyman's book. It'll bail you out before you get in trouble and give you the confidence you need to really save money by doing things yourself. Now, if you knew all this stuff about tools and fastening devices but read all the way down to here to see if we'd make a mistake don't go away yet. Give this article to your wife or six-thumbed buddy or girl friend. Better they do it themselves than call on you.

We're just trying to help.







### RESERVES VITAL

Secretary of Defense James R. Schlesinger says the total force concept is now the total force policy. In a letter to the ranking leaders of all the services, Schlesinger wrote, "Strong management with achievement of readiness levels in the selected Reserve is among our highest priorities. We must and will accomplish this objective as soon as possible." (See "Call It Total Force" and "How Ready Are Our Reserves," January '74 SOLDIERS).

### HALL OF FAME

Former soldier Whitey Ford and his erstwhile New York Yankee teammate Mickey Mantle have been voted into the Baseball Hall of Fame. Southpaw hurler Ford compiled a 236-106 won-loss record (.690 percentage) in his 16-year career from 1950-67. He was in the Active Army in 1951-52. He won the Cy Young Memorial Award in 1961 with a fine 25-4 mark and posted a 24-7 figure in 1963. He pitched on 11 Yankee pennant winners and 6 World Series champions with a lifetime earned run average of just 2.74. Slugger Mantle's 18 years saw him on 12 pennant and 7 series winners during his career (1951-68). He batted .298, belted 536 homeruns (plus another 18 in series play) and garnered 2415 base hits. He won the batting Triple Crown in 1956 when he hit .353. He smashed 52 or more homers twice, won the American League Home Run Crown four times and was thrice Most Valuable Player.

### 89TH ARCOM BACK

The 89th Division has changed to the 89th Army Reserve Command under jurisdiction of the Sixth U.S. Army. Commanded by Major General Carl L. Buck, the 89th ARCOM includes units from Nebraska, Kansas and North and South Dakota. The 89th is headquartered in Wichita, Kan.

### CPT PROMOTION

The Chief of Staff of the Army, General Creighton W. Abrams, has announced a change from the "fully qualified" to the "best qualified" method of selection for promotion to captain. The last captain's board will be reconvened under the more restrictive criteria.

### MISSION RE-UP

Department of the Army has distributed a new reenlistment film, "Mission Reenlistment" (MF 12-5808). Although this film was produced primarily for company grade officers and NCOs, viewing by all officers is encouraged. The film provides an excellent basis for discussion and evaluation of individual command reenlistment programs. Highlighted are the importance of improving job satisfaction, leadership, management of soldiers and the overall image of the Army.

### FOOD SERVICE

The Army's sixth annual 1974 food service competition is being sponsored by the Food Service Executives Association. Competition for the coveted Philip A. Connelly Award again will be divided into the Large and Small Dining Facility categories with 1500 eligible entrants. Winners and runners-up will be announced July 1. U.S. Army Troop Support Agency, Fort Lee, Va., implemented the competition.



## WHAT'S NEW

### COLOR TV SET

The 7th Combat Equipment Company, U.S. Theater Army Support Command, Europe, is the proud owner of a new color TV set. The set was presented to the Idar Oberstein-based unit complements of Minister President Dr. Helmut Kohl and the people of the German State of Rheinland Pfalz.

### OFF-YEAR VOTING

Time to cast your absentee ballot by sending in a completed SF 76, Federal Voting Post Card Application to your State election official. In 1974, 34 U.S. Senators and 435 U.S. Representatives and 37 State Governors will be chosen. Primary election dates are:

|                 |                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Ala.....May 7   | Ky.....May 28   | Ohio.....May 7  |
| Alaska...Aug 27 | La.....Aug 17   | Okla.....Aug 27 |
| Ariz.....Sep 10 | Maine....Jun 11 | Oreg.....May 28 |
| Ark.....May 28  | Md.....Sep 10   | Pa.....May 21   |
| Calif....Jun 4  | Mass.....Sep 17 | P.R.....None    |
| Colo.....Sep 10 | Mich.....Aug 6  | R.I.....Sep 10  |
| Conn....Pending | Minn.....Sep 10 | S.C.....Jun 11  |
| Del.....Sep 7   | Miss.....Jun 4  | S. Dak...Jun 4  |
| D.C.....May 7   | Mo.....Aug 6    | Tenn.....Aug 1  |
| Fla.....Sep 10  | Mont....Jun 4   | Tex.....May 4   |
| Ga.....Aug 13   | Nebr.....May 14 | Utah.....Sep 10 |
| Guam....Sep 7   | Nev.....Sep 3   | Va.....Sep 10   |
| Hawaii..Oct 5   | N.H.....Sep 10  | V.I.....Jul 2   |
| Idaho...Aug 6   | N.J.....Jun 4   | Vt.....Jun 11   |
| Ill.....Mar 19  | N. Mex...Jun 4  | Wash.....Sep 17 |
| Ind.....May 7   | N.Y.....Jun 18* | W. Va....May 14 |
| Iowa....Jun 4   | N.C.....May 7   | Wis.....Sep 10  |
| Kans....Aug 6   | N. Dak...Sep 3  | Wyo.....Aug 20  |

\*(No absentees in primary)

### MAJORS BOARD

It's Good News time for the Army's senior active duty captains says DA Message 301300Z Jan 74. The first Major AUS Promotion Board has convened since 1969.

● Primary Zone includes captains with dates of rank earlier than October 31, 1967. ● Secondary Zone runs November 1, 1967 through August 31, 1968.

### HAWAII ECOLOGY

Eight Army commands in Hawaii have joined an environmental quality protection program. The Oahu-based commands will concentrate on fighting water, air and noise pollution. Their major aim is the preservation of the Island's historic sites and wildlife.

### USAR HOSPITAL

Hats off to the USAR's 6252d U.S. Army Hospital (Section 1), Santa Ana, Calif., for a noteworthy community relations program. The Reservists formed a team which takes handicapped kids for recreational outings to Disneyland.

### COL LIST

Newly released DA Circular 624-54 dated January 29, 1974 contains recommended lists for temporary promotion to Colonel. On the Army Promotion List 61 of 1052 previously considered lieutenant colonels were selected while 481 officers were chosen of 1155 considered for the first time. Another 87 were named in the Secondary Zone. On all lists a total of 754 LTCs were picked for promotion.



# SOLDIERS

APRIL 1974



**TODAY'S  
CHAPLAIN  
DOESN'T JUST  
PUNCH YOUR TICKET**

355.05

A7413



# HEADING OFF TROUBLE

## Some Timely Tips by the Office of the Provost Marshal General

Review of serious incidents at Headquarters, Department of the Army shows robbery—both on and off post—as one of the most common crimes befalling soldiers. On-post incidents are all too frequent. Payday and three or four days thereafter is the most critical period. With today's soldier a much more profitable target than in the past, incidents of robbery accompanied by assault are becoming more prevalent.

Every soldier is a potential target and, as such, should strive to eliminate or minimize crime-conducive conditions. This can be done primarily by overcoming human failings of carelessness, oversight, indiscretion or poor judgment. A team effort is required to reduce the robber's opportunity. Check yourself against the crime prevention measures below; they may help prevent your becoming a robbery victim—or at least minimize your losses.

- On payday, settle your bills as soon as possible; don't carry your entire earnings around with you. Deposit excess cash in the bank, credit union, unit safe or buy money orders or savings bonds. In any event, carry only enough cash on your person to meet immediate obligations or personal needs. If additional money is required, consider using personal checks or traveler's checks.

- Make sure items of jewelry and other valuables can be readily identified by serial number, engraved, etched or scratched initials or other marks. This will help a great deal if you are called to identify the property in the future.

- Whenever possible, avoid isolated or poorly lighted areas and travel in groups or at least with a companion.
- Never hitchhike, accept a ride from a stranger or pick up a hitchhiker. These acts are major contributors to robbery and other crimes of violence.

- If you do become a robbery victim, remember:
  - Remain calm and don't provoke the robber.
  - Avoid heroics if you are facing a weapon. The odds are against your success, and it's very likely the robber is more nervous than you.
  - Take a good look at the suspect; make a mental note of his mannerisms and speech; compare his age, height, weight and appearance with yourself or friends.
  - Memorize peculiarities such as tattoos, scars and prominent physical features.
  - Note type and color of clothing worn and be able to describe the type of weapon used.
  - Be alert for any evidence the suspect may leave at the scene and bring it to the attention of investigative personnel.
  - Observe direction of flight of the suspect and record or memorize the license number and description of any vehicle used.
  - Notify the police immediately and give them accurate, detailed information.

Crime prevention is everybody's business. Do your share and join law enforcement in taking the opportunity away from the robber before he takes your valuables away from you.

### Loot Found

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CAUTION IS SEEN

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### Home in Br

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# SOLDIERS

OFFICIAL U.S. ARMY MAGAZINE

APRIL 1974  
VOLUME 29, NO. 4

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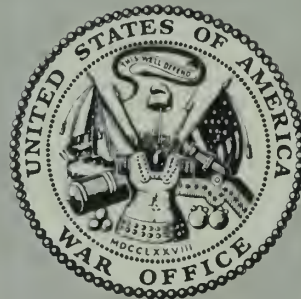
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SOLDIERS, the Army's official magazine, is published under supervision of the Army Chief of Information to provide timely, factual information on policies, plans, operations and technical developments of the Department of the Army to the Active Army, Army National Guard, Army Reserve and Department of the Army civilian employees. It also conveys views of the Secretary of the Army and the Chief of Staff on topics of professional interest to Army members and assists in achieving information objectives of the Army. ■ Manuscripts of interest to Army personnel are invited. Direct communication is authorized to Editor, SOLDIERS, Cameron Station, Alexandria, VA 22314. ■ Phone Autovon 284-6671 or Area Code 202-274-6672 ■ Unless otherwise indicated material may be reprinted provided credit is given to SOLDIERS and the author. ■ Military distribution: From the U.S. Army AG Publications Center, 2800 Eastern Boulevard, Baltimore, MD 21220 in accordance with DA form 12-5 requirements submitted by commanders. ■ Individual subscriptions: \$17 annually to Stateside and APO addresses; \$22.25 to foreign addresses ■ Individual paid subscriptions are available through the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. ■ Use of funds for printing this publication approved by Headquarters, Department of the Army, July 17, 1973.

**COVER:** How the Army chaplain's traditional role of service to God, Country and the individual soldier has been expanded to include on-post community activities ministering to family needs is reported in "The Chaplain Today" in this issue. Cover art by Anne Genders.

**BACK COVER:** An Airborne rescue team moves into the fiery eye of the inferno of a crash site as photographed by SP5 Ed Aber. For more on "Army Smoke-Eaters," see page 42.



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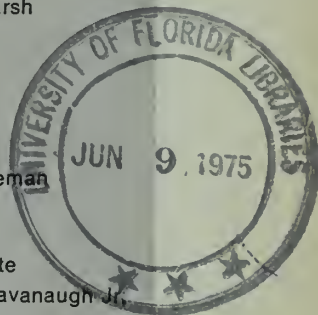
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MSG Nat Dell  
SFC D. Mallicoat  
SFC Floyd Harrington  
SP5 Edward Aber  
PFC Dan Rifenburgh  
Evelyn Zurian



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## WHAT'S NEW

### PW MEMORIAL

A unique memorial has been built to men who were prisoners of war or missing in action in Vietnam. The memorial is a stylized wreath made out of some 6,000 PW and MIA bracelets. The 200-pound wreath was made by Sculptor Harold R. Balazs, Jr. It will be mounted on a five and one-half ton granite pedestal at The Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge, Pa.

### JUMP SLOTS

Effective April 1 the Army reduced the number of paid officer and enlisted parachute jump active duty positions from 32,642 to 27,500 slots Army-wide. This action, in compliance with recently stated congressional wishes, does not impact on the overall strength of the Army. The 3d Brigade, 101st Airborne Division (Airmobile) was also removed from paid parachute jump status. Its removal had previously been scheduled for late 1974. Major Army commanders have been directed to reduce support-type parachute jump positions where possible. These commanders have the authority to select positions to be reduced.

### RECRUITING ACCESS

The U.S. Army Recruiting Command reports it's getting much more access to high school campuses. A year ago, Army recruiters were permitted into only about 7,000 high schools. Now that figure this year has more than doubled to some 15,000.

### RESERVES SCORE

Members of an Army Reserve unit won praise from the U.S. Park Service and local residents in Seneca, Md., for their assistance on a disaster rehabilitation project. About 30 officers and men of the 300th Civil Affairs Group of Riverdale, Md., recently spent 2 days helping demolish several condemned houses in a flood-damaged region 25 miles northwest of Washington, D.C.

### NEW NAME

Special Services has a new name--Recreation Services--which more accurately depicts the mission. The seven core programs have been redesignated as: ● Arts and Crafts, ● Dependent Youth Activities, ● Sports Athletic Training (formerly Sports), ● Library, ● Music and Theater (formerly Entertainment) and ● Outdoor Recreation (formerly Service Clubs).

### MAIL ORDERS

The U.S. Army Support Center, Philadelphia, reports its Clothing Sales Store, formerly designated as a Worldwide Mail Order Outlet for clothing items, was disestablished June 30, 1973. Publication of the Mail Order Catalog and unit prices of clothing items was discontinued. Since the Philadelphia store has been disestablished all active Army, Reserve Components and retired personnel should now submit mail order requests for male and female clothing items to their nearest Clothing Sales Store. If an individual doesn't know the location of his nearest Clothing Sales Store, he should contact the nearest Army installation or Reserve or National Guard unit for the address.



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## PROGRAM END

Congress is ending U.S. Armed Forces Institute (USAFI) correspondence courses and Project Transition training. No more USAFI submissions are being accepted and those now enrolled must finish up by May 1. Project Transition terminates May 31.

## AVIATION COURSE

Captains, majors and lieutenant colonels in the active Army or a Reserve Component Aviation Command or staff position, either now or expected, may be interested in the U.S. Army Aviation School's Aviation Command and Resource Management Course. The 10-day course is given at Fort Rucker, Ala. Subjects include • Command Relationships • Leadership • Personnel and Administration Management • Supply and Maintenance Management • Aviation Safety and • Unit Readiness. See DA Pamphlet 350-10 or contact your career branch for details.

## CARIBE NEWS

The information carried on page 3 in November 1973's "What's New" is not entirely correct. The "VA Caribe News" IS printed in Spanish but is a limited publication containing information for employees of the Veterans Administration Center, San Juan, Puerto Rico. The VA Center cannot provide copies of the employee newsletter to outside agencies.

## STUDENTS MEET

The top commissioned officer students huddled with the top NCO students recently and the results were learning, awareness and communication. Selected students from the Sergeants Major Academy at Fort Bliss, Tex., visited the Army War College at Carlisle Barracks, Pa. After briefings on the War College curriculum, the senior NCOs met with seminar groups of War College students. Topics discussed ranged the entire spectrum of problems facing the Army. Each problem discussed moved quickly to the key point of the relationship of leadership as shared by the commissioned officer and NCO.

## NEW MINUTEMEN

Who are those other recruiters working under "The New Minutemen" theme? They are Army National Guardsmen dedicated to recruiting and retaining Guardsmen. The theme is linked to the Bicentennial 1976 national celebration and reinforces the citizen-soldier heritage that identifies the National Guard.

## WASHERS/DRYERS

Good news for U.S. Army Europe (USAREUR) families from the U.S. Theater Army Support Command, Europe. More than 20,000 sets of washers and dryers will be installed in U.S. Army-controlled family quarters and leased housing during the next 2 years. One set per family in single and duplex units will be issued with one set per two families in multiplex structures.

## HQ CUT

Six of the Army's major headquarters will be phased out in the coming months. Headquarters being axed are the U.S. Army, Alaska; U.S. Army Forces, Southern Command; and U.S. Army, Pacific plus the Headquarters for Theater Army Support Command, Europe; Engineer Command, Europe; and the U.S. Army Intelligence Command, Fort Meade, Md.

# FEED BACK

SOLDIERS is for soldiers and we invite readers' views on topics we're covering—or those you think we should. Please stay under 150 words—a postcard will do—and include your name, rank and address. We'll honor a request to withhold your name if you desire and the editors may condense comments to meet space requirements. We can't publish or answer every one but we'll use representative viewpoints. Send your letter to: Feedback, SOLDIERS, Cameron Station, Alexandria, VA 22314.

## Memories of Mermaids

I am a survivor of the death march and Bataan and am now a civilian employee of the Defense Civil Preparedness Agency. I always read SOLDIERS magazine, and applaud you for its excellence. I never expected to see anything in it which touched upon my own experience in those long-ago days of 1941-45. However, in the article on "The Troop Ships: They Don't Sail Anymore" (January '74 SOLDIERS) I recognized the name of the ship (Admiral Hugh Rodman) that returned survivors to this country. I can't describe how we felt as we "lounged in the comfort" of the troop ship. Many would have regarded it, perhaps, as a pretty austere mode of travel. To us, some of whom had been prisoners of the Japanese for 3½ years, it was a heavenly craft carrying us to paradise. I used to stand on the rail and watch the wake, and all sorts of thoughts of home and country would speed through my mind. . . . I will never forget the throat-choke that we felt when we passed under the Golden Gate. Forgive me if I sob.

John M. Connor  
Silver Spring, Md.

"The Troop Ships: They Don't Sail Any More" [brought] a tear to my eyes and a sigh from my heart. In 1961 I went to Germany on board the USNS Gordon and returned in the Spring of 1964 on the USNS Rose. For myself and probably many others those ships contain many memories of a time that was. The games and songs that became a way of life on those troop ships are not easily forgotten and many of the people that I met on them I still write to. . . . Thank you for printing an excellent story about one of the greatest experiences that I have ever had, The USNS Troop Ships.  
SP5 William R. Myers, Jr.  
HQ, NORAD/CONAD

## Walk On

Having been an avid Volksmarcher while stationed in Germany, I enjoyed the article written by LTC Garvey ("Volksmarching Through Europe") in the January '74 SOLDIERS.

The actual first American-sponsored and American-run Volksmarch

took place in Perlacher Forst, Munich, Germany in July 1972. I was the club treasurer at the time and we broke all existing records for Volksmarch participation with a total of 18,500 participants. Participants came from Denmark, Lichtenstein, Austria, Italy, France, England and Switzerland. Our record participation still stands in the records of the IVV. Since our first march we have sponsored three more marches. The current series of medals being issued to participants depict various stages in the settling of the United States which will lead to a special American Bicentennial Medal to be issued in 1976.

MSG William S. Olson, USAR  
Charter Member,  
The American Wandering Club

## Small Basketball?

Am getting this off in an attempt to be the first of many. Ref: page 10, January '74 SOLDIERS—" . . . basketball . . ." Readjust your jock strap. Wouldya believe team handball?

SSG Thom Monroy  
College Park, Ga.

I believe your caption for this picture is in error. Shouldn't it be labeled as team handball instead of intramural basketball?

SFC William J. Collins  
Casper, Wyo.

*Right on both counts. Thanks, Ref, for blowing the whistle.*

## It's A Helicopter

Interesting article in January '74 SOLDIERS concerning new Dallas/Fort Worth Airport. Even if I wasn't an Army Aviator, my new glasses confirmed my suspicion that the helicopter on page 17 isn't an Army Flying Crane (CH-54) but it is a CH-53 as labeled on the side of the helicopter.

MAJ John L. Brown  
327th Signal Battalion  
Fort Bragg, N.C.

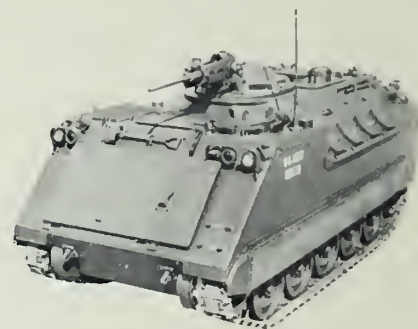
*Sorry 'bout that, We goofed—case of the right picture and the wrong caption. The chopper is a CH-53A and belongs to the U.S. Marine Corps. The 1st Cav Division (Tricap) did furnish other helicopters and personnel for the Dallas/Fort Worth Airport dedication*

day. Also, please note the VSTOL aircraft on page 18 is a DeHavilland Twin Otter rather than a Beaver as identified.

## Back on Track

Since much of the article entitled "Battle Taxi or MICV" (January '74 SOLDIERS) was devoted to the M113A1 and the M113A1PI and the MICV, I feel we can speak with some knowledge since we are the developers and manufacturers of the M113A1. We developed and built the M113A1PI and are currently the developers of the MICV.

The portion of the article describing the MICV was very well done, and indeed we believe that the U.S. Army will have a Mechanized Infantry Combat Vehicle that will be far superior to anything in the world today, either in the United States or foreign countries. However, in the description of the improvements to the M113A1, Mr. Halloran's information was erroneous. The vehicle on page 30 that he entitled "the improved M113A1PI" is not that vehicle at all, but is the XM765 which was also developed by FMC Corporation for the U.S. Army. (See XM765, below.)



None of those vehicles acted like a "submarine" as Mr. Halloran claimed on page 31, and in fact, all had excellent swimming capabilities equal to or superior to the basic M113A1. On page 32, Mr. Halloran is also in error when he said that the "suspension, cooling, driveline and engine refused to haul around all the extra weight of additional armor, ammo and weapons." The official Army test report on the XM765 which had been operated at weights approaching 28,000 pounds stated that despite the extra weight there was no noticeable degradation of life or performance.

The M113A1PI has increased power, a new suspension design and has been tested extensively in the United States and by many countries in Europe. Again, all the worldwide testing of this vehicle has indicated no degradation of performance, life, or reliability compared to the basic M113A1. In fact, in tests against the Leopard tank in Europe the M113A1PI outperformed the Leopard tank in cross-country operations. The tests of the prototype were so successful that we now have a contract to build four more prototype vehicles.

J. J. MacRostie, Manager  
New Product Engineering  
FMC Corporation





Meeting  
Needs—

# The Chaplain Today

Story and photos by  
SFC D. Mallcoat

*"Be shepherds of the flock of God that is among you, not as though you had to but of your own free will, not from motive of personal profit but freely, and not as domineering over those in your charge but proving yourselves models for the flock to imitate."*

—I Peter 5:2-3 Williams Trans.

**T**hese words penned centuries ago could well serve as a guide for today's Army chaplains. Voluntary personal involvement seems to be their credo. And with critics on every side, both within and without the church structure, the task becomes even more difficult. It takes a special breed of man or woman to accept such responsibility.

"He must be devoted to his Lord and fully committed to his calling," says Rear Admiral James W. Kelly (USN, Ret.) director of the chaplain's commission for the Southern Baptists. "He must have high qualifications from a spiritual and intellectual standpoint; and he must really know how to relate to people with integrity. If he can't relate, particularly at the deep level of faith in Good, then he isn't going to be successful."

"We're not looking for the best preacher or the best administrator,"

adds Rabbi Aryeh Lev of the Jewish Welfare Board. "We're looking for the person willing to share with his troops all the problems they have and to understand them."

**One Such Man.** Raymond McCranie, a former airman on his way to becoming an Army chaplain, reasons: "Of all the chaplains I had met, only one seemed to actually care about people as persons whom God loved. . . . I thought about the many opportunities a chaplain would have to help people, counsel and share Christ. It was in this fashion that the idea of aiming for the goal of the Army chaplaincy began to take root in my mind . . . . My wife also shares this conviction."

**Voluntary personal involvement seems to be the chaplain's credo. With critics on every side the job is difficult.**



"Motives for any goal are important. I honestly had no idea what rank I would go in as. I knew nothing about the salary or any kind of program the Army or the Air Force might have . . . . After attending chaplains school last summer in Fort Hamilton, N.Y., I'm convinced even more that the chaplaincy is the place for me."

"Why did I choose the chaplaincy? Because Jesus said, 'Follow me and I will make you to become fishers of men.' "

Not every such volunteer can or will be selected. They must first meet their own denomination's standards for ordination and service. In addition there is the military's criterion for commissioning in the officers corps. Educationally an equivalent of 4 years college and 3 years seminary work is a must.

A few denominations are not entirely in favor of such high educational standards.

"Whereas I feel seminary can be a very fine experience for someone, I don't feel it is any guarantee of their Christianity, their ability to minister, to truly love their fellow man," explains Richard D. Kemp, manager of Christian Science Activities for Armed Forces Personnel.

"The stipulation was made in 1956 and we abide by it, but it isn't the approach our church would take," Kemp says. "We are a lay church so we don't have a seminary. We send our men to Boston University, a Methodist seminary, since they will be serving as Protestant chaplains anyway. We do have our own chaplain's training program which includes a year serving as a Christian Science minister for servicemen and women exclusively."

But if a church body fails to meet the military standards, the Army doesn't arbitrarily turn its back.

"We worked very hard with the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints," says Chaplain (Major General) Gerhardt W. Hyatt, Army chief of chaplains. "We worked it out with the Northwest regional accrediting agency, Brigham Young University and the church authorities. When informed of a person's desire to enter the chaplaincy, colleges will tailor the course of study so it meets the hours and credits required. Actually it more than meets our qualifications," he says.

**Quotas.** Any religious body with at least a membership of 200,000 can upon application and acceptance by the Armed Forces Chaplains Board provide Army chaplains. The board simply insures that military criteria are understood, that applicants will be certified by the denomination and that the principle of double authority is acknowledged. (The principle of double authority provides that churches will furnish certified personnel and the military will control assignments and logistical support. If a person became unacceptable to either authority, he could not serve as a chaplain.)

Denominations are given annual quotas based on national census figures and as the Army grows





"He must have high qualifications from a spiritual and intellectual standpoint; he must really know how to relate to people with integrity." The chaplain's duties fall into three categories: ministry to the individual, to the community and to the military.

smaller so do the quotas—and the waiting lists.

"In general we have waiting lists of civilian clergymen who want to volunteer for active duty," says Chaplain (Colonel) Walter E. Casey, director of personnel and ecclesiastical relations for Department of the Army. "We do have difficulty getting Catholic chaplains. There are those who want to volunteer but due to the shortage in civil life their superiors can't release them. But it's a buyer's market. We are getting quality.

"About two-thirds of our chaplains come from an Army Reserve program. We also have a staff specialist program whereby a seminary student can be commissioned a second lieutenant and then, upon completion of schooling, ordination and any other church requirement, he comes on active duty. All other chaplains receive a direct commission."

**Minorities.** Still when turning the spotlight on the broad spectrum of the Army chaplaincy, two needs stand out—the woman chaplain and the minority chaplain, especially the black. It's easy for the Army to turn its head and say the responsibility is on the individual denominations to attract such chaplains. Still it is the soldier who suffers from lack of them.

It is understandable to some extent for women entering the chaplaincy—only a few are entering the ministry. It was only recently that many denominations opened the doors to ordination for them; others may never do so. Still the Army had a woman chaplain during the Civil War and at least one denomination—Christian Science—was founded by a woman.

The Catholics don't expect women priests anytime in the foreseeable future and the Jewish faith only has one woman ordained thus far, and not in the chaplaincy. Still there are those women who are con-



sidering a military parish, unfortunately not too enthusiastically.

The story is similar with black or other minority clergymen. In most denominations their numbers are few if any and in those where number is no problem, education and enthusiasm are.

"At my convention last year (in an all-black denomination) it was stated that we have some 25,000 churches in the U.S. and in our seminaries we have roughly 1,000 young men," says Chaplain (Lieutenant Colonel) Edward O. White. "The Army is competing against this. Until recently I was the only chaplain from my denomination."

"Nearly every significant fact about black community and church life represents a deterrent to recruitment on either a temporary, short-term or long-term basis," says Dr. Charles Shelby Rooks, and executive director for the Rockefeller Foundation.

"The black chaplain in a so-called integrated Army is called upon to be available to whites as well as blacks in the worship setting and in counseling sessions—in short, in the whole of what he does in ministry. So he can't completely identify himself with the overwhelming preoccupation and commitment of younger blacks with what is called black power and liberation.

"The chaplaincy can't compete with the power possibilities available to a black pastor. The black pastor is not only a pastor but a community leader . . . And the fact is that some 90 percent of black clergy in America don't have theological degrees or even collegiate degrees.

"In addition, the overwhelming majority of black seminarians whom I know are fundamentally and primarily committed to helping change the conditions



of life in the black community and to altering the powerlessness of black people. It has not yet been demonstrated to them that black chaplains can be a viable part of that struggle.”

**Broad Base.** The education base has been broadened. No longer is a fully-accredited school necessary. Waivers can be obtained in religious groups where shortages exist. Still the problem is there.

“American educational standards have developed along the lines of what the white man wants and needs,” Chaplain Hyatt explains. “More important in my mind, church worship styles are white. We expect parishioners of minority groups to find meaningful expressions in white terms. Perhaps they don’t.

“We don’t want to practice racism. We do it unconsciously. We need to convert the institution.”

**Chaplain’s Role.** You could say that being a chaplain is like being an executive in a large corporation—if conferences and staff meetings, reports, workshops, program coordination, supply requisitioning, budgets and overall supervision were the whole ball of wax. Yet all those tasks barely scratch the surface.

Actually the chaplain’s primary duties fall into three categories: ministry to the individual, to the military community, and to the military system. But first and foremost the chaplain is a clergyman, a spiritual leader, a pastor.

“That term *pastor*. That’s what it’s all about,” says Chaplain Hyatt. “It signifies a healer of souls. I like far better the German term *seelsorger*—carer for

souls. The care of souls is our first concern as chaplains. We have become so absorbed in crisis problems that now we need to direct our concern once again to our continuing role as pastors.”

A major part of that pastoral role, according to Chaplain Hyatt, is speaking the truth. That, he says, requires boldness, self-forgetfulness, persistence, and a willingness to be vulnerable. But will the system allow this?

“We view the Army system as our client as well as our employer,” the chief of chaplains says. “You might say we view the Army system as being a soul which needs to be watched over. It’s true the religious program is the commander’s and not our own but the commander is also our parishioner.”

The chaplain must discover where the system is hurting or hurting others, identify the problem and propose solutions.

“The church too often waits until all decisions are made and then criticizes them,” Hyatt says. “Collecting information, developing alternative courses of action, weighing them in the balance of God’s justice, love and mercy, selecting the most appropriate course and proposing and defending it to the command and assisting in its implementation are part of our responsibility as staff officers. It is what our commanders expect.”

**Command Relationship.** It should also be remembered that a chaplain’s advisory capacities are not limited solely to matters of a religious nature. At



"A chaplain has rank . . . to serve his people," says a former chaplain. Chaplain (MG) Hyatt says, "With rank you can negotiate for the soldier . . . ."

staff meetings policies concerning the entire command are discussed by all staff members—and that includes the chaplain.

"If a chaplain hopes to have any impact in this decision-making process," Hyatt points out, "he must understand the pressures and demands placed on commanders, he must have gained the respect of his fellow officers, and he must be willing to take risks."

One of the keys to a successful ministry in the military is the reciprocity of respect which a chaplain shares with his commander. Another is his ability to use his rank. Most chaplains could care less if they had rank or not. In fact, the less visible it is the more they like it—most of the time.

Rightly or wrongly, though, rank opens doors, makes some commanders more responsive, allows the chaplain to minister to fellow officers more readily, and often establishes confidence with the troubled soldier.

"A chaplain bears rank not to exercise authority but to serve his people," says Dr. Chester A. Pennington, a former chaplain. "He bears rank for others. It is an instrument by which he not commands, but serves."

"A chaplain's uniform . . . is no more a handicap than a civilian's clerical collar. In both instances it all depends on how the wearer uses it."

On the subject of rank and the uniform Chaplain Hyatt doesn't mince words: "You don't have to wear a uniform to be a pompous ass," he says. "With rank you can negotiate for the soldier, tell his side of the story to the power structure as a peer of that power structure."

Rank is just one of the resources a chaplain can use to minister to the entire command.

**Reaching the Community.** The soldier's relationship with his family and others is important to the military community as a whole. And since these relationships are often placed under great stress, the chaplaincy is extending its ministry into this dimension of military life. One method being used to combat this problem is the Family Life Centers now established at four posts—Fort Dix, N.J.; Fort Benning, Ga.; Fort Campbell, Ky.; and Fort Ord, Calif.

"You don't heal broken relationships in 15 minutes or even 4 hours," says Chaplain (Captain) Lindell Anderson, who directs the center's activities at Fort Campbell. "You take an hour a week until a person begins to relate again. Become their neighbor, their friend and then wait for them to come to you as they will."

"We do everything here from broadening the worlds of German and Korean wives by introducing them to new friends to helping families learn to live together again or giving teenagers the extra push they need to adjust to a new home, school or community."

Classes at the center range from cooking and





crocheting to child care and exercise. A day nursery is also available for working wives. Free for all residents, it's operated by volunteers.

Fort Campbell's center was opened in the summer of 1972 in Lee Village, an area which accounted for 60 percent of all the domestic disturbances on post. Located in a three-bedroom set of quarters close to the community's center it was accessible to almost all residents of the village.

The program is one of both prevention and treatment. Working closely with center personnel are the Army Community Center, Army Health Nurse, Provost Marshal, Social Work Services, the Soldiers Service Center and a psychologist.

The chaplain also serves as the community pastor and spiritual leader. Services are held in the community school auditorium.

Since the center's establishment there has been a dramatic decrease in the rate of disturbances and the post commander even has noted a definite improvement in the appearance of the village.

**Family Enrichment.** Chaplain (Captain) Gene Hanson is involved in another community project at Fort Campbell. "If any of the families on post happen to be in a financial bind, we can supply them with



Some aspects of chaplaincy are traditional—visitation or family ministry, for instance—but others are more grueling. "You have to . . . walk where the soldier walks."





groceries, clothes and other items until their money problems are under control. We have a store of items donated and funds to purchase food."

Throughout the last half of 1973 the chaplains conducted a Family Enrichment program, a model for future chaplain ministries and a service to post housing areas.

Included in the program were a marriage counseling seminar led by Chaplain (Lieutenant Colonel) Richard Nybro of Fort Benning and Dr. Clint Phillips of the California Studies Center in Los Angeles; retreats for teenagers, youths in grades 4 to 6, and families and classes on Transactional Analysis led by Warren Dale of the American Institute of Family Relations, Los Angeles, Calif. Another model program was developed around the theme of communicative arts.

"This is community building," says Chaplain Hyatt. "Bringing people together in a community to work together better and provide better interpersonal relationships. Command programs must be cognizant of the religious dimension and be prepared by chaplain staff action and chapel groups to respond in helpful, personal ways. These mentioned are just a sample."



**Individual Ministries.** Still, with all this responsibility, it's the individual, one-to-one relationship that pays off in the end.

"My desire is not to fill pews in the church, to get everyone to attend services each Sunday or to have them go through a programming for religion," says Chaplain (Major) Bernard L. Windmiller. "I just wish everyone would have a living relationship with God."

"The chaplain has grown and developed in the areas he needs most," says Chaplain (Captain) John M. Allen. "But the chaplain who looks down his nose from his lofty perch, educational or otherwise, is going to have problems.

"You have to be willing to walk where the soldier walks, hump the boonies with him. You have to establish an identity which is valid. To some chaplains it's a waste of time to freeze your rear end off or to get out and get wet. But that's what I do. I let the soldier know I'm no better than he is and being over 40 it gets mighty hard to keep up with some of these young cats."

But how do you reach this new breed of soldier? The chaplains have a great variety of ways. One uses a coffee house ministry, another has his office in the battalion headquarters with the door always open and still another tries the service club.

"We started out in the service club some 18 months ago with a play and a discussion but since then the program has varied," Chaplain Allen says. "We've had German wives sing German Christmas carols and tell of their customs, but mostly I guess it's just 'rap with chap.' We've hit topics from abortion to Watergate but never limit ourselves to religious grounds, at least to start. After all, it's pretty much a captive audience.

"I go back Sunday mornings from 9:30 to 10:30 as soon as the club opens. They have coffee time, show movies and sometimes some counseling results. It's sort of a ministry of presence. It's opened a lot of doors."

And then there are the Christians On Patrol, or COPs of Fort Knox, Ky. "A lot of our best counselors come from the trainees because they're solid Christians," says Chaplain (Captain) Tom Bryon. "So we arm them with Bibles and devotional guides and point them in the direction of their barracks. Now we don't want any hard sell in the barracks but there are several men who feel funny reading the Bible all by themselves, so our COPs start a small group."

Several posts have telephone assistance programs such as H-E-L-P, where you can call in and ask about anything from the weather, a scripture verse, or an answer to loneliness and a dissuasion from suicide (See "Dial H-E-L-P," September '73 SOLDIERS.)

**Varied Appeal.** What kind of worship service appeals to the trooper in today's Army? Some prefer a quiet liturgical service while others move right into a hand-clapping, foot-stomping, Jesus-praising, charis-

matic service.

For Chaplain Bryon, music is the thing. He preaches less than 10 minutes a Sunday and draws an average of 450. Of course it could be the pretty girls in the folk-rock group who come in to lead the singing. It could be, except the chaplain gave away more than 3,000 hard-backed Bibles last year alone—and without coercion. He just leaves them on a table in the back.

Many chaplains and parishioners believe there's too much liturgy in the General Protestant Worship service, much passed along by tradition. But the fault lies, according to Chaplain Hyatt, not with the service but with the chaplain, for he is the one who designs it.

"The chaplain if he is wise at all will take into consideration who his parishioners are and will work out an order of worship suitable to their needs," Chaplain Hyatt says. "The people are the only ones who are important, not the chaplain."

Chaplains never compromise their faith or belief, but sometimes they must adjust their method or format to what their people need. This is especially true of the Jewish rabbis who must serve all the factions of their faith.

"My training is in the Conservative group."

says Chaplain (Captain) Aaron Michelson. "There are differences in passage selection and the ratio of Hebrew to English among our groups. Basically I look at the congregation, try to figure out who is there, and tailor the service accordingly.

"I don't feel compromised doing this. The Jewish Welfare Board has come up with acceptable standards and approaches which offer a good deal of harmony. Every once in a while there is a person who will not yield and must go to a local synagogue if possible. But then we have so much more in common than the things which divide us."

**Why Not Civilians?** The question always arises, "Why not use civilian ministers? Even from the House Appropriations Committee the question comes.

"There is a very proper move on within the government to save money and the chaplaincy is as subject to manpower studies as is any other branch of the military," says Chaplain Hyatt. "I think there should be cuts as long as they are not arbitrary without consideration to the soldier's need.

"It's true the civilian clergy can fill the pulpit on Sunday and in some cases offer counseling, but what of the other responsibilities? What of the times when the troops see a chaplain in the field, an integral part of the military organization he is in? Here is the man they can rub elbows with. Here is a man who can help them cope.

"Again, chaplains have traditionally helped soldiers in ways which are not thought of as spiritual. He is the man who can cut the red tape surrounding the soldier's need for an emergency leave or a compassionate reassignment. What if the man is a conscientious objector or his pay is messed up or he has girl friend or wife problems?

"Compare the ability of the Red Cross representative to get something done with that of the chaplain. How capable then is the civilian clergy to replace the Army chaplain?

"Many times a younger soldier has said to me, 'I wouldn't have even told my pastor that, chaplain.' I feel we can do the job we are doing with fewer chaplains as long as the quality remains high. But I don't feel we can do without chaplains."

Arthur Carl Piepkorn summed it up well in an address given during an annual chaplain training conference:

"Ultimately, however, it is neither by law nor by tradition nor by the protection of the courts nor by the tolerance of the people of our nation that the chaplaincy gains its security and its real legitimacy. The only real validation of the Army chaplaincy must come from the Army chaplains themselves. It must come from the chaplains' personal integrity, from the chaplains' evident concern for the members of the commands to which they are assigned as individuals and from the chaplains' genuine love for people.

"The chaplaincy is secure as long as the chaplains are men of God in uniform."



"And tonight hand me this thing before I say, 'Let he among you which is without sin cast the first stone.'"



# Writers Galore

LTC Nelson L. Marsh



Got a story to tell and want to get it published?

Chances are you do. Almost every officer, noncommissioned officer and trooper has at least one military or civilian experience which bears retelling in a magazine or newspaper.

So if you're a would-be writer, artist or photographer you might be interested in how to tell your story. Your efforts are needed and wanted by many civilian and military publications. And that definitely includes **SOLDIERS**.

**\$\$\$.** Many publications pay good dollars for work. It could be your chance to collect a few bucks for that new stereo. And even if no pay is given you'll have that inner self-satisfaction of seeing *your* ideas in print to share with thousands of avid readers. If you have a better way of doing something give others the benefit of your experience or thoughts. Besides, once your material is in print you can record the fact on your individual personal qualification record.

Don't get the wrong idea about who can write. You don't have to be a professional writer or journalist or English major. As a matter of fact, relatively few writers who scribble for military-oriented journals have any sort of formal

writing background. In other words they're just like you.

**How To.** Before you write, take pictures or draw cartoons decide on a target publication. Pick one and design your "brainchild" specifically for it. You'll stand a better chance of getting it accepted and printed. Don't "shotgun" it or write it for all the magazines in the world. That's sure-fire "Rejectionsville."

Study the market and the publication. That's the only way you'll get a feel for what the pub uses for *its* audience. Take **SOLDIERS** for instance. Our readers are mostly youthful—under 25. They are likely to be interested in sports, hobbies, consumer topics, Army policies and interesting personalities. They don't read the same type pieces you'll find in *Military Review* or *Army Logistician*. No PhD stuff, please.

**SOLDIERS** style is open and fast-moving as you've probably noticed. Our features and articles run 200 to 2,000 words. We don't use \$75 words either. But we do use 8x10 top quality black-and-white captioned photos and top grade color slide transparencies.

**SOLDIERS** doesn't pay for manuscripts or photos other than pinups. But you'll get byline and biographical credit along with the attention of approximately a million

plus readers and a couple of gratis author's copies.

We do pay \$15 each for all cartoons accepted. They should be patterned along the lines of the cartoons **SOLDIERS** uses. A *prima* color pinup of a gorgeous chick will net you \$25 to \$50 if published.

Just get local clearance of your manuscripts from your information office types and send your work along to us. We'll take care of any necessary higher level clearances. Our address: **SOLDIERS**, Cameron Station, Alexandria, Va. 22314.

**Top Money.** If you're after top dollars try *Army* magazine published monthly by the Association of the U.S. Army. Its payment rates vary by number of words published, but a longer piece will likely fetch you up to \$100 or more.

*Infantry* magazine is a slick bi-monthly out of Fort Benning. Give its editor something of interest for groundpounders, and you might get a check for \$10, \$30 or even more.

Well, these three are just a sample of the dozens of outfits dying to review your material. Look 'em over and send 'em something. Writing, drawing or photo-taking for publication is really easier than you think. So why not give it a whirl? You might hit pay dirt.

At a German Suds-, Food- and Fun-Fest  
You'll Say It More Than Once:

# “EIN BEER, BETTER”

2LT John Englehart

**T**HE GERMAN PEOPLE are famous for *Gemütlichkeit*—a spirit of cordiality that includes eating, drinking and merrymaking. And the best place in Germany to find all three is at a good old beer festival.

One example of the German beer festival is the Würzburg Kiliani Festival. Located in the heart of Germany the city of Würzburg rolls out the red carpet to all comers every summer.

With a carnival as the format and a beer tent as the center of attraction the Kiliani Fest provides local Germans, American troops stationed nearby and tourists from all over the world two solid weeks of fun.

When you first walk into a German festival you may feel like Sergeant Schulz of Stalag 13 and his “I know nothing” routine but it won’t take long to get into the swing of things. First place to hit may be the beer tent.

A German beer tent is like nothing you’ve ever experienced. The first thing you’ll notice is when Germans say “tent” they don’t mean “shelter-half.” The beer tent is about the size of a three-ring circus and not one square foot under it goes to waste. By 6:00 p.m. there will be wall-to-wall people inside. You can consider yourself lucky if you find a place to sit

down. But if you can’t don’t sweat it because you can put down that first liter of beer standing up. The second one may be a bit more difficult but if necessary you can always park it on the floor.

When your waitress delivers your first liter of beer to your table you’re going to be a little surprised. A glass or mug of beer in the States means about 8 ounces of suds. At a German beer festival the standard order is a liter of beer—a little over a quart—so plan your evening accordingly.

Another thing to remember is German beer packs more punch than most American beers. About the time you reach for the third liter you might be ready to consider taking a cab back to the kaserne. You may think you’re the last of the big-time suds-guzzlers but until you sit down with the Germans you don’t know what real beer drinking is all about.

Just because a stout-hearted German can sit down and drink all night doesn’t mean you can do it too. Remember the Germans were brought up on beer; they’ve been drinking it since they were kids. You got to be big and strong on strained vegetables; the Germans got that way on beer. And when it comes to serious beer-drinking the Germans are in a class by themselves.

As you sip, gulp and chug your beer you’ll find yourself getting involved in the German music. At the center of the beer tent is an honest-to-goodness German band complete with oompah-pahs. The

Germans love drinking songs and everybody joins in, including you. It’s not all that tough to pick up the words. Most of the songs repeat the chorus after every verse so once you have the chorus down you can “a one, and a two and a three” all night long.

Another good way to get into the festivities is to sit at a table with some Germans. Don’t be bashful. If there are a couple of empty seats you and your buddies should sit right down. Don’t go off and sit by yourself. One of the main reasons for the beer festival is to improve German-American relations. And how are you going to improve relations by sitting on the other side of the room?

The Germans are friendly and make friends quickly. Sit there and enjoy yourself for a while and the first thing you know you’ll be buying a round. And why not? You’ll be having one heckuva of a good time and meeting some new people. That may sound a little too goody-goody for you but don’t knock it unless you’ve tried it.

But there’s more to the Kiliani Fest than beer—much more. Some of the food you’ll taste will be the best you’ve ever had: char-coaled fish, all kinds of schnitzel and the Germans’ favorite snack to go with beer—raw fish on a bun. The schnitzel is great.

**The Carnival.** You’ll probably see more different kinds of rides at the Kiliani Fest than you ever imagined. If you want to be shaken, swayed, swung or bumped then Kiliani is the place to go. The

SECOND LIEUTENANT JOHN ENGLEHART, currently on orders to United States Army Europe, wrote this article while an enlisted staff writer with SOLDIERS.





After your first stop at the beer tent avoid the ferris wheel if you're scared of heights, the roller-coaster if you're prone to motion-sickness. There's plenty to do, see on the ground—games of skill and chance, fun-houses, shopping areas—and lots to eat.

ferris wheel there is something else. Reputed to be the world's largest portable one, the Kiliani ferris wheel will give you a dynamite view of the city.

Besides the rides there are all kinds of games—everything from ring toss to slot machines. And your chances of winning at Kiliani are about the same as they would be in the States . . . slim. But if you want to impress your date and win her a teddy bear step right up, drop a mark or two on the counter and do your thing.

You can even take a ride through the haunted house. The two of you can hop in your own private car, sit back and have the scare of your life. The German house of horrors is more realistic

than the one you used to visit at the grade school outing.

In addition to beer, food and rides there's the shopping area where you can pick up some out-of-sight bargains. From linens and clothing to pottery and leather-goods the Kiliani Fest can save you big dollars. And like most places in Europe if you don't like the price marked on the item ask the owner to change it. Most likely he will.

The Kiliani Festival has it all. You can eat, drink and be merry all in one place. You can either go with the guys or take a date but no matter how you do it just make sure you get to a German beer festival. It's one of the spinoff benefits of your duty tour in Germany.





**S**O YOU'RE GOING to be stationed in Europe, huh Felix? Well, we've got some good news and some bad news for you. First the bad news.

Unless you're independently wealthy you're not going to have enough bread to buy everything you want. You'll see all kinds of things you'll want but you have to face facts. A Spec 4's pay just isn't going to purchase too many \$1,000-bookcases, loads of *lederhosen* or beaucoup cuckoo clocks.

Now for the good news. Your meager Spec 4's pay will enable you to cash in on some of the best buys in the world. Being in Europe will give you a great chance to cut out the middleman. And when you cut him out it's money in your pocket.

**Travel/Recreation.** But exactly what are the best buys in Europe? Depending on the dollar-mark ratio (if you're in Germany, for instance) you'll be able to find quite a few bargains but there are four or five things you'll want to look for first. One of these bargains is travel.

You may not think of travel as a commodity but the Army has given you a big headstart by sending you to Europe. You'll have the opportunity to see things and visit places most people only read or dream about. And you can do it cheaply.

Suppose you're stationed in Wurzburg, Germany and want to go somewhere for a weekend. How about a couple of days in Paris for \$85? That should cover transportation, your hotel and usually two meals a day. It should also take care of a couple of sightseeing tours.

You can find out about trips like this and many others to all parts of Europe through the travel office on your post. Stop in, look at several brochures, pick the

place you want to go and sign up. That's all there is to it.

And don't forget about Army-sponsored recreation areas in Germany. Garmisch and Berchtesgaden are two of the most scenic and tradition-steeped places on the continent. You can catch a bus to either place and hotel rates are only a few bucks a night. But be sure to make reservations well in advance because both places are usually packed during high season.

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**A spinoff benefit  
of overseas duty**

## BEST BUYS IN EUROPE

2LT John Englehart

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And while you're traveling around the countryside playing the part of the jet setter there are several tangible purchases you can make. One of the things you might want to look at is crystal.

Some of the world's most beautiful and elegant crystal can be found in the shops of Europe. Check out the small shops on the outskirts of a major town. You'd be amazed how much money you can save by visiting the smaller stores. On brand name items you

can probably save at least a third of what the merchandise would cost in the states, sometimes more.

Another thing to remember while shopping in Europe is that you should try to temper your desire to buy with good old common sense. In other words, shop around. Don't buy the first thing you see. You may save an extra five or ten bucks by just going to the next shop down the road.

If you can't afford crystal check into cut glass. Ashtrays, glasses and candelabra made out of cut glass can brighten the appearance of your little grass shack. And once again you'll be pleasantly surprised at the price—probably a third to a half of the stateside price.

Your outlay for a full china service won't be small but compared to statewide prices you'll be saving a bundle . . . up to fifty percent. All major brand names are available in any number of designs ranging from antique to modern. If you can afford it and you're sure your wife likes the pattern, treat yourself to a complete set while you're across the pond.

Fine furniture is another bargain you'll find on the continent. Chairs, sofas and especially bookcases are good buys throughout Europe. The selection is great—almost any style is available, much of it hand-made. You couldn't buy it in the states for twice the price. At least check out furniture while you're overseas.

You may be able to find other bargains in Europe too—anything from antiques to zithers. But whatever you do be sure and shop around. The bargains are there but you'll only find real bargains where you look for them. You may never get back to cash in on the opportunity so at least take the time to look around.





A full chino service won't be cheap but you'll save as much as half what it would cost you in the States. All major brands and many patterns are available.

Fine furniture is a special bargain on the continent; look for chairs, sofas

and bookcases. The selection is great and many articles are hand-made.



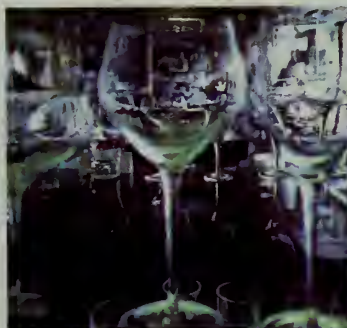
If you can't afford crystal check out cut glass. It'll be three or four times more expensive back in the States. Condolobro, oshtroys and other cut glass pieces will add glitter to your digs. Show your class with glass.



Clocks are another good deal in Europe, you can find timely buys on both antique and modern examples.



Figurines and knick-knacks that would cost life-size prices back home are affordable in Europe, can become collectors' items. Always temper your desire to buy with common sense, though; be sure to shop around.



You'll find some of the world's most beautiful crystal while you're abroad; check outside the big towns. We're not able to give you a crystal ball, but the deals are there if you look long enough.



# WEARING THE PURPLE

Donald C. Wright

Purple Heart is awarded for wounds received as result of enemy action as below where medics attended wounded in Vietnam combat.





**P**ONDERING in his headquarters in Newburgh, New York on August 7, 1782, General George Washington might well have thought back to the countless dark days through which his bedraggled, ill-equipped and usually outnumbered Continental Army had marched over the past 7 years. Like thousands of military commanders to follow, he perhaps reflected on the agony, heroism and dedication which had carried his citizen-soldiers to triumph in the War for Independence.

Now the war was over. Among the many bits of unfinished business was one that particularly bothered the commander in chief—the total lack of any tangible recognition for soldiers who had shown outstanding devotion to duty in the late war.

With a stroke of his quill, Washington created America's first military decoration for common soldiers: the Purple Heart or, as his general order called it, the Badge of Military Merit.

The decoration is believed to be the first given by any country without respect to the recipient's rank or position. Medals and decorations up to that time went to men of distinction—royalty, military and political leaders—and commemorated particular acts or events. Washington himself was presented such a gold medal for the capture of Boston in 1776.

But the Badge of Military Merit was different. By Washington's order, any soldier could qualify for it through "singularly meritorious action" and "unusual gallantry, extraordinary fidelity and essential service."

The original was a far cry from today's Purple Heart, considered by many to be America's most beautiful medal. The first one was created by Pierre Charles L'Enfant who, 7 years later, would be tapped by then President Washington to design something bigger: the city on the banks of the Potomac that would be the Nation's capital.

The Badge of Military Merit was a heart-shaped piece of purple cloth edged with lace or silver and embroidered with the word "Merit" encircled by a wreath. Despite Washington's good intentions only three were awarded: "to Sergeants Elija Churchill, 2nd Regiment, Light Dragoons; William Brown, 5th Connecticut, and Daniel Bissell, 2nd Connecticut."

DONALD C. WRIGHT, formerly a captain in the Army Reserve, is also author of "Four For Glory" published in March '71 ARMY DIGEST, "Bloody Wednesday" in March '73 SOLDIERS, and "A Different Drummer" in this issue.

For some unaccountable reason the award fell into disuse for 150 years until revived as the Purple Heart medal on Washington's birthday, February 22, 1932. Originally reserved just for Army personnel, the decoration was authorized for the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard the following December.

For 10 years the Purple Heart was awarded for meritorious service and, sometimes, for wounds received (apparently the wounded soldier qualified as having rendered "essential service"). In September 1942, the criteria were changed to the standards which apply today.

**Tradition.** Today's Purple Heart retains its rich tradition in Army heritage. Designed by Elizabeth Will and modeled by John R. Sinnack, chief engraver of the Philadelphia mint, the medal is striking in its quiet beauty. The obverse is a purple heart on a gilt bronze border and bears Washington's profile in cameo. The shield above the head is Washington's coat-of-arms surrounded by leaves. The reverse, below the shield, is a raised gilt heart bearing words that hark back to the founder's general order: "For Military Merit."

The Purple Heart now is awarded to U.S. military and civilian personnel for wounds received as the result of enemy action.

Regulations provide that the recipient must be serving with American forces when wounded and the injury must be treated by a medical officer and be a matter of official record. Multiple injuries received at the instant or from the same "missile, force, explosion or agent" are considered for a single award. Recent amendments authorize the Purple Heart for prisoners of war injured as the result of their internment.

Although revived in 1932, the Purple Heart may still be awarded to World War I veterans. Individuals holding a Meritorious Service Citation certificate signed by General John J. Pershing qualify, as do those authorized to wear wound chevrons prior to World War II.

Today's wearer of the white-edged purple ribbon bar carries on his or her uniform a bit of Army tradition going back to America's beginning as a nation when George Washington noted that creation of the Purple Heart meant that "the road to glory in a patriot army and a free country is thus open to all."



Whether lecturing their active duty counterparts, providing legal advice, working in a local Air Force hospital or cooperating with the Air Force so both men in green and men in blue will have more realistic training, Army Reservists and National Guardsmen through mutual support are insuring enhanced technical proficiency, shared doctrine and techniques and common understanding among components nationwide.





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For Reservists involved in  
Person-to-Person  
Mutual Support

# WEEK ENDS ARE DIFFERENT

Story  
and photos by  
First Lieutenant Cornel Yates

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**W**EEKENDS mean different things to different people. To most of us Friday is the day to stash what's left in the IN-box, put the finishing touches on that piece of equipment that's been such a pain, or perhaps complete plans for a coming field problem. Saturdays and Sundays offer a chance to get away from it all—to nearby slopes for some hot-dogging, to the shore to catch the big waves and soak up the rays, or maybe just sleep till noon and maybe soak up a few beers later.

Usually weekends are a time to forget all things military and seek diversion, recreation and entertainment wherever available.

But to a special group of civilians in communities throughout America some weekends are different. Instead of skiing, surfing or sudsing it up Saturday and Sunday they undergo a monthly military metamorphosis and don green, blue or white uniforms.

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FIRST LIEUTENANT CORNEL YATES is assigned to the Office of the Chief of Army Reserve, Department of the Army, Washington, D.C.

In Seattle, Wash., for example, Saturday morning for Donald C. Crook begins at 4:30 a.m., early for any other day of the week but especially early for a Saturday. After donning a pair of long-johns, covering them with fatigues, checking alignment of his Army captain's insignia and lacing up his insulated boots, Don shovels down the breakfast his wife Sharon has sleepily prepared for him.

A good-bye kiss is followed by the long drive to McChord Air Force Base. Once there he reports to the Air Force Liaison Office at the MAC terminal, only to hear that light snow and a low ceiling threaten to cancel his mission. As word filters to the rest of the men some of the NCOs let Don know the men are really psyched-up for the jump: "Maybe an additional word or two to the Air Force coordinator . . ." And then it happens. The "Ops" door swings open and a grinning flight crew emerges.

"Let's go!"

It's early morning in Kansas City. Lawyers Pete Smith and Ron Skates, dressed in Army greens, begin this Saturday at a pancake restaurant just west of town. Over a stack of flapjacks covered with syrup and gobs of butter they discuss the latest laws and court decisions affecting their work. The dialogue continues as the two drive through the gates of Fort Leavenworth. Pulling to a stop in front of the Judge Advocate General's office they're greeted by the familiar sight of several early-risers waiting to see them.

"The forecast for Dayton and vicinity, high of 73 degrees and tonight's low, get this, a mild 52 degrees. So you campers should really get out and enjoy the unseasonably warm weather this weekend."

So goes the weather in Dayton, Ohio, this Saturday. For Private First Class Michael Moore, the weekend will present a chance to save a life. Less than an hour after leaving home Mike is administering mouth-to-mouth resuscitation to a 2-year old child whose panic-filled parents can only report, "She just stopped breathing for no reason at all."

**Training and Support.** Who are these people and what do they all have in common?

They're Army Reservists, "weekend warriors" or "part-time soldiers." They're doctors, lawyers, mechanics, nurses, cooks, housewives and students from every state in the Union. Many members of the Army Reserve, like the ones described, are engaged in what the Army calls Mutual Support—programs designed to provide Reservists with more meaningful, hands-on training than would be accompanied by spending 2 days at a Reserve center.

"The troops really enjoy the change and challenge that working with the Air Force provides. It's close to real combat conditions," CPT Crook, a Vietnam veteran, says. "And besides, it works both ways. The Air Force stays proficient at air-dropping troops and we get the opportunity to jump from something besides helicopters. This particular weekend we're



**Realistic winter training and a Reserve aviation company's cooperation with NASA data collection are two more mutual support contributions to the Total Force concept.**



going to jump from a C-141 into a designated DZ, then we'll be trucked to Snoqualmie for a weekend bivouac.

"While the living conditions won't be as luxurious as a camper, what with snow caves and C-rations and everything, you can't beat it for genuine training. For instance, Saturday will be spent digging snow caves and pitching tents. We'll be giving cross-country ski lessons on Sunday."

One weekend a month CPT Crook is the Public Affairs Officer of Company B, 3d Battalion, 12th Special Forces Group (Abn), Sandpoint Naval Support Activity, Seattle, Wash. The rest of the time he's a graduate student at the University of Washington. Don enjoys the benefits that Mutual Support projects provide. An Air Force unit at McChord Air Force Base works with Don's outfit to provide aircraft for the unit's periodic jumps.

Specialists Skates and Smith are practicing attorneys in Kansas City 28 days of the month. On this Saturday they serve as weekend lawyers for a team of Army Reservists helping to handle the backlog of cases in active Army JAG offices across the country.

What do the two think of their training?

"We like it. Pete and I have become more fa-

miliar with military legal procedures. We get into things like estate planning, claims, divorces, wills and power of attorney. In the winter months we spend a lot of time with tax returns. In summer camp we also go to a JAG office, say at Fort Sill or Fort Leavenworth, and spend 2 weeks as attorneys for the active Army. Since all the active Army's lawyers are captains or higher the CO allows us to wear civvies during duty hours. We love it.

"The practical experience is invaluable. We deal with problems as civilian problems and since we're civilian lawyers, it gives us a lot of insight as to what constitutes military legal assistance and civilian assistance. We give all the help we can as military lawyers and advise what the soldier can expect from civilian lawyers.



"Because we're practicing attorneys in the same state as the military installation we're familiar with state laws and statutes and can give soldiers more insight as to what they can expect from the state courts."

What do their active Army counterparts think of the part-time soldier-lawyers?

"We have a pretty good relationship with the Reservists here at Leavenworth," says Captain Paul E. Artzer of the JAG office at Fort Leavenworth. "We come to this office on Saturday and sometimes drop in on classes at the Reserve Center on Sunday. To put the word out locally the post puts notices in the PX, commissary and the post newspaper."

**Hospital Duty.** For the past 2 years hospital administrators at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Dayton, Ohio, have scheduled their staff lightly on weekends to afford nearby Reservists of the 2291st U.S. Army Hospital an opportunity to train under actual conditions.

"We take their place," says PFC Moore of the 2291st. "It lightens their personnel load and gives us a chance to do medical equipment repair, administration, intensive care and emergency room procedures—things we could never do in the center. The nearest Army hospital is almost 200 miles away at Fort Knox. I only live a mile from Wright-Pat so it works out great for me. It's working out great for everyone involved so far—and I do mean *involved*."

It's working indeed, not just for the Army Reserve, the Army and the Air Force, but for the National Guard and other Government agencies such as NASA.

In January, as part of the SKYLAB Concentrated Atmospheric Radiation Project, Army Reservists and helicopters of the 281st Aviation Company from St. Louis, Mo., provided airlift capability for National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration scientists and their equipment. Purpose of the study was to determine effects of the atmosphere on transfer of visible, near infrared and thermal infrared radiation.

"Eventually this information will aid in the study of long-term climatic changes and more important, will assist local weather forecasters," says John Ferry of NASA, Houston.

For Reservist pilots and crewmen, the study provided opportunity for training under difficult weather conditions. "We love to fly," says crewman First Lieutenant Al J. Colligan, "and the NASA mission added a unique challenge."

Speaking for NASA, Mr. Ferry says, "We were operating on a pretty tight schedule, as the SKYLAB was only going to pass over the St. Louis area three times on one day. The Army Reserve provided tremendous assistance."

**All Benefit.** That's the story in a nutshell—providing interesting and meaningful training for Army Reservists in a mutually beneficial role. Commanders throughout CONUS are discovering part-time soldiers are capable, willing and eager to work with and for their active-duty counterparts to improve the overall readiness of the Total Force. (See "Call It Total Force," January 1974 SOLDIERS.)

Participation ranges from private to colonel, ROTC to Command and General Staff College, and involves virtually all the military services. Major units combine and assist each other in maneuvers and training exercises so the support concept extends throughout the Total Force. And although individual support activities may be unique all are united by the common bond of dedicated soldiers mutually involved—from neuro-psychiatrists to cooks, clerks to Special Forces, medics to cannon-cockers.

### **Mutual Support.**

It's working both ways to improve the mission capability of the Army Reserve by developing close relationships with its Active Army counterparts. As a result technical proficiency is enhanced, doctrine and techniques are shared and a common understanding among all components is being developed nationwide.

## **STONE AGE ARMY**



**"Revolutionary Transportation Device" My Foot!  
... Just One More Thing To Paint, To Me!**

Gourmet C-rations?  
Not a bad idea, but next  
they'll want

# Candlelight and Subdued Silver

MAJ David P. Gunnels



During a recent adventure training exercise our Readiness Group discovered the culinary art of transforming "C" Rations (C Rats or Charlies Rats, as they are sometimes referred to) into a really tasty meal. The Galloping Gourmet would probably gallop the other way if he had to cope with them but soldiers in the field are made of stronger stuff. For them, C rations definitely are a way of life.

In spite of what you may think, there's no AR that says they have to taste bad—it only seems that way. They're chock-full of nutrition and healthful vitamins but somehow this happy thought doesn't make them any tastier. Don't despair, though; here are a few tips on the care and feeding of C rations for the field gourmet.

**Heat 'Em Up.** The first

MAJOR DAVID P. GUNNELS is Infantry Branch Advisor for Readiness Group Lee, Fort Lee, Va.

thing is to heat the rations. If this can't be done at least scrape the grease from the meat—that way you won't lose your dinner as soon as you've eaten it. But it's better—and tastier—to heat the rations if at all possible.

If you can scrounge a heat tablet from the company supply room it'll provide enough heat to warm the rations. If neither heat tablets nor a company supply room are available a small fire of dry sticks will do the job if the tactical situation permits.

Then there's the sand-can method. Take an empty bread or cracker can, fill it with sand, pour in diesel fuel and ignite. Be sure to use this method only in a well-ventilated area because the fuel and fire fumes can be lethal.

If that doesn't grab you try using an available vehicle engine. Just balance the cans on any hot surface—like an exhaust manifold—

and leave them there until they're hot. If you use this method steer clear of the jaws that bite and claws that snatch inside the engine compartment—like spinning fan blades and high voltage ignition wires. If you're careless you can end up taking your mind off your appetite in a hurry.

You can even rig a simple stove from the bread or crackers can. Open one end of the can and remove the goodies. Punch several holes in the side and bottom of the can with a bayonet, pocket-knife, P-38 or any other pointed implement. Put the fire source inside the can and place the ration to be heated on top of this "stove." Observe the flame to make sure it's getting enough oxygen. If the fire goes out or doesn't provide sufficient heat simply punch more air holes in your stove.

As a last resort set your peanut butter on fire. It's a sacrifice,





but the peanut oil should burn long enough to do the trick.

One other thing. Be sure to either open the cans completely or at least put a few holes in the top before you heat them. The cans' contents expand when heated and having to scrape the stuff off the ground after it explodes won't make it taste any better.

**Spice It Up.** With the basics taken care of you can start throwing together some field expedient gourmet meals that'll make you look forward to the next bivouac. You can do all sorts of things—like using the cream substitute to make cream sauces, creamed beef or cream soups. Also if you know in advance you'll be eating the rations, do a little pre-planning.

There are quite a few seasonings you can bring along that'll add flavor to the rations without taking up much space or weight. Try oregano, tarragon and basil for

an Italian flavor. Curry powder, dry mustard, chili powder or hot pepper and steak sauces will also zip things up a bit.

But there's no need to limit yourself to spices. Bring along instant rice or dehydrated onions and vegetables and make a stew out of the meat ration. If you're in a vegetated area do some foraging for wild onions and vegetables. You'd better keep away from wild mushrooms unless you're very sure of yourself, though.

**Recipes for Cs.** Assuming you've brought along all these goodies, here are a few recipes that'll make C rations taste just like something Mother used to make:

#### **C Ration Pizza**

1 can bread  
1 can beef  
1 can cheese  
spices  
Slice the bread into three

equal portions and toast it on your fire. Heat beef and spices and melt the cheese. Spoon the beef onto the toast and top it with the melted cheese.

#### **Peach Pound-Cake Delight**

1 can peaches  
1 can pound-cake  
1 cream substitute packet

Open both cans and pour two or three spoonfuls of peach juice onto the pound cake. Heat the pound cake and peaches separately. Make a sauce of the remaining peach juice and the cream substitute. Add the peaches to the pound cake in the can and top with the sauce.

#### **Pecan Roll Supreme**

1 can pecan roll  
1 sugar packet  
1 cream substitute packet

Open the pecan roll can slightly, add several drops of water and heat. Make a paste of the sugar, cream substitute and a little water. Heat this topping. Open the pecan roll can after it gives off steam for 2 minutes and spread on the topping. This makes a nice morning coffee roll. If you like chocolate add cocoa powder to the topping.

#### **Fireteam Fowl**

1 can poultry item for each dinner  
1 can bread for every three poultry items

Combine poultry rations in a number 10 can (obtained from the friendly mess sergeant), utilizing at least one turkey loaf for every three rations. Add the bread unit, crumbled up, and mix in spices as desired. Add one-half bread can of water for each bread unit used. Heat over your fire, stirring the mixture to avoid burning.

Now you've seen how it's done; take it from there yourself. Don't limit yourself to these recipes, though; come up with your own. Experimenting and improvising are the signs of a great cook. So put on your camouflage chef's hat and do your own magic with C Rats. *Bon appetit!*

## WOMEN IN THE NEWS

o The first enlisted Wacs to graduate from the 7-week Club Management Course at Fort Lee, Va., are Sergeant First Class Marie G. Saunders and Specialist 6 Annetta G. Witham. SFC Saunders was previously manager of the NCO Club at Fort Devens, Mass., and SP6 Witham performed on-job training at the Fort Myer, Va., NCO Club.

o The Army's Handicapped Employee of the Year for 1973 is Cheryl Lee Maloney. She's a 26-year-old computer programmer with the Computer Systems Command at Fort Hood, Tex. Miss Maloney was born without arms and has learned to work using her teeth and feet. She's also been nominated for one of the 10 Outstanding Federal Handicapped Employees of the Year.

o Students at the Engineer School at Fort Belvoir, Va., listened to a Valentine's Day talk on "Dating and Mating from a Woman's Point of View" by the Reverend Mrs. Alice Collins. A clergywoman from the Ashley United Presbyterian Church in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., she presented a Christian view of dating and marriage.

o The first diesel repairwoman at the Engineer School at Fort Belvoir, Va., is Private Irma Corpus. "At first a lot of people thought it was a mistake," she says,



but she's taken her assignment in stride. The men sometimes try too hard to help her out and then worry that she'll do a better job than they do. But they agree she's a morale-booster and a vocabulary-improver, and think it's great to have a woman in class.

o Major Ruth A. Hassler is chief nurse of 325th General Hospital in Kansas City, Mo., part of the 102d U.S. Army Reserve Command in St. Louis. She's commander of a mostly-male nursing Army Reserve unit, and--she's a nun. As Sister Ruth Ann of the Order of Sisters of Saint Mary, MAJ Hassler spent 5 years in Bolivia and Chile as a nurse and has written a textbook. When not on her 2-week annual training, she dons a habit at her convent's hospital.

## QUIET ON THE SET!

Soldiers at Fort Stewart, Ga., became actors for a day when some of them on leave or pass were hired to act as extras in the filming of the



movie documentary, "The Great Adventure." The flick is part of the American Heritage series. Soldiers at Fort Hunter got their screen time in during the filming of "The Last of the Belles." Watch for the release of "Dis-tance," also filmed at Fort Stewart--you might see someone you know.

## FAMILY AFFAIR

The Lenzmeiers are Fargo, N.D.'s answer to the modern Volunteer Army. There are four of them in the Army. Master Sergeant Ralph H. Lenzmeier started the whole thing. He's stationed at the Army Recruiting Main Station in Fargo, working with his son, First Lieutenant Timothy

J. Lenzmeier, who is assistant operations officer at the station. 1LT Lenzmeier kept the ball rolling by administering the oath of office to his brother, Private Jason Lenzmeier and to Jason's fiancée, Margaret Selid--now married and stationed with her husband at Vint Hill Farms, Va.

## ETHNIC EATERY

"Right on, Bro" was the consensus for a "Soul Supper" given by the 2d Battalion Airborne, 321st Field Artillery at Fort Bragg, N.C. The dinner that doubled the head-count featured mouthwatering favorites like chitterlings, ham hocks, spare ribs, baked ham, candied sweet potatoes, black-eyed peas, buttered greens and corn bread muffins. Taped soul music provided a with-it atmosphere.

Staff Sergeant Johnny F. Muraskey, the battalion dining facility manager, used the Soul Supper to kick off a program of ethnic meals which will be served once a month and will include Irish, German, Chinese and Mexican meals. The program gives each ethnic group the spotlight and helps make troopers aware of other life styles and culinary arts.

## NO GAS GUZZLER

Want to get 31.4 miles per gallon of gasoline? Sergeant R.D. Edwards of the 155th Transportation Company, Fort Eustis, Va., did it by painstaking maintenance of his Army jeep engine and by driving at a steady pace of between 25 and 30 miles an hour. SGT Edwards was the winner of a recent mileage race held by the 10th Transportation Battalion for its six companies. The jeep which did the least on its allotted gallon of gasoline achieved only 12.4 mpg.

The race was part of the battalion's driver and engine maintenance program. Techniques used by SGT Edwards will be analyzed and applied



to the operation and maintenance of other vehicles. In preparation for the mileage economy race, SGT Edwards pulled each of the four wheels and repacked their bearings, installed new points and spark plugs and re-tuned the engine.

In the race he maintained a constant speed between 25 and 30 mph, speeding up slightly around corners, which enabled him to keep his jeep in the fourth gear, the most economical ratio. In addition, he remembers touching the brake pedal only once during the mileage competition.

### FREEDOMS FOUNDATION WINNER

Specialist 4 Charlie Adair, Jr., who's stationed in Thailand, has received a George Washington honor medal and a \$100 check from the Freedoms Foundation for the views he expressed in a letter-writing contest open to all members of the Armed Forces. SP4 Adair's letter is entitled "Human Goals--Values for Living," which was the required topic. His letter concluded: "Baptized by our fathers' blood, consecrated by our mother's tears, may our hopes for freedom and liberty forever stand as the emblems of peace, love and harmony among all mankind."

### PYTHON POWER

Most people recoil at the thought of a snake but one U.S. Army Southern Command (USARSO) soldier disagrees with this attitude towards reptiles. In fact, Sergeant Vernon S. Campbell, an NCO at Fort Clayton, CZ, is a herpetologist, a student of reptiles and amphibians.

His first exposure to snakes was a cottonmouth water moccasin he captured with a forked stick and "carried home in a gunny sack" when he was 12 years old. He attributes his interest to old wives' tales he heard when he was a child: snakes that had stingers, others that

swallowed their young for protection and later regurgitated them, even snakes that whipped their victims to death. He now owns a 30-volume library dealing with snakes.



From 1942 to 1946 SGT Campbell worked as a snake collector at the Junior Academy of Sciences in St. Louis and lectured to Boy Scouts at summer camps. He was zookeeper at the Fort Sherman Zoo and as a civilian was zookeeper at an Air Force Tropic Survival School. He is currently compiling a record of reptilian life indigenous to Panama.

During his second tour in Panama in 1966, he was bitten by a poisonous "fer de lance" snake, and describes it as a disappointing experience. "I never felt a thing," he says. "I went to the hospital and received antitoxin before any symptoms materialized."

"Panama is an interesting area for herpetologists," he says, "because there is an overlap of species from North and South America."

### HIKERS HOME

Fort Dix's trail-blazing hikers, SP4s William Mason and Pedro Villarreal, Jr., are back at their New Jersey post claiming the record for one of the longest voluntary marches in U.S. Army history. They covered 2,030, plus 8, miles during 131 days on the Appalachian Trail. The 8 miles marked the extra distance from the trail at Springer Mountain, Ga., to the Amicalola Falls State

Park where they were picked up by Rangers from the Dahlonega, Ga., Ranger Camp.

Villarreal and Mason left Fort Dix last September 17 after a send-off attended by Major General Bert A. David, then Fort Dix commander, and Brigadier General Julius W. Becton, Jr., deputy commander. The men were allowed administrative absence from regular duties as personnel clerks under provisions of Army Regulation 350-1 which authorizes "adventure training." They reached the end of the trail February 4.

Along the way, they subsisted mostly on Army C-rations and were resupplied at weekly intervals by National Guard, ROTC and Army units en route. (See "Step by Step," January '74 SOLDIERS).

### OPEN WIDE FOR TV

The Walter Reed Army Medical Center operating room in Washington, D.C., was turned into a TV studio recently as a team of oral surgeons performed a lengthy operation on a patient's lower jaw. The team consisting of Colonels Louis H. Guernsey and Charles J. Shannon and Lieutenant Colonels David W. Shelton and Frank C. Thiessen corrected their patient's bite deformity by sliding his lower jaw forward, widening it and lowering the front teeth, all in the same operation.

"This is a very rare operation," commented LTC Shelton. "In fact, it's the first time we know of where the same operations were all performed on the same patient at the same time. That's one of the reasons it was televised by WRAMC TV."

William E. Schettler, chief of WRAMC TV, says, "With TV, we can take a picture of a patient's mouth only 2 inches wide or so and blow it up across a 23-inch screen. For this operation we made more than 7 hours of video tape. Surgeons will edit it to one hour of pertinent footage. Video tapes are also made for military and civilian hospitals."

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BISMARCK, D. T., JULY 6, 1876.

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GEN. CUSTER AND 261 MEN  
THE VICTIMS.

NO OFFICER OR MAN OF 5  
COMPANIES LEFT TO  
TELL THE TALE.

3 Days Desperate Fighting  
by Maj. Reno and the  
Remainder of the  
Seventh.

Full Details of the Battle  
LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED

THE ROSMARCA TRIBUNE'S SPECIAL  
CORRESPONDENT SLAIN.

Squaws Mutilate and Rob the Dead

Victims Captured Alive Tortured in Most Foul Manner.

## What Will Congress Do About

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His Fate is Now Legend—  
Perhaps Because He Marched To

# A DIFFERENT DRUMMER

*If a man does not keep pace with his companions,  
Perhaps it is because he hears a different drummer.  
Let him step to the music he hears  
However measured or far away.*

— Thoreau

Donald C. Wright  
Photos by National Park Service,  
Department of Interior





**E**verything about him was non-regulation.

He wore fringed buckskins over a blue double-breasted cavalry blouse but his bearing was unmistakably military and he had the easy confidence of a born leader.

Instead of U.S. Army issue Colts two matched English Bulldog self-cocking pistols hung from his cartridge belt and the Remington sporting rifle leaning against his tent pole was far superior to the single-shot Springfield 45/70 carbines carried by the cavalry men bedded down around him.

By habit he put his hand to the back of his neck, half expecting to feel the shoulder-length blond curls that had been his trademark. "Yellowhair" the Indians called him. But the Fort Lincoln barbers had clipped his locks just a month ago when he led his troopers west from Bismarck with the spring thaw.

His shirt collar was open at the neck. On the points were embroidered the two stars of a major general, his wartime rank earned at age 23. Although he had reverted to the permanent grade of lieutenant colonel, there was no doubt in anybody's mind he was still General George Armstrong Custer.

**Garryowen.** In less than 48 hours he and 38 percent of his famed 7th United States Cavalry would lie dead on a lonely hillside in perhaps the most storied and controversial fight in American military history.

His 600 men and 28 officers were only 40 percent of the authorized strength of the regiment. Of these about half were raw recruits: poor horsemen, poor shots and new to Indian fighting.

On this June 1876 night Custer's 7th Cavalry was one of three columns making up the Yellowstone expedition ordered by the War Department and mounted by General Phil Sheridan to round up hostile Indians who refused to live on reservations. Like Colonel John Gibbon and Brigadier General George Crook, Custer answered to Brigadier General Alfred H. Terry, the expedition commander.

Gold discovered in the Indian's sacred Black Hills drew a flood of miners, prospectors and settlers into territory set aside by an 1868 treaty with Red Cloud's Ogalala Sioux "for the absolute and undisturbed use of the Indians." Chief agitator among non-agency Indians was the Hunkpapa Sioux Medicine Man Sitting Bull who refused the white man's doled rations and preferred, as he later told General Nelson A. Miles, "to live as an Indian, but a free Indian."

Thousands of Sioux flocked to Sitting Bull's camps in the Rosebud country: Brulé, Ogalala, Minneconjou, Santee, Sans Arc, Blackfeet, Yanktonnais, along with the allied nations of Arapaho and Northern Cheyenne. When he learned about Terry's orders Sit-

ting Bull was quick to reply: "You need not bring guides; you can find me easily. I will not run."

**On the Move.** Terry's column moved out from Fort Lincoln on May 17 with 12 troops of Custer's 7th Cavalry, two companies of the 17th Infantry, a company of the 6th Infantry, a platoon of Gatling guns—two officers and 32 men—of the 20th Infantry and 40 Arikara ("Ree") scouts.

The 7th was divided into two wings, one under Major Marcus A. Reno, a Civil War hero cited for gallantry in action, the other under Captain Frederick W. Benteen, a steady, reliable officer liked and respected by his men. In addition to his Springfield and 100 rounds of ammunition each trooper carried a revolver with 25 additional rounds of pistol cartridges. Years later K Troop Commander Lieutenant Edward S. Godfrey recalled: "No one, not even duty officers, carried sabers."

The column reached the Powder River June 2. Terry rode up the Yellowstone River to communicate with the supply steamer "Far West" at the mouth of the Powder River and then to confer with Gibbon commanding the Montana column. Gibbon, leading the western column out of Fort Ellis, Montana, reported Indian signs near the Powder and Terry ordered Reno and six troops of the 7th Cavalry to swing west and check it out.

**Reno Recons.** On June 10 Reno trotted off down the valley of the Tongue River to the Rosebud where a week later he found a fresh trail leading upstream. He didn't know it but the trail probably was made by Indians who had screamed down on Crook's column on June 17 in the Battle of the Rosebud 40 miles away. That skirmish had sent Crook and 1,000 troopers scurrying back to base.

On the 21st Reno was back aboard the "Far West" reporting in person to Terry, Gibbon and Custer. After a look at the maps, Terry outlined his operations plan:

**The Plan.** From a point 50 miles west of where the vessel rode at anchor on the Yellowstone Gibbon would push south along the Big Horn





River then southwest along a smaller tributary, the Little Big Horn.

Custer with the 7th Cavalry would ride south up the Rosebud to the trail Reno had found. If as Terry suspected it led west into the Little Big Horn valley Custer was to follow it *no further* but merely send scouts ahead while he and the main body continued south to the headwaters of the Tongue. From there he would swing northwest, pacing his march to reach the Little Big Horn on June 26 when Gibbon was due to arrive. Together the two columns would crush or capture the Indians between them.

Here the historic controversy has its beginning.

Terry, who chose to ride with Gibbon, handed orders to Custer that were peppered with phrases such as: "the Department Commander places too much confidence in your zeal, energy and ability to wish to impose upon you precise orders . . ." and, "he *desires* you should conform . . . *unless you see sufficient reasons for departing from them*;" and, "he *thinks* you should still proceed. . . ." The orders stated what Custer was to do but they also left him plenty of leeway and Custer was just the man to stretch every discretion allowed by Terry.

Custer rejected Gibbon's offer of part of the 2d Cavalry saying, "The 7th can take care of anything." He also refused Terry's offer of the Gatlings, fearing the condemned cavalry horses hauling the rapid-fire pieces would slow him down.

**7th Cav Moves.** At dawn on June 22 the 7th Cavalry moved out heading south. With pack mules plodding along behind the troopers marched 12 miles before making camp about 4 p.m. At sunset Custer summoned his officers for orders: no more bugle calls, marches to begin at 5 a.m. and short rations because as Custer put it, "We may be eating horse meat before we're through." He assured his officers he placed "great reliance on their judgment, loyalty and discretion."

For the flamboyant Custer the talk was unusual and lacked the cold, stern efficiency his men had come to expect. It struck many as being almost sentimental. Godfrey noted: "His manner and tone, usually brusque and arrogant or somewhat curt, was conciliating and subdued. There was something akin to an appeal that made a deep impression on all."

One who was impressed was young Lieutenant George D. Wallace of G Troop. As Wallace and Godfrey left the command tent Wallace whispered, "Godfrey, I believe Custer is going to be killed."

"Why do you say that?" Asked Godfrey.

"Because," said Wallace, "I've never heard him

\*Emphasis supplied by the author.



Low Dog, left, and Crow King were only two of the Sioux chiefs (Low Dog, Ogaiala; Crow King, Hunkpapa) who led 12-15,000 Indians in attack.

talk like that before."

Promptly at 5 a.m. on the June 23 duty sergeants roused the troops and the command swung into the saddle. For the next 2 days they passed through several Indian camping places which indicated a growing number of transients from the agencies were rallying to the hostiles. As the sun was sinking on June 24th the regiment came upon a large sun dance lodge. Inside hung the scalp of a white man.

About 9 p.m. Custer called his officers together and told them the scouts had found a fresh Sioux trail leading over a ridge just ahead which divided the valleys of the Rosebud and Little Big Horn.

**A Bad Omen.** "At this point," Godfrey wrote years later, "as we were about to separate, the general's headquarters flag was blown down, falling to our rear. Being near the flag, I picked it up and stuck the staff in the ground but it again fell to the rear. I then bored the staff into the ground where it would have the support of a sagebrush. This circumstance made no impression on me at the time, but after the battle, Lieutenant Wallace asked me if I remembered the incident. He had observed, and regarded the fact of its falling to the rear as a bad omen, and felt sure we would suffer a defeat."

It was the second time Wallace's intuition had needled his consciousness with a disaster warning. It is not known whether he had similar forebodings of his own violent death which would come 14 years later at a place called Wounded Knee.

Custer sent Lieutenant Charles A. Varnum ahead with the scouts while the rest of the troops remounted and moved out under a starry sky. About 2 a.m. on the 25th they halted again. From the ridge Varnum reported what appeared to be an immense pony herd in the valley 15 miles ahead. The scouts



were sure the Indian village was near. At daylight Custer galloped to the ridge to confirm Varnum's report.

**"Greasy Grass."** Squinting through field glasses in the direction the scouts were pointing Custer could see the Little Big Horn twisting northwestward—"Greasy Grass" the Indians called it. The rapid mountain stream was 4 or 5 feet deep and 20 to 40 yards wide with a pebble bottom. Abrupt banks on the near side dropped steeply to the water and a thick stand of trees grew on the opposite side. The terrain for miles around was rough and broken by steep hills and ravines.

Despite the urging of the scouts Custer could make out nothing that looked like an Indian village so he rode back to where his sweltering troops waited in the late morning sun. There two developments convinced him he mustn't wait another whole day for Gibbon.

Captain George Yates had sent a detail back down the trail for a box of hardtack that had dropped off a pack mule during the night march. Sergeant William Curtis approached and saw an Indian hacking at the carton. Curtis spurred his horse but the brave dropped his tomahawk and fled. Later several Sioux were seen watching the command from a distance and then melted away into the hills. Investigating, Custer's scouts found enough fresh tracks to suggest a war party.

**Three Columns.** Hoping to fix the exact location of the enemy and prevent their escape, Custer ordered the 7th forward across the divide.

Halting again Custer waved adjutant William Cooke to his side and with paper and notebook divided the regiment into three columns.

Major Reno would lead Troops A, G and M, plus the Indian scouts, a total of 112 men. Benteen, senior captain, would cut to the left in a wide 45-

degree angle to the line of march with Troops H, D and K and scout the bluffs and ravines and "pitch into anything" he found. The pack mules, escorted by B Troop, followed with extra rations and ammunition. At 12:15 Benteen trotted off and was soon lost from view behind the hills. Custer kept Troops I, F, E, L and C (the latter led by his brother Tom, two-time Medal of Honor winner in the Civil War).

For a time the columns under Reno and Custer trotted in silence along either side of a creek that trickled down a ravine to the Little Big Horn. Ahead the men could make out tepees across the river but a sharp bend in the stream and the woods screened the rest of the village which stretched northward another 4 miles.

About 2 p.m. civilian interpreter Fred Girard rode to a knoll and spotted a party of about 40 Sioux on the near side of the river riding downstream. "There are your Indians," he shouted to Custer, "running like devils!"

Conservative estimates put the number of Indians at 12,000 to 15,000. With every male over age 14 expected to fight at least 4,500 of the Indians present were warriors representing the entire Sioux nation, the Northern Cheyenne and Arapaho. Crazy Horse, the great Ogalala chief and principal architect of the Indian victory over Custer, later placed the number of fighting warriors at 7,000.

The Indians according to later estimates were superbly armed with Winchester and Henry repeating rifles and plenty of ammunition for a fight.

But Custer was sure his foe was fleeing. Reining to a halt he gave the order that set the fatal battle in motion. To Reno he sent a message: "Take as fast a gait as you deem prudent and charge afterward and you will be supported by the whole outfit."

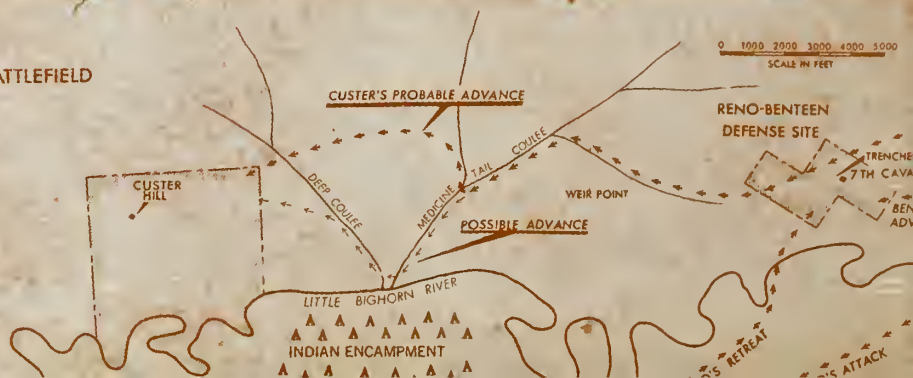
It must be remembered at this point that Benteen was 8 to 10 miles away and totally unaware Custer was about to attack the village. Further, there is no evidence Custer had any firm battle plan at all. If he did he didn't communicate it to Reno and Benteen.

**Reno's Fight.** Reno rode another 3 miles to the river and splashed across through water belly deep to his horses. Reforming in a fringe of trees on the west bank he sent an orderly advising Custer he was about to attack. He then charged north toward the village.

Riding 20 yards front and center of the charging troopers Reno recalled his Civil War experience: the rebels always drew up ranks to receive a mounted

al Custer the Indian fighter as he looked togged out in buckskins and without his famed shoulder-length hair.

CUSTER BATTLEFIELD





cavalry charge; but Indians seldom fought that way. The Hunkpapas and Blackfeet now circled and drew back drawing the cavalymen closer and closer.

Unaccustomed to a long dash across an open plain many of the excited cavalry mounts grew unruly. Two men, unable to control their plunging horses, were carried helplessly forward and disappeared forever into the Indian village.

Hundreds of Sioux warriors swarmed out of the dust ahead. Reno's left flank caved in and he quickly saw that to save his command he must dismount and fall back into the timber along a bend in the river. Later, he told a Court of Inquiry "I could not see Custer or any other support and, at the same time the very earth seemed to grow Indians."

The Sioux closed in on three sides and fired down on Reno's men from the opposite bank 500 yards away. Taking cover in the timber the troops formed a line stretching less than halfway across the valley. Whining bullets snapped off tree limbs and thudded into the ground but Reno's casualties so far were surprisingly light.

The major's situation was desperate. Outnumbered 10 to 1, it was only a matter of time before the Indians crushed the thin blue line. Behind was the river, ahead and on both flanks the Sioux. Two miles of deadly open space lay between him and the ford across the Little Big Horn.

Reno held his ground for another half-hour but the Indians were infiltrating the woods at his right and rear. Several troopers were hit, ammunition was low and Reno feared the horses would stampede, cutting the soldiers off from any possible escape.

Convinced the command must get out or stay there forever Reno gave the order to mount and charge toward the ford. In the noise and confusion of battle many of the men failed to hear the order. Those who did formed in a clearing. Reno mounted with the scout Bloody Knife at his side. Suddenly a bullet shattered the Ree's skull, splattering brains over Reno's clothes and face.

On Reno's order the troopers broke out on the plain and headed for the river. Of the 17 men left in the woods several would make their way back to the Army lines that night and next day. The others were lost, among them Custer's favorite scout, the famed Charley Reynolds.

Lieutenant Donald McIntosh tried to rally the troops left in the trees but at the edge of the timber his horse took an arrow through the head and McIntosh himself fell with a Sioux bullet in the heart.

**Hand-to-Hand.** The Indians allowed the charging troopers to pass through and then closed in on their rear, pumping Winchesters and ducking behind their horses' necks as they galloped past the soldiers. For the troopers at the rear of the column it was hand-to-hand combat. Private Dalvern caught an Indian's pony when his own horse went down, shot the brave and rode the pony back to his comrades.

Reaching the river the troopers plunged 6 feet down the crumbling bank to the water, every man for himself. Lieutenant Benny Hodgson, Reno's adjutant, had his horse shot from under him. Determined to stay with the troops he grabbed the stirrup of a passing soldier, clung to it desperately and was towed across the river. Unable to go further because of a leg wound he drew his pistol and went down fighting.

Surgeon J. M. DeWolf, one of two doctors on Reno's staff, managed to reach the east bank and start up the ravine to the top of a high hill. He and his orderly never made it. They were shot down in full view of the fleeing troopers.

Most of the men reached the top of the bluff where they waited for a hatless Reno to arrive and resume command. The battalion had lost nearly half its men in less than an hour of fighting and the survivors were disorganized and nearly out of ammunition.

**Benteen Rides.** Benteen meanwhile crossed the first line of hills to the south and not finding anything to "pitch into," continued on, drawing farther and farther away from the rest of the regiment. The terrain was rough and cut by ravines. Benteen was convinced Indians would never cross country like this and silently seethed at Custer's orders dividing the command in the face of the enemy.

After 12 miles Benteen had enough. At 3:30 he turned the column back in the direction he had come and suddenly heard distant shooting. He waved the troopers forward at a fast canter and a mile or so farther down the trail they met an approaching horseman. The rider, Sergeant Daniel Kanipe of Tom Custer's C Troop, sprang from his lathered mount with a message from the general to hurry forward with the pack train. Benteen sent Kanipe far to the rear to find the mules.

A few minutes later the men saw another rider coming toward them. This time it was Custer's bugler, John Martin, an Italian immigrant lad—born Giovanni Martini—who once had served as a drummer with Garibaldi.

Martin handed Benteen a message scribed in Adjutant Cooke's handwriting: "Benteen, come on; big village, be quick, bring packs. P.S., Bring pacs." (sic)

Besides Cooke's note Martin bore other news. Custer had followed Reno's trail about 2 miles toward the Little Big Horn then had cut sharply to the right to head north along the hills on the east bank of the stream. Martin had seen Reno's men in action in the valley but told Benteen he thought the Indians were "skeedaddling."

**Help For Reno.** Benteen pocketed the note and quickened his pace toward the sound of Reno's guns. Topping a slight rise the captain was confronted with a sight of utter confusion and panic—Reno's men scrambling up the bluff with hundreds of screaming Sioux on their heels.

As Benteen approached Reno shouted: "For God's sake, Benteen, halt your command and help me.





CPT Frederick Benteen



CPT Tom Custer,  
brother.



Harry Reed,  
Custer's nephew



SGT John Martin,  
trumpeter



Mrs. Elizabeth  
Custer, wife.



MAJ Marcus Reno

## CUSTER'S CONTEMPORARIES-FROM ARCHIVE PHOTOS

"I've lost half my men!" Benteen's three companies leaped from the saddle and joined in what at the moment promised to be a last desperate stand seemingly against every Indian west of the Mississippi.

For practical purposes Benteen assumed command on the bluff and soon began to bring order out of chaos. He ordered his men to share their ammunition with Reno's troopers and told everybody to dig in with whatever tools were at hand. Lieutenant Luther Hare was given a fast horse and told to ride back and hurry the ammo mules forward.

By this time the Indians' fire had begun to slacken and most of the Sioux began to head north down the valley toward something unseen behind the hills far to the right.

As action on their front eased Benteen and Reno heard heavy firing from downriver in the direction Custer had gone hours before. Captain Thomas Weir, after a heated conversation with Reno, leaped to his horse and started riding north. Lieutenant W. S. Edgerly, thinking permission had been granted, followed with D Troop. They advanced a half-mile then paused to peer through field glasses. Far in the distance they could see a large body of Indians riding in circles and firing at objects on the ground. There appeared to be no engagement in progress and no one knew where Custer was.

By now the pack mules had arrived and the men were supplied with fresh ammunition. A temporary hospital had been set up atop Reno's hill and Dr. Henry Porter was tending the wounded. Reno and Benteen rode out to join Weir and Edgerly but the Sioux swarmed up a gorge and drove them back to the hill. The Indians now completely surrounded the bluff and pinned down the troopers with heavy fire.

Through the long night the men crouched in shallow rifle pits listening to the wild dancing in the Indian village across the river. It was enough to strike terror into the stoutest heart.

"They continued their frantic revels: beating tom-toms, dancing, whooping, yelling with demoniacal screams," wrote Godfrey. "We knew they were having a scalp dance. The Indians deny they took prisoners. We did not discover any evidence of torture in their camps. It is true that we did find human heads severed from their bodies, but these had probably been paraded in their orgies during that terrible night."

With dawn the Sioux renewed their sniping, trying to draw the soldiers' fire by bobbing up momentarily and then disappearing behind rocks and brush. At Benteen's urging Reno ordered a charge. Troops B, D, G and K sprang forward and the Sioux broke for the river. Not a soldier was hit.

**Water For Wounded.** The sun was now high in the sky and the wounded were suffering horribly from the heat. No one had had water for 24 hours. Sergeant Mike Madden, K Troop saddler, gathered a group of volunteers and told them, "We're takin' 98 chances right here. What's the matter with making' it 99 and gettin' them poor fellers some water?"

Madden's group dashed to the shelter of a ravine leading down to the river. At the end of the gorge the men had 80 yards of open area to cross to get to the water's edge. Madden spotted sharpshooters to cover the volunteers who zig-zagged to the river with canteens and cook kettles. Two by two the men took turns filling the containers and then went back up the ravine to deliver the priceless water to the wounded. About mid-afternoon the same group made another try. This time Madden stopped a slug in his leg and was pulled to safety by his comrades.

Back on the hill Dr. Porter looked at the leg and decided amputation was all that could save the Irishman. He gave Madden a half-pint of brandy, told him to drink it and bite down hard on a bullet. After downing the raw liquor Madden muttered through clenched teeth, "Doc, if you got any more of that brandy you can take off me other leg."

Reno's troopers continued to duck Sioux lead through the day but with nightfall the firing died down. Then, the Indians fired the grass and brush to cover their movements.

At first light the men braced themselves for another harrowing day of battle but as the sun rose higher they could see the village across the river was gone. The Indians had left.

Benteen and Reno now turned their attention north where a distant dust cloud indicated the approach of horsemen far up the Little Big Horn. Presently, through binoculars they could make out blue uniforms. Terry!

Terry and his column reached the hill shortly before noon and were greeted with joy that quickly turned to grief.



"Where's Custer?" everybody wanted to know.

Terry replied that Custer and the five troops of cavalry with him were dead on the hills 4 miles back.

**Final Story.** There were no witnesses to the tragedy that befell one of the most colorful figures in American history. Even his route to the final battlefield is uncertain. We can follow him only part way to his appointment with fate.

After leaving the route taken by Reno to the river Custer turned north at a gallop. At a point about 2 miles down the trail the battalion paused and Custer accompanied by his brother Tom, his nephew Autie Reed and Adjutant Cooke rode to the crest of a ridge to look down on the village. Here he penciled his last message to Benteen, "bring packs."

Trumpeter Martin overheard Custer say, "We've got them!" With a wave of his flat-crowned hat he motioned the troopers forward heading north. Little more is known of his movements.

**Custer's Turn.** The main attack by Gall and Crazy Horse came from the southeast and slammed into Captain James Calhoun's troopers first. Captain Miles Keogh was hit next. Except for I Troop where the men died in their places there were no discernible battle lines. The field for a mile square was dotted with corpses, some in groups, others alone.

Gall's Hunkpapas swept up the north ridge where the battle monument now stands. From the rear and flanks the troops were ridden down by the Ogalalas under Crazy Horse and the Cheyenne led by Two Moons. The Indians said later it was all over in 30 minutes.

There is even uncertainty as to the exact number who died with Custer. Estimates range from a low of 206 (by Lieutenant James Bradley, the first man on the scene) to a high of 256. Some were never found.

Most of the casualties were stripped and scalped except Custer who was found untouched atop the

hill, lying on his back with his arms folded across his stomach. He had been shot twice, in temple and chest.

"The position," wrote Godfrey, "was natural and one we had seen hundreds of times while (he was) taking catnaps during halts on the march."

There was one survivor of the carnage that afternoon of June 25, 1876: Captain Keogh's horse, Comanche. The animal suffered several severe bullet wounds but recovered to become the pride of the 7th Cavalry. Comanche was never ridden again and only appeared for ceremonial functions.

**Immortality.** Custer achieved in death what he sought in life: immortal fame and a measure of glory. His 7th Cavalry paid the price with 51 percent casualties but the Little Big Horn was in truth the last stand of the American plains Indian.

From his deathbed September 6, 1877, Crazy Horse summed it up: "My people and I were hostile to the white man because we preferred living our own way to a life of idleness on our reservations. At times we did not get enough to eat and we were not allowed to hunt. All we wanted was peace and to be left alone. Soldiers came in the winter and destroyed our villages. The Longhair (Custer) came. They say we massacred him but he would have done the same to us. Our first impulse was to escape but we were so hemmed in we had to fight. After that, I tried to live in peace but the government would not let me alone. I came back to Red Cloud Agency, yet I was not allowed to remain quiet. I was tired of fighting. I wanted to get help for my sick wife but they would not let me. They tried to confine me and a soldier ran his bayonet into me."

Lieutenant General Nelson A. Miles put it another way: "The art of war among the white people is called strategy or tactics; when practiced by the Indians it is called treachery."

## Battlefield & Monument

With the end of the Civil War the white man's western movement resumed vigorously. In many instances the palefaces trespassed on Indian territories with little regard for hunting grounds and reservations and less for the treaty agreements which established them. Not surprisingly, the Indians resisted stoutly.

To end conflicts with the Indians the U.S. Government signed a treaty with the Sioux, Cheyenne and other Great Plains tribes at Fort Laramie, Wyo. in 1868. The agreement designated a large area in western Dakota and eastern Wyoming as a permanent Indian reservation. The Government promised to protect the Indians "... against the commission of all depredations by people of the United States."

But in 1874 gold was discovered in the Black Hills—in the heart of the reservation. Thousands of gold-seekers swarmed into the region, violating the

Fort Laramie treaty. The Army tried to keep the interlopers out but was not successful.

Protesting the violation of the 1868 treaty the Sioux and Cheyenne left the reservation, and in December 1875 the Commissioner of Indian Affairs ordered them to return before the end of January 1876 or be regarded as hostiles "... and treated accordingly by the military force." The Indians didn't comply and the Army was called in.

The ill-fated expedition of Custer and the 7th Cavalry up Rosebud Creek toward the Little Bighorn was part of the Army's three-pronged campaign against the Sioux and Cheyenne. The commands of Brigadier General George Crook from Fort Fetterman, Wyo., Colonel John Gibbon from Fort Ellis, Mont., and Brigadier General Alfred H. Terry from Fort Lincoln, Dakota Territory were to converge on the main body

of Indians concentrated in southeastern Montana under Sitting Bull, Crazy Horse and other chiefs.

Under Terry's command, Custer and the 7th located the large Indian camp June 25, 1876. In the battle which ensued Custer and more than 260 soldiers and attached personnel of the Army were defeated and killed.

In 1879 the Custer battlefield was designated a national cemetery, and in 1946 a national monument. Today the monument area is only 1 mile east of U.S. 87 (Interstate 90) near its intersection with U.S. 212, which connects the monument with the Black Hills and Yellowstone National Park. If you're in the area stop by the visitors' center, where museum exhibits, literature and National Park Service personnel will tell you the story of the battle and how you can best see the battlefield.

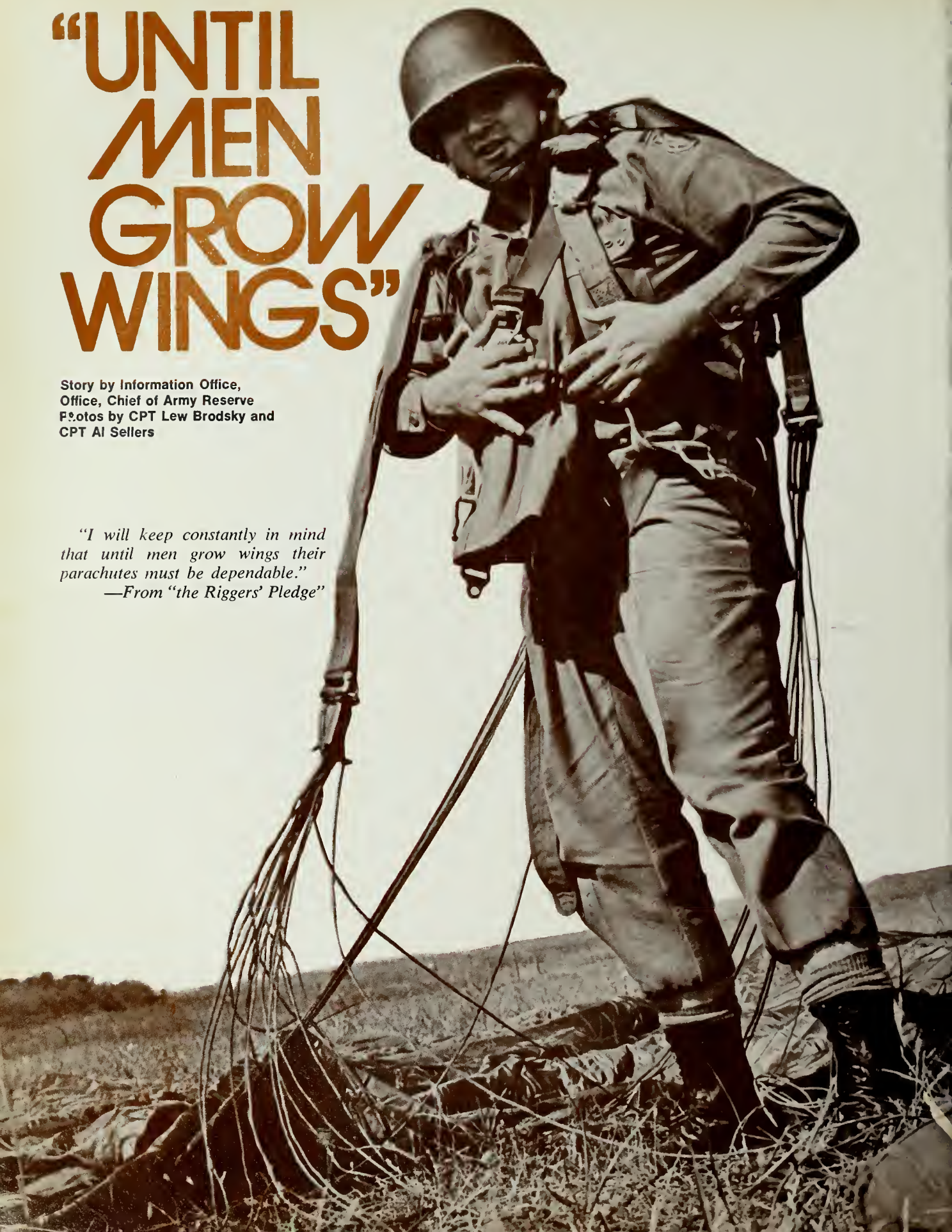


# "UNTIL MEN GROW WINGS"

Story by Information Office,  
Office, Chief of Army Reserve  
Photos by CPT Lew Brodsky and  
CPT Al Sellers

*"I will keep constantly in mind  
that until men grow wings their  
parachutes must be dependable."*

*—From "the Riggers' Pledge"*





**T**HE words of "The Riggers' Pledge" posted in the Army Reserve Center in Nashville, Tenn., are a constant reminder of the vital mission performed by the parachute riggers of the Army Reserve's 861st Quartermaster Company (Airdrop Equipment Repair and Supply) who train there.

The 127 reservists who train and work in the Reserve Center are quiet men. The building itself is unusually quiet, even when members of the unit attend to their various tasks during weekend training assemblies. But theirs is not the quiet of solitude; rather, it's a stillness born of intense concentration as each man works with confidence and determination to do the best job possible. Each parachute rigger's life and the lives of the troopers he supports depend on the care and accuracy of his unique skills.

The commander of the 861st, Captain Larry F. Boyd, thinks highly of his parachute riggers. "My men are experts," he says. "I would jump with any parachute packed and rigged by any of my men."

One reason for his confidence is the meticulous attention to detail which is a byword in the unit. Every

parachute is checked at least five times before it's packed and rigged by the citizen-soldiers of the 861st.

**Inspections and Tests.** A parachute prepared for rigging is hauled up to the ceiling on a pulley for initial inspection. Riggers look for broken lines and holes in the parachute canopy.

A second examination is performed on a "shadow table," a backlighted table with a glass top. This allows the riggers to see even the smallest tear in the green nylon canopy. Holes and worn spots requiring repair are marked on a schematic drawing of the parachute.

Maintenance begins and a third inspection is conducted on the "tack table," which resembles a huge ironing board. Specialist 5 Thomas N. Graves explains the process: "Holes and patches in the chute are sewn on the tack table. First we baste the patch down. Then we sew it on with large stitches." Repairs are completed and the chute is examined again.

Finally the parachute riggers make a thorough visual check of the equipment before beginning the intricate process of packing and rigging. About 45



Riggers spread chutes on backlighted "shadow table" which allows them to find even smallest rips in canopies. Four times a year riggers get Huey ride to test their work.

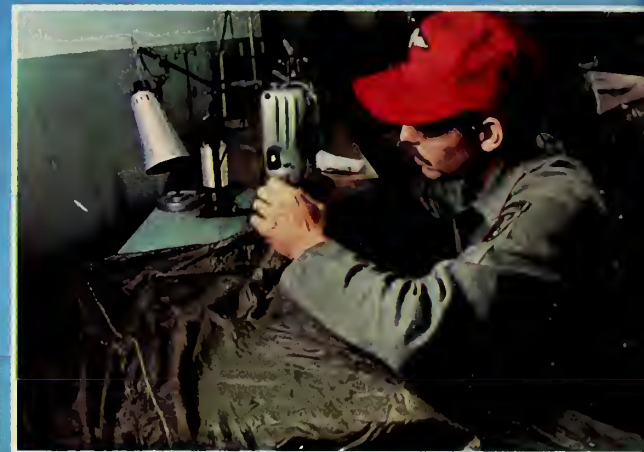




When he finds tear in canopy SP4 Larry Braddom marks it for repair by hand and machine. Below, proof is in pudding.



Rigger steps into air 1,500 feet over suburbs of Nashville. SP4 Braddom completes repairs to canopy. Before packing and rigging, each chute is inspected five times.





minutes later, after the rigger does his work, the parachute is tucked neatly into a canvas bag, a harness is attached and the chute is ready to be jumped.

One of the riggers, Specialist 5 Isaac White, knows all about precision work. In civilian life he's an aircraft mechanic. SP5 White is proud of being a parachute rigger. "There's a difference between a leg and a trooper," he says. "Don't ask me to define it because it's not something you can put into words easily. But there is a difference."

**On the Line.** To keep their readiness at peak performance level the riggers make at least four jumps annually with the parachutes they've packed. "We get a chance to test our proficiency," says Staff Sergeant James Lambert. "It gives us a chance to check each other out."

At a nearby airfield the men of the 861st put their lives on the line to test how well they perform their jobs. Although the riggers call them "fun jumps," each jump is handled according to stringent safety regulations.

Rank has no privileges when the riggers make the jumps. Says CPT Boyd, "The jumpmaster, usually a sergeant, is the man in charge. If he says a man doesn't jump he doesn't jump!"

A helicopter from the 121st U.S. Army Reserve Command takes the riggers up to 1,500 feet in groups of eight. With a tap on the shoulder and a "Go!" from the jump master the Reservists jump one after another. The downdraft from the helicopter blades sends the men hurtling toward the hard Tennessee earth. When their chutes open they drift downward at about 25 feet per second. "The ground impact," says CPT Boyd, "is about the same as jumping

off a 4-foot table."

Even First Sergeant J. D. Murray, a World War II paratrooper and veteran of several combat jumps in the Pacific, makes the "fun jumps" with members of the 861st. The 53-year-old parachute rigger says, "After 23 years in the Army Reserve I never thought I'd make another jump. But when the 861st was formed here in Nashville, I transferred into this airborne outfit and I've never regretted it."

1SGT Murray holds his own with the youngest and toughest of the parachute riggers. When wind currents force him to land in a patch of weeds and brambles he takes the ribbing of the younger men good-naturedly. "Top, you're getting too old for this sort of thing!" one of them says. "You're supposed to land in the plowed area, where it's clear," says another.

"I can do a lot of things, boys," Murray replies as he gathers his parachute, "but I can't control the wind."

When the men return to the Reserve center there's a flurry of noisy activity as the men unload the parachutes. In bucket-brigade fashion they toss 40-pound parachutes from man to man like misshapen medicine balls. In minutes the equipment trucks are unloaded and the parachutes are carefully stacked, ready for another round of inspections, maintenance and packing.

Once more stillness descends as the Reservists tend to their duties. The quiet is broken when someone asks one of the men, "What are you?"

"A rigger, sir," comes the prompt reply, "... responsible for the dependability of the airborne soldier's parachute."



### Ladies First—Wacs Go Airborne

Privates Joyce Kutsch and Rita Johnson took a big step—or in this case a big fall—for women, the Army and their country last fall by becoming the first woman in the Armed Forces to earn Airborne wings.

The two were the first women to enlist in the Army for training to become parachute riggers—MOS 43E2P—and all parachute riggers are required to be Airborne qualified.

"No, I've never jumped out of an airplane in my life," says PVT Kutsch, who was the first to enlist for the option when it became available for women. "My recruiter asked me if I

thought it would be an interesting job. I thought since I'd been active in sports it would be different and something I'd like to do. I didn't know I was the first woman until I was sworn in and saw all the TV cameras."

After 1 year of study toward becoming a physical education teacher the 19-year-old Pennsylvania native decided to join the Army. "I wanted training that would qualify me for a good job. And of course the Army has other opportunities—for travel and meeting people."

The WAC Airborne course designed by the U.S. Army Infantry Center's Airborne Depart-

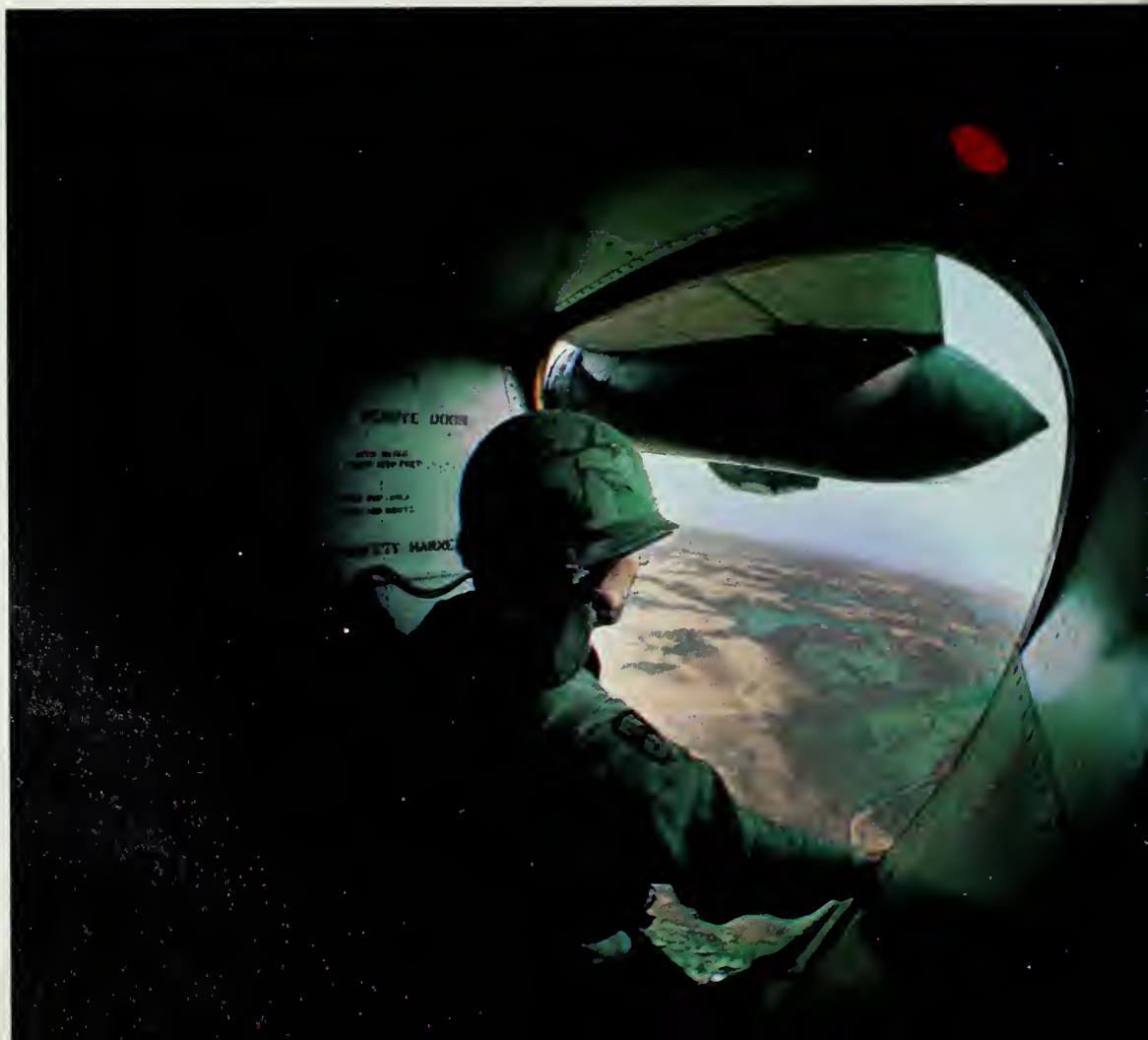
ment will provide Wacs with technical proficiency as parachutists so they can occupy positions as parachute riggers.

"Naturally there are some changes required in the PT portion of the training," says Colonel Robert Tully, Airborne Department director at the U.S. Infantry Center, Fort Benning, Ga. "However, the physical training will be such that the women will be able to make jumps without endangering their safety."

But PVT Kutsch, at least, wasn't worried about that angle. "I'm not afraid of making that first jump," she said. "I can't wait to get started."



Clockwise from above: The PNG jump school banner bears the flags of participating countries. C-47 fuselage lends realism early in course. PNG jump school has plenty of PT and tower training too. It's time for that first jump—wait for the green light—GO.





# ALL THE WAY

## LATIN AMERICAN STYLE

MSG Carl Martin  
Photos by SP5 D. D. Littlefield

**E**ADS OF SWEAT caught the first rays of tropical sun and sparkled on the faces of U.S. Army Forces Southern Command (USARSO) soldiers plugging away at their pushups.

The instructor, a member of Panama's National Guard (PNG), barked something in Spanish—the equivalent of "Get your butt down"—as he moved on through the group of U.S., Honduran and PNG troops doing their early morning PT at Fort Cimarron in the interior of Panama.

It was the first day of PNG's Basic Airborne Course and the first time U.S. soldiers were participating.

Two weeks earlier when the USARSO troops began their preliminary physical conditioning at Fort Sherman in the Canal Zone they had heard the PNG course was tough. Now those rumors were proving true.

**Volunteers-Plus.** U.S. and Honduran troops took part in the airborne training at the invitation of General Omar Torrijos, PNG commander. The USARSO troops were all volunteers, with an added requirement—they had to be reasonably fluent in Spanish because all instruction was presented in that language.

**MASTER SERGEANT CARL MARTIN** is assigned to the Information Office, Headquarters, United States Army Forces Southern Command, Fort Amador, Canal Zone.

An initial PT test eliminated some of the less hardy; next morning the remaining hopefuls began their training with an hour of exercise at 5:30 followed by a quick breakfast, a brief opening ceremony, then intensive classwork on the nomenclature and maintenance of their parachute equipment.

Next the men moved to sand-filled pits for their introduction to parachute landing falls, PLFs for short. Jumping from a platform only a few feet high might seem like a simple task but the Panamanian instructors were particularly demanding. Crack paratroopers themselves, they realize the importance of a proper landing to avoid injuries. First they showed the trainees the correct way to land and roll and then watched as the students practiced jumping from the fuselage of an old C-47. An hour of PT ended each day's activities.

During the second week PT time was cut to one hour a day to allow more exits from aircraft and increased practice on the 34-foot tower. According to some veteran U.S. Army parachutists the PNG training is much the same as that given at U.S. Army parachute schools but the tropical climate takes an added toll physically.

The quality of training was finally tested during Jump Week, when students were required to make five parachute jumps from

about 1,250 feet to qualify for PNG jump wings.

**"Muy Bueno."** Fort Cimarron's drop zone is located some 26 miles northeast of Panama City, at the foot of low, rolling mountains where, on any given day, leaden skies and heavy rains are normal. But surprisingly the dark clouds rolled back to be replaced by puffs of white in the clear blue sky.

The hot sun soon turned the training area and DZ into a sauna. Nervously the students checked their equipment. Tension mounted.

Second Lieutenant Reinero Gomez, chief of PNG Parachute instructors, described the students' performance as "muy bueno," and from that veteran U.S.-trained jumper it was a high compliment. When a man is "very good" in his estimation, the student has met the very highest standards.

General William B. Rosson, commander-in-chief, U.S. Southern Command, General Torrijos and the Honduran Ambassador to Panama were among the dignitaries at the graduation ceremonies. Graduates received their jump wings from officials of each of the participating military services.

General Rosson chatted with the new jumpers. He commended them for their "guts and motivation" in completing the course. They had, he said, joined a select fraternity whose creed is "All the Way!"







They want to put your fire out . . .

# ARMY SMOKE- EATERS

PFC Dan Rifenburg  
Photos by SP5 Ed Aber

**"I**T'S AN EERIE FEELING to be awakened out of a sound sleep by that bell. Suddenly you're out of bed, into your boots and sliding down the pole. If you're not awake by then, a ride on the back of the firetruck in the night air will get your adrenalin flowing. It had better, because when we reach the scene of a fire it's all work until every last ember is out."

The man speaking is Sid Burton, one of more than 4,000 civilian fire fighters employed by the U.S. Army. There are

also some 630 soldiers dedicated to protecting lives and property in the U.S. Army.

Last year Department of Army civilians fought 676 fires on Army installations. They work an average 72 hours a week, pulling three 24-hour shifts each week, but because some of that time is for sleeping they're only paid for about 50 hours. Yet they're on call every minute of each 24-hour shift. If the alarm clangs in the middle of a beautiful dream, that's too bad. Fires don't care when they break out or whose dreams they disturb.

Left, station comes alive for night alarm. Series below shows Crash Rescue team at work—

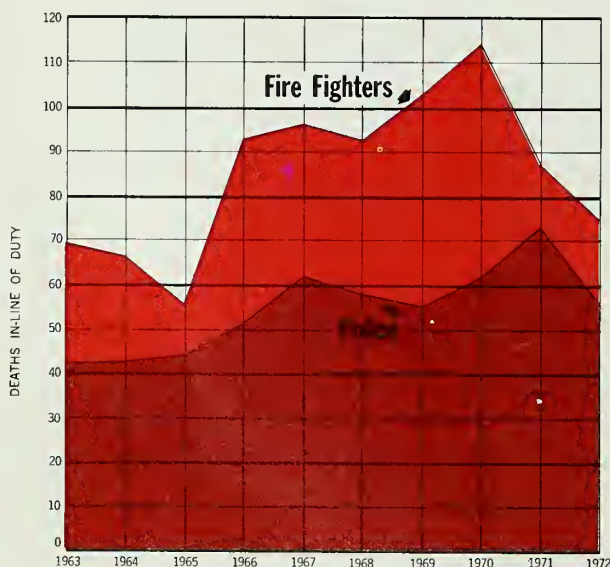
through fire and lightwater in reflective asbestos suits they go. Below, imagine a fiery room.





Some things never change. The brass pole is the quickest way to get from above to below safely.

### Fire Fighter and Police Deaths in Line of Duty Per 100,000 Employees — 1963-1972



In this graph, illustrating Fire Fighter and Police deaths per 100,000 workers, it is worth noting that the lines representing the two groups never cross. Here it can be clearly seen that, contrary to a large proportion of public opinion, the life hazard attached to fire fighting is much greater than that attached to police work. On the average, from 1963 thru 1972, there were 85 deaths for every 100,000 Fire Fighters, compared with 55 deaths for every 100,000 Police Officers.

Sources: Police figures from "Crime in the United States, Uniform Crime Reports" by the FBI; Fire Fighter figures from Fire administration records as reported to the IAFF.

Fire fighters are a different sort of people. Most of the guys you meet at an Army fire department have had other jobs and know other skills, but something draws them into fire service. Maybe they're "born smoke-eaters." Almost all of them started out with volunteer fire departments in their communities when they were young and though they might have held higher paying jobs decided to make their careers in professional fire fighting.

Perhaps it's the thrill of riding those long red monsters at breakneck speeds with lights flashing and sirens wailing. Perhaps it's the challenge of subduing a voracious blaze before it wreaks more destruction. It might also be the opportunity to save lives and serve others.

Whatever their reasons, these fire fighters are dedicated professionals. They have to be dedicated because their work is the most hazardous occupation in this country next to mining. And aside from the danger involved the job requires an increasing level of education and training.

"The young man coming into fire service has to be better educated today. There are a multitude of things he has to know to do his job, from understanding the construction of different types of structures to hydraulics and first aid," says Fire Captain Robert E. Spence of the Fort Belvoir, Va., Fire Department.

**Quick Thinking.** "Take the job of the driver-operator, for instance," says Captain Spence. "When we arrive at the scene of a blaze he's the man who has to control the pumps. Often he is referred to as the engineer. He has to estimate in his head how much pressure will be in the hose at the nozzle-tip and he can't be off by more than 5 or 7 pounds. One man at the nozzle tip can only handle about 35 pounds per-square-inch pressure. If it's any higher he can't control the stream and if it's much less he can't fight the fire effectively.

"So the operator has to figure there'll be about 14 pounds friction loss for every hundred feet of skid (hose) and 5 pounds gravity loss for each story of a building. If a fire fighter is up on a ladder and the operator miscalculates and gives him too much pressure the reaction can blow him off the ladder. Only by studying hydraulics can he learn the formulas and equations that will give him the proper pressure in a hurry."

In case you're not yet convinced the men in the Army fire service aren't just living the life of Riley let's take a look at what they do when they're not fighting fires.

**Daily Job.** Equipment maintenance for a fire department entails more than just keeping a mirror-shine on the firetrucks. The water-flow system for post hydrants must be tested annually. Thousands of feet of hose have to be laid out, tested for pressure bearance and dried. Sprinkler systems and alarms in all post buildings have to be inspected. All buildings have to be checked for possible fire hazards. Off-the-road fire lanes have to be kept clear.



And at most Army installations, when the working day is over, it's the fire department that takes over as central switchboard and directory of facilities for the post. This means dealing with all kinds of complaints and emergencies, from finding the key for someone who's locked himself out of his house to bringing in an oil supplier to fill up somebody's empty heater.

And because every fire house is its own little community with its own family there are also minor duties like housekeeping, cooking meals and even washing the dishes. But somewhere in their schedule the men have to go out and train for their primary job—putting out fires.

**Airborne.** At Davison Army Airfield on Fort Belvoir, training takes on a spectacular dimension when the men of the Rotary Wing Rescue Crash team and members of the Belvoir Fire Department combine to fight a simulated aircraft fire. Because of a shortage of junked aircraft the fire-fighters use an old car soaked with JP4 aviation fuel and a mixture of contaminated fuel and solvents—all of which create one hellacious blaze.

Hovering upstairs in their UH-1D Huey chopper, the men of the Rescue Crash team watch as the fuels are ignited, then come up from the windward side of the blaze and spray lightweight (a special fire suppressant) onto the fire from an extendible boom mounted on the chopper. The aim is to cut a path through the flames to the vehicle.

Two medics then go over the side and rappel down a nylon line. Their job is to follow the path cut

by the fire suppressant into the center of the fire, reach the vehicle and rescue whoever's inside. In this case there's no one to rescue but the men advance into the flames, reach the vehicle and carry the simulated victim out of the inferno, where he can be loaded aboard the chopper and flown to a hospital.

Their job done, the Rescue Crash team dusts off and returns to its station. But the blaze is still going.

Two 530B Army fire trucks move in, fire-suited crews pull skid (draw the firehose off the back of the trucks) and quickly extinguish the fire. Simple. After a moment's rest to catch their breath, they empty the skid of water, refold it on the trucks and drive back to the fire station to hose mud and smudge off themselves and the trucks.

**Team Action.** Perhaps because the men in the fire service are eating, sleeping and working in each other's company 24 hours at a time they know better than other professionals the value of working as a team. When the alarm sounds, seconds mean lives and property is at stake; each man contributes his know-how and all his energies to the crew and its mission.

"We have three priorities," says Captain Spence. "First to save lives by prompt rescue and first aid action. Second to control the fire and keep it from spreading. And third to extinguish the blaze and seek out any firebrands that may have been thrown from it. In order to accomplish these things the men have to be fit, knowledgeable and quick and know how to work together."

One more trait might be added to that list. It helps to have a smoke-eater's pluck.



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## The High Cost of Fire Loss

**A**MERICA IS BURNING. Fire destroys over \$11 billion worth of property and snuffs out 12,000 lives in this country annually, according to the Report of the National Commission of Fire Prevention and Control.

The Army is burning also. Last year fire cost the Army over \$8 million, killed nine persons and injured another 105. While property loss is high the Army's record of loss of life is low by comparison to national figures. But why the high property loss?

One of the biggest problems, according to Army Engineers, is the storage of high-value material in old, wood-frame buildings. Com-

manders are not at fault. If their mission requires a lot of high-value stock and they have no other place to put it, what can they do? They can't leave the stuff out in the rain.

The answer:

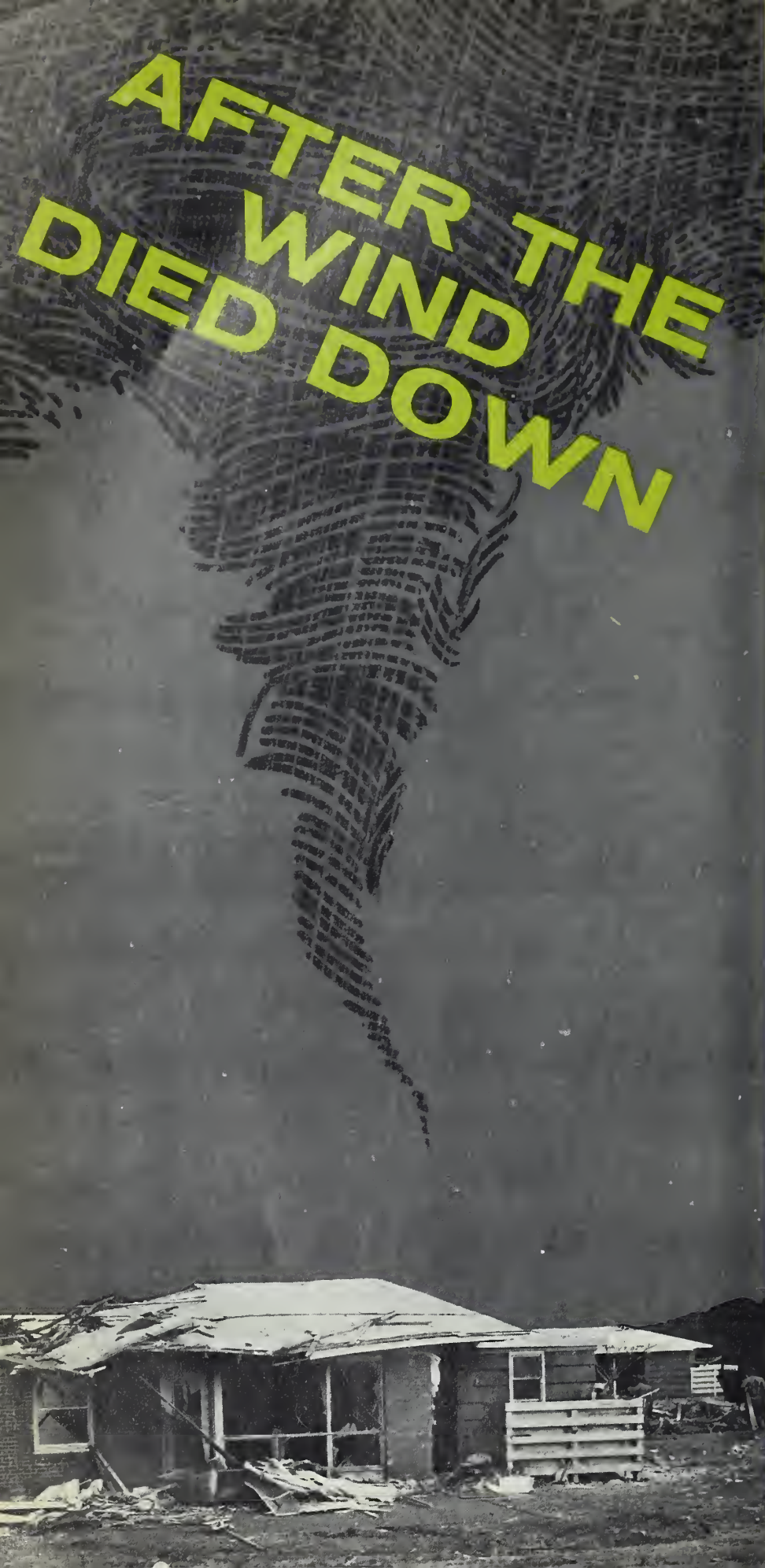
As the old World War II buildings are torn down, new warehouses are being built and equipped with modern sprinkler systems. With Army commanders methodically phasing out wood-frame storage buildings a gradual reduction in property loss is anticipated. Of course those loss figures always reflect any inflation in the costs of construction and building materials.

What can be done to save more lives?

One problem area Army Engineers are directly dealing with is toxic gases given off by burning synthetic materials such as polyurethane and polystyrene. Directives restrict the type and location of these materials and their use in insulating or furnishing buildings.

And new barracks over three stories are equipped with pipe outlets so a fire can actually be fought from within the building.

Hopefully damages caused by fire will take a downward trend in coming years. As newer, safer buildings go up and the old ones come down, fire might cease to be the expensive problem it is today.



## Two Tornadoes in 24 Hours—But Army and Civilian Communities Pulled Together

John Michael Coleman

**"I** WAS NEVER as scared in Vietnam as I was when I saw that thing coming; it scared me to death. There's nothing you can do about it—if it's going to happen it's going to happen. . . . I'd rather be shot at than go through another tornado."

Saturday, December 29, shortly after 4:00 p.m. a tornado touched down in an Enterprise, Ala., shopping center and began cutting a twisting, tearing path eastward toward Fort Rucker. It ripped through the roof of a crowded grocery store, miraculously injuring no one, and proceeded down the commercial boulevard, exploding display windows and making shrapnel of large glass and plastic signs.

Next it tore into a modern residential area where several military families live. Completely or partially destroying 17 homes in the development, it continued its rampage toward Rucker, damaging and destroying more houses, trailers, apartments and businesses.

Saturday shoppers outside Rucker's Four Seasons store saw two distinct funnels sweeping over the post but damage to the installation was light that day. The storm wrecked storage sheds, patios and campers in one section of a post housing area, then moved on to a National Guard tank park on post. Here it collapsed a large parking shed, shuffled a couple of M48s around and lifted one of the 52-ton monsters just high enough to slip a 3/4-inch tabletop between track and bottom road wheels.



**Playing the Game.** Back in Enterprise Specialist 6 John Terrell was in his yard when he saw the storm approaching: "I was outside and saw some leaves kicking up. . . . I thought it was just a dust devil but I decided I'd better play the game so I went inside and got my wife and son and laid them down alongside the kitchen cabinets and I lay down on top of them.

"The wind started building up and shook the whole house and kept on shaking it—it was like a couple of trains hit the house at once. The pressure threw the walls into the kitchen and dining room and threw them back out; then the roof went up and the ceiling came down. We were under the sheetrock but the ceiling joists bridged from the top of the counter to the floor so they didn't crush us. Then it got calm and we got the hell out of there."

Right outside Fort Rucker the twister hit the home of retired Sergeant First Class Lonnie B. Scott. Scott was away at the time but his wife and youngest son Terry were in the house. "We had no warning at all," says Terry. "It rumbled like a train; I heard it and looked out and saw it.

"I told Mom to get in the hall. She went and tried to open a bathroom window but the pressure was already too much so I went to my room in back and opened a window there. Just as I got back to the hall the roof went off and pulled me up in the air. Mom grabbed my ankles and pulled me into the closet. All it took was 5 seconds."

**Homecoming.** As SFC (ret.) Scott approached his neighborhood he found a state patrol roadblock not far from his home: "The trooper told me I couldn't come down here because there were power lines down across the road. I said, 'Neighbor, I live down there—I've got to go down there!' He told me to be careful and let me pass.

"When I turned into the driveway and saw the house I went into a state of shock. I don't remember where I stopped the car

but I do recall running. My first thought was, 'Where's my family?' One of the neighbors there grabbed me and shook me and said, 'Your family's OK—they're across the road at somebody's house.'

"My next thought was, 'Where's my dog?' They told me he was safe over there too so I started looking around at what had happened. Have you ever seen a grown man cry. . . . I just broke down and came unglued. . . . This was 26 years tied up in our home—we practically raised our family here—and materialwise it's just gone."

**Minute Man.** Within minutes Fort Rucker responded to help the damaged communities around the post, just as it had 2 years earlier on January 13 when a tornado had ripped through the area and done heavy damage. Major Bobbie Pedigo, special assistant to the deputy commander for Army Community Services, raced to the stricken area after calling the police department in Enterprise and sheriffs' departments in Dale and Coffee counties to offer ACS aid.

When MAJ Pedigo reached the damaged area he found friends and neighbors had already taken in all families the storm had left homeless. The Red Cross had set up two emergency assistance centers in area churches and local police departments and Civil Defense units had the situation well in hand.

MAJ Pedigo was out at 7:30 a.m. the next day in the disaster area surveying damage and offering assistance but he wasn't the only Rucker representative helping. Meanwhile SFC Scott was having trouble finding transportation to move his salvageable household goods to a dry place. It had rained heavily most of the night.

"There was no transportation available," says Scott. "Then this Sergeant Major Wagner came by and shortly thereafter Major General (William J.) Maddox, the post commander, arrived here and that's when things really started to happen.

"The 46th Engineers came in and helped us move our furni-

ture and transportation came from everywhere. The Red Cross and ACS offered their help. . . . After the engineers had gotten our goods moved to temporary storage General and Mrs. Maddox came over and made arrangements for us to be moved into the VIP Guest House on post. When we got there ACS already had food there for us."

**The Second Storm.** Sunday was a long day for MAJ Pedigo. About 4:45 p.m. he, the post deputy commander and the commander of the 46th Engineers were still canvassing the previous day's victims. "We were standing on a hilltop with some of these people," he says, "I turned around and looked back toward post and here was a tornado touching down in the housing area where I live. I saw roofs start going and wires start popping.

"By the time I got to the scene it was getting dark. I ran by my house to make sure it was all right, grabbed a flashlight and a lantern and started going through the area."

Rucker wasn't as lucky as it had been 24 hours earlier. Sunday's twister ripped a path about 1½- miles long and 500 feet wide through post housing areas, completely destroying 14 family units, severely damaging seven more and causing lesser harm to approximately 90 others. In addition, it leveled five wooden buildings, including Brownie and Girl Scout facilities.

Captain John Henningsen of the post Staff Judge Advocate's office had just gotten home from playing tennis when the storm came through his housing area: "I knew the storm was bad. . . . I looked through my livingroom window and saw hunks of roof tumbling through the air in our direction.

"I got my wife and we got in the bathroom. . . . I was reaching up to get some towels to protect our faces from flying glass; there was a tremendous sound and it was all over. I recall cautiously peering through my towel out the window. . . . I'll never forget the light outside; it was just gold.

"I opened the window and



looked across the street and saw some shingles were torn off the servicemen's club and I said to my wife, 'Gosh, this is really something!' Then I swung my eyes about 45 degrees to the left where the Brownie hut had been and there was nothing—it looked like it had been leveled by mortars. We were fortunate . . . there was a little debris in our yard but that was all."

**500 Freight Trains.** CPT Henningsen's boss, Lieutenant Colonel Pedar Wold, staff judge advocate at Rucker, wasn't in the immediate area but was close enough to observe the storm in progress. "I was looking out my picture window a couple of blocks away; I've seen tornados before but this isn't what you see in pictures. It was a great, big, black, ragged-looking, garbage-can shaped thing that sounded like 500 freight trains going 90 mph."

Rucker's reaction to the second storm was nothing less than reflexive. In the hardest hit housing area families whose homes were not severely damaged were helping less fortunate neighbors before the cloud was out of sight. It was as if everyone had known the storm was coming—no hysteria and not much confusion.

Some people checked destroyed homes to see if neighbors

had been injured; some helped families recover and secure storm-strewn belongings; and others went from one wrecked home to another with wrenches and pliers, turning off water and natural gas. In minutes MPs and security guards had the area in a net which admitted only residents, relief and cleanup crews and other authorized personnel. The whole post was energized.

**Help Pours In.** ACS was already geared for action from Saturday's storm and help and offers of help poured in from surrounding communities. "When the tornado struck we had room to place 56 families in our highrise BOQ," says MAJ Pedigo. "With 3 hours after that people from the Wiregrass area had called in and offered places for 30 more families. Two hours later we could have taken care of 100 by dialing a number and saying, 'We have a family for you to take care of.'"

In all, ACS only had to provide quarters for eight families—the rest of the displaced families had been taken in by friends and neighbors—and issue food packets to 30 families.

In addition, ACS issued clothing, helped the victims with insurance claims and temporary housing, and provided emergency

transportation on a 24-hour basis. The organization even provided in-home babysitting or paid nursery fees so parents could clean up without children underfoot; ACS members placed overseas phone calls to assure victims' relatives everyone was safe and salvaged the belongings of a soldier stationed in Germany whose mobile home was destroyed.

While ACS cared for the people post engineer crews worked through the night to disconnect downed wires and to restore electrical service to houses which were still habitable. Even though post crews were aided by civilian volunteer power crews from the cities of Dothan, Ozark, Enterprise, from the Alabama Rural Electrification Administration and a local cable television service it would be a week before some homes had power again, though service was restored to most homes that night.

**Heavy Work.** Engineer crews also had the job of cleaning up the storm-damaged area. With the aid of the 46th Engineer Battalion they collected and carted off debris—roofs and trees blown all over the neighborhood—salvaged fixtures, furnaces and appliances from housing units damaged beyond repair and began work on units which still had families living in



Bonnie Jepson

Above, a wind big enough to shuffle M48 tanks does this to mere POVs and, right, this to roofs and ceilings, as look in bathroom mirror shows. Far right, post firemen prop up fallen wall while one man (behind bush) seeks to shut off gas escaping from meter crushed when wall fell.



SOLDIERS



them.

On the morning of December 31 all post families who had suffered tornado damage attended a meeting at the post service club where they were given the information they needed to locate new quarters and submit property damage claims. Also present were the sponsor families which had been assigned to help the families in any way possible.

Meanwhile, the Staff Judge Advocate's office had already swung into action. LTC Wold knew when he saw the twister his office had a busy few days coming so he got started that night. "After ascertaining our own people weren't involved we started getting hold of the people we'd need next day, setting up packets of forms and getting ready for first light when we could get into the area.

**Getting Evidence.** "Some of the people had commercial insurance . . . We were anticipating claims and wanted to establish as well as we could what property had been damaged and how we could substantiate and establish claims and protect people to the full extent so they wouldn't lose any recovery possibility . . . A couple of my officers went through the damaged area with photographers from the

information office taking pictures to preserve evidence of what the storm did to property.

"We set up an office at the service center, got in touch with commercial insurance carriers and had an agent there to talk to people about their coverage. We handed out forms for filing claims against the Government.

"The Military Personnel Claims Act says essentially that where a serviceman or his family suffers personal property damages incident to military service those damages can be compensated up to \$10,000 by the Government. When a person lives on a military post in Government quarters and suffers property damage when a disaster strikes we feel it's established that it's incident to his service.

"There's even a provision for advance payments; when a disaster strikes, many people aren't in a position to tell you from A to Z what they had, how much it was worth and put in a claim right away. We obtained authority from the Army Claims Service to make advance payments where necessary.

"We've maintained personal contact with all the people who had to move as a result of the storm and we've had a crew on the telephone to find out who on the periphery of the storm suffered damage, what kind and how much it was, letting them know how to file a claim if they need to. We're not soliciting claims . . . just telling people how to go about it if they wish to submit claims. We've made more than 500 telephone calls."

**Few Injuries.** Though property damage caused by the back-to-back storms was expected to run about \$1 million, injuries were light and there were no fatalities. Rucker's Lyster Army Hospital treated and released 26 patients as a result of both storms; none were seriously hurt.

Holiday leave and preparedness helped keep casualty figures low but the people who weathered the storms have other ideas about why there were no more injuries. "The majority of these people are

military and military retirees," says SFC Scott. "Due to the training they've received—the classes nobody likes to go to—when something happens it's just reflex to react properly and do the right thing.

"Even though I wasn't home my wife and son knew what to do. They cracked the windows and headed for the closet. If they hadn't opened the windows the house might have disintegrated from the pressure rather than just losing the roof."

#### **Thanks and More Thanks.**

Whatever the reason for so few injuries residents on and around Rucker were thankful. The people of the Rucker community were also thankful for the way surrounding civilian communities pitched in and helped with everything they had—housing, clothes, pots and pans, line and construction crews, heavy equipment, building supplies—you name it and it was at Rucker's disposal.

MAJ Pedigo says, "Two years ago after the tornado touched down off post the fort participated heavily in relief efforts . . . Now when we have a disaster on the installation we're getting repaid doubly for everything we did in '72. It's a tremendous response."

SFC Scott is thankful too, but he has a different point of view: "The thing that stands out in my mind is how everyone here—civilian and military—moved in to help *immediately*. Things happened so fast and I was in such a state of shock I talked to people I don't even remember talking to . . . We had been thinking of leaving the Wiregrass area but today at lunch my wife said it for us both—'We're not leaving this area. We've got too many friends here.'"

And who knows? If anyone takes a suggestion Gaston J. Hornsby, chief of buildings and structures branch, post engineers, made on his after-action report, the next time the skies lower on Rucker it may not be such a destructive scene: "*Paragraph h*. Recommendations: Recommend that in the future tornados be routed through wooded areas rather than cantonment area."



SP5 Dave Taylor

For satisfaction, usefulness  
and fun why not consider what  
one man considers

# THE PERFECT HOBBY

John  
Michael  
Coleman

**S**CENE I: There's no time to spare. A burn victim needs the best medical help available; his doctor, who's a ham radio operator, calls for help via ham radio. The call is heard by a ham who's an Army officer stationed at Fort Hood, Tex. He tells the doctor to hold, gets to an Autovon line, calls Brooke Army Hospital at Fort Sam Houston and finds the patient can be admitted to the burn clinic there. He radios the doctor to have his patient at Brooke as quickly as possible. The best help is waiting.

**SCENE II:** A blue baby born in a Mississippi hospital needs transfusions but the proper blood type isn't available locally. The father, who is a ham, cranks up his "rig" and calls for help. The word is heard 300 miles away by a ham who knows where the necessary blood is available. The blood is dispatched to the local airport. The child's crisis isn't over yet but help is on the way.

**SCENE III:** In Arlington, Va., an officer comes home from a day at the Pentagon and cranks up his rig for a pre-dinner chat with a circle of friends throughout the South and Southwest. Some of them he hasn't seen for years but he's kept up with them through a regular "sked." He talks with them four or five times a week.

**Helping Ham.** The officer is Lieutenant Colonel Peter Essex. He was also the helping ham in Scenes





I and II, which were real occurrences. He has a lot of hobbies and interests—flying, music, mechanics—but amateur (ham) radio seems to be his favorite.

"The hobby is not just rewarding in thrilling experiences," he says, "but in terms of maintaining friendships that would be otherwise unobtainable unless you had all kinds of money and could afford unlimited phone calls. It's also rewarding in terms of developing yourself technically—learning electronics in all its aspects.

"Radio has fascinated me for years—I built my first receiver when I was 12 years old. I've always been thrilled to sit and talk to friends who were hundreds and thousands of miles away and to understand the circuitry and mechanism that makes it possible."

LTC Essex is registered with and licensed by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC)—the agency which sanctions amateur radio operations—as a "WIDGI portable 4." The "1" indicates he was originally licensed while a resident of the New England area, FCC region 1. Currently he operates from his home in Virginia (FCC region 4) but wishes to retain the W1 call because of his New England heritage, thus the "portable 4" tacked onto his basic call.

**Other Countries.** His Army career has given him ample opportunity to operate not just from many places within the United States but from other countries as well. "Some countries have reciprocal agreements with us," he says, "which means their hams can operate in this country without particular restrictions and we can operate when we visit them. Other countries will allow an American ham to operate but only after he passes their tests and understands their regulations."

LTC Essex wasn't able to operate as a ham while he was in Southeast Asia because Vietnam and Cambodia are two of a very few countries in the world which—for security reasons—don't allow amateur radio operation under any circumstances. The only way hams

could operate was as members of the Military Affiliate Radio System (MARS) which was active in providing our men in Vietnam links with home via "phone patches" (see glossary).

MARS is not open to military hams only, and back home any ham who agrees to operate in communications networks using ham equipment on specially allotted frequencies can join. The organization and its "nets" are set up for civil defense and emergency purposes; participating hams are sometimes supplied with government surplus



Opposite, LTC Essex works regular skeds with faraway friends. Above, he works on simple, novice-type transmitter.

radio equipment and materials for use on MARS nets.

LTC Essex was able to operate in Germany and Korea though, and says working out of Korea was the more interesting experience. "The Koreans don't have a reciprocal agreement with us and would allow only 10 or 12 of us to operate so there was a waiting list. They assigned you a Korean call and it was so unusual for American hams to hear such a call anytime you said anything on the air you immediately had about 40 people who wanted to talk to you. It was a lot of fun.

"One night I got to talking with a gentleman who told me his 'handle' (a ham's name) was 'Barry.' He talked about his family, his travels—particularly to the Orient—his equipment and so forth. We

just rambled on about all sorts of things. I talked with him for about 20 minutes before I realized I was talking with Barry Goldwater. He later sent me a card thanking me for the talk; he works out of Phoenix, Ariz."

**No Wizardry.** Though there are a number of famous people who are hams—Andy Devine, Arthur Godfrey, several general officers—amateur radio is not just a rich man's hobby and there's nothing magic about it; you don't have to be an electronics wizard. There's not even a minimum age requirement and it doesn't cost loads of money to join.

To earn a novice license you need only be able to send and read the International Code (adapted from Morse) and know a bit of radio theory. The license is good for 2 years and while there are limitations as to what the novice operator can do (for instance he can only operate "CW," or code, and is limited to 75 watts power) once he gets that novice "ticket" he's usually hooked. From there, he'll probably advance to Technician, General, Advanced or Extra Class licenses.

LTC Essex says a new ham can get operational for "far less than \$100," and says it's not difficult at all to master the code, especially with several training aids the aspiring ham can use. "To get people started in CW," he says, "the American Radio Relay League (a national association fostering amateur radio) publishes a little book from which a guy can learn his letters and numbers. It takes about a week-and-a-half, learning four or five characters a time in 30 minutes an evening.

"Once you've learned the characters you can buy a code practice record and use it first at 33½ rpm on your record player, which gives you about two words per minute (wpm)—so slow you can't possibly miss. Then you put it on 45 rpm where it picks up speed, then on 78 rpm where it's very fast.

"When you get to where you can read five, or I recommend

## An Amateur's Glossary—or How To Speak Ham Radio

**Barefoot**—operating without a linear amplifier. Such amplifiers can be expensive so many hams operate "barefoot."

**CQ**—a radio transmission directed to anyone listening who might wish to respond. Can be directive, for example, "CQ Chicago," or "CQ California."

**CW**—(for "continuous wave") transmissions made and received in code. More effective and reliable than voice. Many hams prefer this mode of operation and can send and receive more than 20 words per minute.

**DX**—long distance usually refers to contacts between hams in different countries, for example between a ham in the U.S. and one in Australia.

**Hertz**—unit of measure of radio frequency, equivalent to one cycle per second; used with "kilo—" (KHz) or mega— (MHz) to indicate thousands or millions of cycles per second, respectively; after Heinrich Hertz, 19th century German physicist.

**handle**—a ham's name.

**homebrew**—home-built rig or piece of equipment.

**linear amp**—a device which amplifies the output of a radio transmitter, sometimes to the legal ham limit of 1000 watts.

**MARS**—Military Affiliate Radio System.

**meters**—manner in which hams refer to the bands in which they operate; actually a measure of the distance from the crest of one radio wave to the crest of the next at a given frequency. Ham operating frequencies include 2, 6, 10, 15, 20, 40 and 80 meters.

**net**—network.

**OM, or "old man"**—common term of address among hams.

**QRM**—interference from another station.

**QRN**—static interference.

**QRZ**—"Is this frequency clear?"; "Is anyone calling me?"

**QSB**—"Your signal is fading."

**QSL**—postcards which hams who have "worked" one another exchange; include information about equipment of respective operators, locations and exact confirmations of contacts.

**QTH**—a ham's station location.

**RST**—measure of overall signal quality; R for "readability," on a scale of five; S for "signal strength," on a scale of nine; and T for "tone," on a scale of nine (T used for CW only). A ham who is told he's "... coming in five-five-nine" knows he's putting out the best signal he can.

**shack**—a ham's station, or the room in which he sets up his station.

**sked**—for "schedule," prearranged time when hams have agreed to talk to each other, often daily or weekly. Exact meeting frequency is also prearranged.

**SSB**—single sideband, one mode of ham radio operation, much more efficient means of operation than AM (amplitude modulation/"double sideband"); favored by many hams for medium and long-distance communications.

**SWL**—short-wave listener; someone who listens as a hobby but who doesn't operate or hold a license.

**SWR**—standing wave ratio, the measure of power reflected back from an antenna. The lower the SWR the better.

**work**—to operate, or to contact another ham; also used to indicate having contacted someone in a particular place, for example, "... to work Australia."

**wpm**—words per minute.

**XYL**—ex-young lady; ham slang for a married woman. An unmarried woman is a YL.

**73**—"Goodbye, good luck."

**88s**—"Hugs and kisses." Usually used only when signing off a conversation with a YL, or an XYL if her old man doesn't have a clear shot at you.

seven wpm, you can take your novice test, which can be administered by any ham with a General class license. Once you get your novice ticket you're practicing to get up to 15 wpm (the requirement for General class is 13 wpm) by actually operating. It's not very hard.

"As another aid ARRL operates code practice sessions nightly over its station W1AW. They have lessons which are very slow but they also have some which go all the way to 35 wpm—that's fast. There are all kinds of aids available, even books you can get for about 50 cents with sample questions like the ones you'd encounter on the written tests for licensing."

**Fun With CW.** It's fun to meet people through ham radio; that's why most guys are hooked once they start operating. The 75-watt restriction for novices isn't too much of a handicap—they scramble all over themselves to earn ARRL's "Worked All States" (WAS) award. And once they're accustomed to CW the restriction to code operation doesn't bother many

hams. In fact, many get to like it.

"I often prefer to work CW," says LTC Essex, "because it allows you to do two things. It allows you to remain proficient—just like playing the piano, you have to practice—and it allows you the psychological freedom of not having to put on airs; you don't have to project yourself through your voice.

"When you're in the voice mode you tend to react to a guy's voice or what he sounds like. If he's really aggressive and fast and talks about his equipment you respond in kind. With CW you don't have to do that. That's why many people enjoy CW operation." Also, greater distances are achieved with CW operations.

**Fraternalism.** "The hobby is highly fraternal compared to other groups I've been associated with," says LTC Essex. "It's like a group of doctors, I suppose. Each man is aware of the other's technical abilities and interests so we're prone to be good guys in each other's eyes.

"With hams there's this

immediate positive psychological implication that there's something to talk about—antennas, equipment, anything. It's not like walking into a cocktail party where you're introduced to someone and you have to talk about the weather . . .

"With a ham, either face-to-face or by the marvel of amateur radio if he's across the country or the world, everything clicks because you recognize what he had to do to talk to you. There are a whole bunch of things which are immediately communicative; interaction is there at once.

"This in turn generates a feeling of intense fraternalism—it's just a nice relationship. If I were going to work on my roof antenna next Saturday and happened to mention it to another ham he'd want to know if he could help or if he could loan me this, that, or the other thing."

Of course, this is not to say all hams agree on everything. There are differences of opinion on what mode of operation should be used for amateur radio, for instance.



Some hams, usually those who have operated for many years, prefer to use the method—called double sideband—by which your AM radio operates. Hams more recently arrived on the scene, however, opt for single sideband (SSB) operation, which has several advantages over AM (double sideband) operation—much longer distance capability, for instance.

"Every once in a while," says LTC Essex, "you run across a crusty old diehard who won't leave AM and join the single sidebanders. Their attitude is usually, 'I don't have to switch—I was operating when you guys were only gleams in your fathers' eyes. I don't like your squawks and squeals (SSB does sound harsh if your receiver isn't equipped for it) and I don't like the extra equipment needed to operate SSB.'"

**Ham Unity.** But if you want to get the double sidebanders off the backs of the SSB upstarts and restore some unity to the ham community just bring up the subject of Citizen's Band radio (*See box*). Be careful though; you're likely to get someone's blood boiling.

"Many hams consider CBers the bane of hobby radio," says LTC Essex. "It's true CBers often abuse their privileges and are frequently not disciplined at all; they're supposed to use no more than 5 watts and they often use far more than that; they're not supposed to use CB radio as a hobby and try and call CQ and so forth, and they do that too. But I have no gripe with them; some hams got started in radio through CB and I'm for anything that can introduce people to amateur radio.

"But a lot of hams are adamantly against CBers because they feel the guys are playing with something we worked very hard to obtain. Nevertheless, I strongly believe citizens ought to have radio and I think CBers should be allowed a little more latitude than they now have—a little bit more power and maybe a little bit more room on the band. Most hams wouldn't go for this, though."

## The Citizen's Alternative

SFC Floyd Harrington

Another way to get into radio, on a short-range, personal basis, is by the Citizen Band (CB) Radio Service, also controlled by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC).

Although CB can't legally be used for long-range communications a mobile rig in your car can be handy during an emergency and if you have a home base station you can send and receive personal messages. You can also use your CB rig to obtain information or request help if you're traveling across country.

To legally operate a CB radio you only have to read the rules and regulations and apply for a license. The rules for using CB radio are strict and if you don't know and heed them you could incur some stiff fines from the FCC. You can get the rules by sending a \$3.50 check or money-order to the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Ask for a copy of FCC Rules and Regulations, Volume VI. This volume contains Part 95, which deals with CB and tells you all you need to know about operating your radio legally.

To apply for a license fill out a FCC Form 505 usually available from a store which sells CB equipment, and send it along with \$20 to the FCC, Gettysburg, Pa. During the 3 or 4 weeks it takes to get your license you can decide just what kind of equipment will best suit your needs and pocketbook.

CB radios operate in the 26.956-27.255 MHz band on frequencies commonly known as Channels 1-23. You can buy a transceiver which has all 23 of the channels or one which has only a few. You can spend \$70 or you can spend \$500. Talking with a veteran CBer will give you a idea what kind of CB radio is best for you.

If you don't know a CB operator just look around for someone with one or more antennas on his or her car. Like hams, CBers are some of the most friendly people on earth and there isn't anything they like better than to talk about their equipment. There are also CB clubs which are always looking for new members. An evening spent at one of their meetings will gain you a wealth of information useful in choosing your equipment.

Once you have your license and you've turned on your equipment you're going to notice what comes out of the speaker isn't exactly what the rules in Part 9 indicate. You may hear something like this:

"Breaker, Breaker, how 'bout that Fisherman? This is the ol' Cornhusker, you got a copy Fisherman? Got a problem with my boots I want to talk to you about."

Or traveling along an Interstate you might hear:

"Watch it, Watch it, Cannonball. Smokey Bear's (trucker talk for the highway patrol) on the move head'n west at mile one-six-five. Better slack off on the speed till he's past."

Or sitting at home in Indiana you might hear:

"How 'bout that cold country? This is the Peapicker from the great State of Georgia try'n, anybody up there got a copy on this Peapicker?"

As you listen to all that chatter you're going to wonder what's going on. FCC rules clearly state that CB can't be used as a hobby—that you must use your assigned call which consists of three letters and four digits. Also transmissions farther than 150 miles are forbidden. So what's happening?

What you're hearing are the CB "outlaws" who do use their equipment as hobbies and use "handles" rather than call signs and "boots" to up the power of their sets over the 5-watt maximum authorized. Ignore them. Instead join one of the CB clubs or REACT teams that volunteer their services to form communication nets during emergencies and disasters or patrol the highways reporting accidents during the holidays.

Another possible cause for the disdain many hams nurture for CBers is that most CB equipment is store-bought and straight off the shelf, while hams themselves, with usually a deeper grounding in radio technology than most CBers, have traditionally built their own stations. This however, is changing says LTC Essex.

**Home Built?** "These days most hams buy their equipment though a small percentage still build their own. Probably 10 percent build some component in their system but I would say only 1 percent built their entire rigs. Certain manufacturers cater to hams and offer equipment in kit form so it's not like you're building from scratch, though some hams still do.

"But a good many hams are purely commercial equipment people. If they have modifications to make they have the really technical guys come and do the work. They're not the Edison type at all. They've studied and learned by rote all the things it took them to earn their licenses—and this is usually a long, hard grind for the guys who are short on aptitude. They've memorized things and if you tried to get one of them to explain a circuit he couldn't do it. All their equipment is typically commercial.

"Then there's the small percentage of hams who built all their the Edison type. I fall somewhere between the two extremes—I've built some pieces of my rig, plus a color TV and a couple of other things—but things are changing. A lot of my equipment is tube-oriented but with miniaturization and solid-state circuitry there's a lot to keep up with.

"As far as home building is concerned there are all sorts of gadgets you can build to update and improve your rig. And as you operate more and build more things you become more technically qualified and the first thing you know these advanced class licenses are a snap for you. All of a sudden you understand things that had only been theories and diagrams until you brought them into play.

As SOLDIERS went to press, word was received of LTC Essex' death by drowning while actively pursuing another of his hobbies, snorkeling, in the Virgin Islands.

**Good Neighbors.** All that know-how occasionally comes into play when neighbors complain that "When W-blank-XXX goes on the air TV reception in the immediate areas goes all kerflooy." Believe it or not, it's usually not the ham's fault. He's taken precautions and so have our legislators.

"Federal rules and regulations place the burden on manufacturers to produce equipment which is shielded from interference by ham or other radio equipment," says LTC Essex. "If the guy next door or across the street says, 'Hey Pete! Every time you operate I can't use my tape recorder or watch my TV set,' what I could do—rather than telling him he has equipment built before the law went into effect, or an imported item which doesn't have to comply—would be to ground his set and do other things to prevent such interference.

"I don't think I've met a ham who wouldn't take the time to find out why his rig is bothering a neighbor's TV reception—it's just part of being a ham. Traditionally the ham does a lot to be a good neighbor."



"'Smatter, Sarge? You act like you've never seen a guy taking a shower...'"

Time and time again hams have provided assistance during hurricanes, floods, or other emergencies where usual means of communication have been wiped out. Many hams have emergency portable generators and are able to serve as tie-lines for communities, working with Red Cross, Civil Defense and rescue and relief operations. Hurricane Agnes and earthquakes in Chile and Alaska provided many examples of help hams have rendered in the face of disaster.

**Perfect Hobby.** LTC Peter Essex, W1DGI portable 4, has played a part in emergency operations but ham radio to him means more than just being there when somebody needs help no one else can give. For him it's the perfect hobby.

Even while he's learning radio technology, he uses his hobby to keep up with old friends and meet new ones. Operating "mobile" with a portable rig in his car he makes the miles shorter—especially on long trips—by talking his way to his destination, or just by plain talking. Ham radio is his favorite hobby and he'd like to see more people give it a try.

"It would even be possible for a soldier to operate out of a barracks situation," he says. "I've never seen it done but I'm certain someone must have. I've run across a number of people who had equipment set up in their family quarters.

"It's not only feasible but practical. And a soldier could do it at minimum expense, especially starting as a novice. It would be a terrific means of learning radio and maybe just talking to other people for a guy who might otherwise be lonely. If he had friends back in his hometown he could initially work something out with CW and later through phone patches with voice transmission.

"I can't think of any other hobby that has so many things going for it. For a young person it could be the source and the motivation for a number of interesting and lucrative careers."





## ENLISTED HIKES

The Army has dropped the in-service requirement for Specialist 4 (rank E-6) to be promoted to Sergeant (rank E-5). The in-service qualification is now waived. Soldiers of consideration will be selected who have at least 36 months of service and a minimum of 400 promotion points. Secondary zone will be selected with a minimum of at least 31 months of service and at least 300 promotion points.

## RESERVE HELP

In expanding efforts to recruit minority men into the community, members of the 305th Signal Battalion, 100th, Chicago, Ill., have been contacting local educational radio stations, making technical and financial personnel available for assistance.

## RA PROMOTIONS

DA Selection Boards convened recently to pick officers for promotion to Regular Army captain and major. Zone of consideration are:

- To RA Major -- RA Captains with a basic date of June 30, 1961 or earlier.
- To RA Captain -- RA First Lieutenants with a basic date of June 30, 1968 or earlier.

## WANTED SIGN

The Infantry Branch, Combined Arms Division of the Enlisted Personnel Directorate, is looking for Sergeants Major to serve in ROTC Instructor Group assignments. Interested individuals should apply via DF per AR 611-50. Applications should be submitted to: Department of the Army, U.S. Army Military Personnel Center, ATTN: DAPC-EPC-CI, 2461 Eisenhower Avenue, Alexandria, Va., 22331. Experience as an instructor will be helpful in gaining acceptance.

## RACE PROGRAM

Fort Knox's First Training Brigade features a new concept for its Racial Awareness Program. Dependents can now attend the program's classes. The goal is to develop racial understanding by studying American history, the development of prejudices and ways to communicate.

## MEDICAL SCHOOL

A special medical school will be built to train physicians and other professionals for the military. Secretary of Defense James R. Schlesinger said the school will be located in Bethesda, Md., and it will be called the Uniformed Services University of Health Sciences. The university will be required by law to provide the military with a minimum of 100 physicians a year by '82.

## ARNG RECORDS

Many records of soldiers released from active duty and transferred or returned to Army National Guard control are being missent. These records don't go to Reserve Components Personnel and Administration Center in St. Louis. They go to the appropriate state adjutant general.



## WHAT'S NEW

### BILL COLLECTORS

Don't expect the Army to protect you if you fall behind in bill payments. The Army's attitude is that it has a moral obligation to get soldiers to pay their debts. So the Enlisted Records Center cooperates with bill collectors trying to track down soldiers who haven't met their payments. The Center estimates it supplies bill collectors some 5,000 soldiers' addresses monthly.

### WAC SKIRTS

The WAC Director's Office states that service women can now wear their skirts up to two inches above the knee. The new WAC uniform policy also authorizes women to wear the distinctive branch scarves of units they're serving with.

### NFL USO

Eight members of the National Football League spent 21 days in Taiwan and Thailand entertaining troops in February and March. The USO show featured: John Gilliam, Minnesota Vikings; Franco Harris, Pittsburgh Steelers; Bill Munson, Detroit Lions; and Jim Mandich, Miami Dolphins. Also, Art Thomas, Oakland Raiders; Diron Talbert, Washington Redskins; Jack Youngblood, Los Angeles Rams; and Special Assistant to the NFL Commissioner Bill Granholm.

### NEW MOVIES

Some of the major new films you'll be seeing in Army theaters in 1974 include--"The Way We Were," "The Sting," "Papillon," "The Laughing Policeman," and "The Seven-Ups." The films will feature such stars as Paul Newman, Barbra Streisand, Robert Redford, Steve McQueen, Dustin Hoffman and Walter Matthau. Movie buffs can expect to see the current box office smash, "The Exorcist," later in the year.

### JOIN UP

Employers of more than half the American labor force have signed statements of support for National Guard and Reserve units. Such statements mean employees are given the time to fulfill their Guard and Reserve commitments and indicate that employers guarantee that Reserve and Guard workers will have equal career advancement and job benefits.

### ENLISTED RECORDS

Soldiers sending material to the U.S. Army Enlisted Records Center for inclosure in their Official Military Personnel File take heed. You can be assured such material has been received at the Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., Center by attaching a self-addressed DA Form 209 (Delay, Referral or Followup Notice) to your packet.

### EDUCATION LOANS

A new educational loan program for the children of active, retired and deceased Army members has been started by the Army Emergency Relief. Applicants and parents must show they are ineligible for assistance from other lending institutions. AER loans guarantee up to \$1,500 per academic year at 7 percent interest, but can't be used for graduate work. Details are in DA Pamphlet 930-1 and Chapter 10, AR 930-4.



# SOLDIERS

MAY 1974



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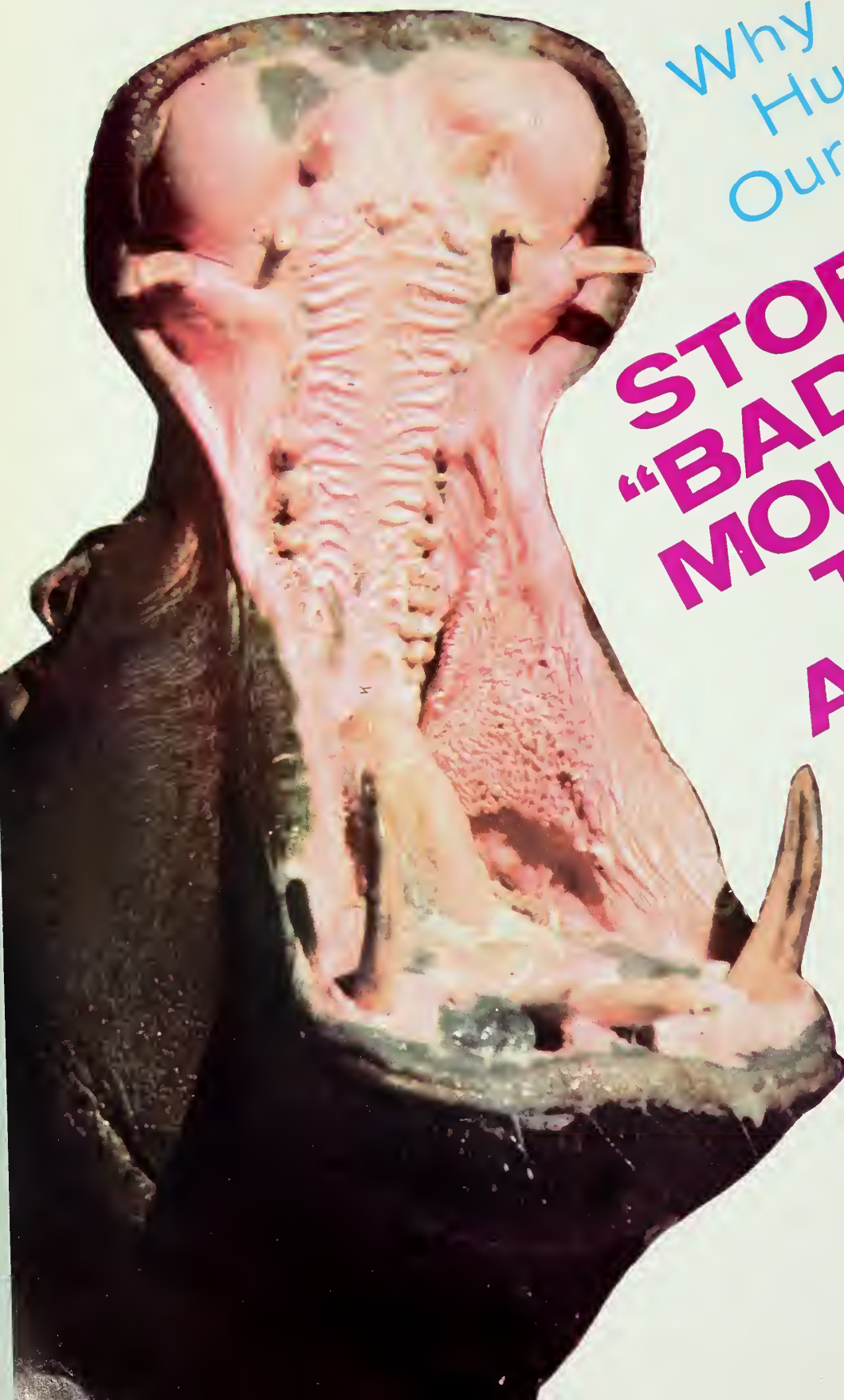




EDITOR'S CHOICE

Why  
Hurt  
Ourselves?

**STOP  
"BAD-  
MOUTHING"  
THE  
ARMY**





# SOLDIERS

OFFICIAL U.S. ARMY MAGAZINE

MAY 1974  
VOLUME 29, NO. 5

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SOLDIERS, the Army's official magazine, is published under supervision of the Army Chief of Information to provide timely, factual information on policies, plans, operations and technical developments of the Department of the Army and other information on topics of interest to the Active Army, Army National Guard, Army Reserve and Department of the Army civilian employees. It also conveys views of the Secretary of the Army and the Chief of Staff on topics of professional interest to Army members and assists in achieving information objectives of the Army. ■ Manuscripts of interest to Army personnel are invited. Direct communication is authorized to Editor, SOLDIERS, Cameron Station, Alexandria, VA 22314. ■ Phone: Autocon 284-6671 or Area Code 202-274-6672. ■ Unless otherwise indicated material may be reprinted provided credit is given to SOLDIERS and the author. ■ Military distribution: From the U.S. Army AG Publications Center, 2800 Eastern Boulevard, Baltimore, MD 21220 in accordance with DA form 12-5 requirements submitted by commanders. ■ Individual subscriptions: \$17 annually to Stateside and APO addresses; \$22.25 to foreign addresses. ■ Individual paid subscriptions are available through the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. ■ Use of funds for printing this publication approved by Headquarters, Department of the Army, July 17, 1973.

That old Army custom of policing up the oreo is now national policy as Army engineers and researchers seek to recover wastes, recycle resources and restore the quality of life by "Cleaning Up the Environment." Military members and dependents, too, are pitching in to help the Green Machine keep America clean as reported on page 5. Artwork by Tony Zidek.

**BACK COVER:** Interest in conservation includes the underground where spelunking ground rules include "leave everything as you found it." For more on this hobby-adventure-sport, see page 46. Back cover and photo opposite by SP5 Ed Aber.



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## WHAT'S NEW

### AER DRIVE

Local commanders are conducting fund raising drives for the Army Emergency Relief. The AER provides no-interest loans, grants or both to active and retired soldiers and their dependents. Relief can be requested for overdue mortgage payments, travel expenses and disaster assistance. Every case is decided on its individual merit. In 1972, 5.1 million dollars were given by AER to 36,342 soldiers and Army families. The AER gets all its money from its annual drive and investments. The current drive runs until July 1.

### INDIANHEAD DIV

The Second (Indianhead) Division Association cranks up its 53d National Annual Reunion July 17 to 20 in San Diego, Calif. Lieutenant General Merwin Silverthorn, U.S. Marine Corps-Retired, will give the reunion banquet highlight address.

### YOUR PUBLICITY

You can let your friends in on what you're doing in the Army and maybe even get your picture in the newspaper through your Army Hometown News Center. Take advantage of the opportunity to have your individual accomplishments publicized, no matter how small or how great. It's good for you and it's good for the Army. Send the News Center a DA Form 1526 (Information for Hometown News Release) next time you get an award or promotion.

### RESERVE DENTISTS

Would you believe \$40,000 worth of dental care? That is what the 77th Army Reserve Command's 3295th Dental Service Detachment rendered to active Army, Reserve, National Guard and dependent personnel during 1973's summer camp. Commanded by Colonel Howard C. Largeman, the Olean, N.Y., unit is out to beat last year's record.

### AUTO TRAVEL

Planning to travel by auto this year? Then prepare for both good news and bad. According to the Military Travel Guide, it'll take longer to get where you want to go because of gas shortages. But, the Guide says, you'll probably find more lodging and at less expensive prices. However, many motels on busy routes are often sold out before dark, and motel managers advise motorists to call ahead for reservations.

### BOARD CANCELLED

The Qualitative Management Program is currently under review by Headquarters, DA. Accordingly the DA Screening Board announced for Senior Enlisted personnel has been cancelled and identification by DA of personnel for Staff Sergeant/Specialist 6 and below for field boards has been suspended. Upon completion of the program review DA will announce appropriate policy changes.

### KOREA MEMORIAL

A memorial which for 20 years has symbolized Taegu City's appreciation to Americans who fought and died beside Republic of Korea soldiers during the 1950-1953 war now graces Op-San Hill overlooking Korea's booming, largest city. A bronze plaque mounted on the ten foot high inverted-heart-shaped rock memorial pays permanent tribute to U.S. soldiers of the Korean Military Advisory Group (now JUSMAG-K).



## JOHNNY HORIZON '76

Johnny Horizon '76 is the national environmental action and awareness campaign designed to "Clean Up America For Our 200th Birthday." The campaign aims at establishing an "environmental and conservation ethic based on thoughtful use of our natural resources." Your organization can help by supporting or sponsoring a Johnny Horizon '76 Program. DA Circular 1-39 dated June 15, 1973 has details. (See "Cleaning Up the Environment" beginning on page 5).

## WAC PROFILE

The WAC profile prepared by the Office of the Director, Women's Army Corps in January reveals that 91.1 percent of active duty enlisted women are under age 25 with the officer age median being 31. About 20 percent are married, divorced or widowed. Thirty-five percent of all Wacs have 1 to 4 years of college (six percent have 3 or more years) and the rest possess a high school diploma or equivalency. Seventeen percent of WAC officers either have advanced degrees or postgraduate credits; 70 percent have a bachelors degree; 10 percent have 2 to 4 years of college (OCS) and four percent have less than 2 years. No women have been commissioned since 1966 with less than 2 years of college.

## LARGEST ROTC

There are 774 cadets in Prairie View A and M's ROTC Program, making the Texas outfit the largest ROTC unit in CONUS. Second largest unit is at Texas A and M with its 745 cadets.

## RESERVE OVERHAUL

A Pentagon "total force study group" is considering major changes to the Reserve Components' structure. The group is studying topics like: ● the availability and responsiveness of National Guard and Reserve troops, ● how they can improve readiness, and ● the best force mixes and troop structure alignments. The group will file its recommendations in 1974 with the Department of Defense and Congress.

## ENTRY MOS

May 1 was the deadline for some 36,000 junior enlisted folks holding certain entry MOS codes to have their specialties changed. Commanders reclassified active duty troopers to allied jobs or new MOS codes from the old MOS entry levels of 12A, 13A, 52A, 55A, 61A, 83A, 91A and 94A.

## ENLISTED PAM

Copies of the U.S. Army Military Personnel Center's "Enlisted Information Pamphlet" are available to active Army field commanders and enlisted personnel. The pamphlet explains the Enlisted Personnel Directorate's role in managing the careers of the Army's enlisted members, outlines services the directorate offers and contains a listing of telephone numbers of enlisted career divisions. The handy pamphlet also has information on how assignments and school selections are made plus many other key topics of interest. Want a copy? Write to: Enlisted Personnel Directorate, ATTN: DAPC-EP, Room 572, Hoffman I, 2461 Eisenhower Avenue, Alexandria, Va. 22331.



SOLDIERS is for soldiers and we invite readers' views on topics we're covering—or those you think we should. Please stay under 150 words—a postcard will do—and include your name, rank and address. We'll honor a request to withhold your name if you desire and the editors may condense comments to meet space requirements. We can't publish or answer every one but we'll use representative viewpoints. Send your letter to: Feedback, SOLDIERS, Cameron Station, Alexandria, VA 22314.

## Warrants An Apology

RE: Your questionnaire, "Let SOLDIERS know what you think about your magazine."

With tongue in cheek, I must assume that the "your" in the title does apply to Warrant Officers since in block 5 of the questionnaire, there is no place for Warrant Officers to indicate their military pay grade.

True, SOLDIERS is not the only official publication that omits Warrant Officers in this manner, but I do ask that editors of all publications remember that we are members of the Army and do strive for professionalism and the recognition within the Army.

CW3 Jack C. Wilson  
USASA Det So Comd

*We blew it. SOLDIERS has run many articles about the doings of Warrants but we missed on the survey. Apologies are in order . . . please accept ours. And fill out the survey because we want to know what Warrants think.*

## Respected By All

I would like to commend you for the interviews with SMA Van Autreve and his wife in the February SOLDIERS. The image of the position of Sergeant Major of the Army can only be enhanced by SMA Van Autreve's tenure in that office. He presents an enlightened, dignified and tactful manner which is respected by all who know him. . . .

I especially enjoyed the advice Mrs. Van Autreve gave military wives. . . . She emphasizes what has been evident to many military wives for years: that we can be instrumental in furthering our husbands' careers, first by supporting and encouraging them, secondly by improving our own educations and social abilities. . . .

Thanks for another well written and researched article. The quality of SOLDIERS magazine and the variety of subjects you have been featuring are steadily improving. "The New Forty-Niners" was an exciting insight into an increasingly popular hobby: gold-panning is spell-binding many military families in Alaska, also.

Mary K. Fleshman  
OSD Security Division  
Pentagon

## A Real Sherlock

With great interest your article ("The Vitamin Craze" 50, February '74 SOLDIERS) had me really thinking. So much so that studying your front cover of the February issue I found an M&M candy down near the lower left-hand corner near the brown bottle. From now on, be sure you cover all well-known trademarks, especially ones everyone knows on sight.

You must be slipping !!

Christine Servidio  
Maintenance Division  
West Point, N. Y.

*Most people liked the cover but obviously are not as observant as you are.*

## We Exist

I would like to respond to a comment made in the March '74 SOLDIERS concerning your Editor's Choice article, "I Remember Corporals." You state—"If you look around now you won't see a Corporal any more unless you happen to be in an artillery unit." I must inform you that the 97B MOS, Counter-intelligence Agent has been slighted. We do exist. We are Corporals—have been Corporals for more than two years—and we'll probably still be Corporals upon our ETS! Military Intelligence has Corporals nevertheless.

CPL Gary R. Weart  
Baltimore, Md.

## Equal Time

In reference to the article in the February '74 SOLDIERS magazine entitled "Changing Life Styles." In my opinion the title of this article should be "You're Damned if You Do, and You're Damned if You Don't!" I resent "fitting into Dr. Rodgers scheme of things" as quoted in the article. Those weren't very pretty pictures you printed. One of a wife and mother who "seems like a perfect Army wife" with four children. BULL—she is a dud as far as we are concerned. How about some accounts of the Army wives I know who have three and four children who do not always sit back and "always defer" to our bushands. Believe it or not we have some very heated discussions sometimes, and we don't file for divorce afterward. . . .

I consider myself reasonably intelligent. I clean house and our house is open to friends at all times; we enjoy company, but friend, you can't eat off my floors! I would rather be off antique-hunting, working with Senior Citizens or watching my three sons play Little League football, but I still have a reasonably decent home and I don't slave all morning and "drink martinis all afternoon." . . .

On the same token my husband doesn't mind running the vacuum; he wields a mean dust cloth occasionally and he and his sons can even load the Washer AND Dishwasher!! Jane, if you're trapped it's your fault—no one and none of your kids gave you your opinion of yourself! Be a Maid—if that's your incentive; fine—but don't drag all of us down with you. If you want to be a hooker?—fine, but do it to the best of your ability; don't blame your ambition on your family. Did you ever hear of pantsuits—they cover up your legs if they mean so much to you. . . .

Believe it or not I have never been a patient in a mental hospital, but if I ever am, I'll be sure to remember that according to you I ought to meet plenty of my friends there. . . .

I don't advocate everyone having a large family—far from it! but friends, don't condemn all of us who are in the Army with large families, and don't class us in with these poor examples.

I feel you owe us equal time!

Sandra Garcia  
St. Charles, Mo.

*You have it. And you make some good points too.*



# cleaning up the ENVIRONMENT

SFC Floyd Harrington  
Photos by Environmental Protection Agency

**T**HE STORY of the Army's battle against environmental pollution is not a new one. It probably goes back to one of General George Washington's NCOs hollering, "ALL RIGHT, bend over and pick it up. . . ."

However, when you consider the Army owns or controls 1,085 active installations and 12.9 million acres of land, that's a lot of picking up to do.

Never before has the Army been so deeply involved in environmental improvement as it is today. Even though there are those who feel some of these improvements should be curtailed during the present energy crisis, Colonel W. P. Gardiner, chief of the environmental office, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics, does not.

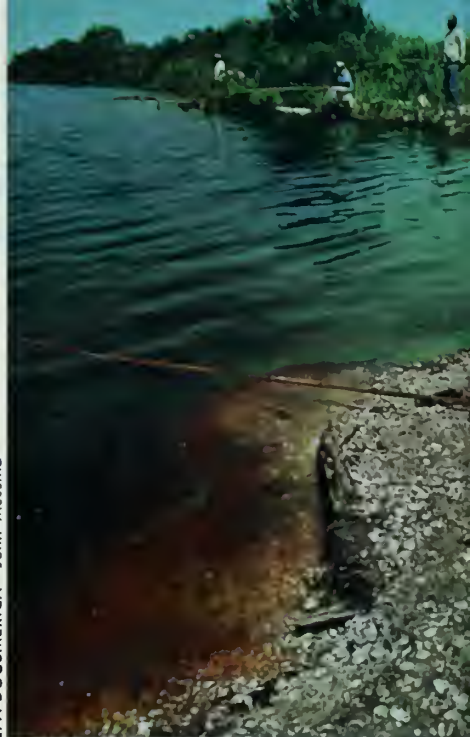
"This hysterical reaction—and I call it hysterical—to the energy crisis has prompted many people to feel the environmental program is down the drain. . . . As far as this office is concerned, and as far as the Deputy Under Secretary of the Army is concerned, there is no intention of slowing up any of our programs."







EPA-DOCUMERICA John Messina



EPA-DOCUMERICA David Hiser



EPA-DOCUMERICA Jim Olive



EPA-DOCUMERICA Dick Rowan



Scum on Lake Tahoe on the California-Nevada border and brown waters of Louisiana's Lake Pontchartrain exemplify America's water problems. EPA official handles gooey mess caused by pipeline rupture. Lightning-struck oil tank blazes in Texas night. Conservationists plant redwoods.



And the Army *does* have programs. The recently published DA Circular 200-1 lays it on the line to the DA staff and all major commanders on just who is responsible for what. Goals and objectives are outlined for the fight against water and air pollution, the reclamation of solid waste materials, control of hazardous and toxic materials, effective land management procedures, energy resource management, environmental research and technology development and environmental education and training of troops.

**Long Way.** The Army has come a long way in its campaign against water pollution. Of the 1,085 installations only 124 were not in compliance with established Federal standards as of October 1973. This number should shrink to only 13 by 1977.

According to COL Gardiner, "Controlling water pollution is one of our most important and difficult tasks. As some commanders know—they can be cited for violating the law if they don't. Every installation must identify all potential water pollution discharge points, file for a discharge permit for each one with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and comply with the provisions of the permit when it is issued.

"Any corrective actions needed, such as modifying existing facilities or building new sewage treatment plants, must not only be programmed but completed by July 1977 or a waiver obtained."

Besides developing new or better sewage treatment facilities the Army is looking into ways to reuse water, minimize soil erosion and accompanying pollution caused by rapid runoff into streams and rivers; it's also experimenting with various techniques to clean up accidental oil spills.

With the Army's one million vehicles, 5,000 aircraft, 1,300 watercraft, 138,000 mobile generators plus heating and industrial plants belching fumes into the air, the Army's Air Pollution Abatement Program is a necessity. The Army's goal is to identify and control harmful emissions and their sources. Unlike the water pollution control program, permits are not required for air emissions but the Army must comply with State standards.

**Good Job.** Here again the Army is doing a creditable job. As of October 1, 1973 only 79 installations were not in complete compliance with air pollution control standards. All but 17 of these installations are expected to conform by the 1977 statutory target date.

COL Gardiner says, "There's been a pollution abatement program going on since about 1968. We have for the most part cleaned up—or have the dollars to clean up—all our installations.

"We're having problems at the ammunition

plants only because we can't find the technology to control some of the unusual pollutants associated with the manufacture of explosives. But we're trying like the very devil to get the darn things cleaned up."

To add to the problem, a number of areas where the Army has industrial plants are susceptible to smog conditions. To ease the situation plant activities are cut back when local civilian authorities announce an air episode (air pollution) alert.

**Solid Waste.** In the field of solid waste management, the Army wants to solve the problem before it starts—by eliminating sources of waste. Revised methods of packaging can save on waste material and research is underway toward this goal. In the meantime the Army is concentrating on recovering saleable waste. Perhaps the most familiar method of recycling is the property disposal activity. Nearly everything the Army has no further need for can be turned in to property disposal for sale to the public by the bidding process. Millions of dollars are returned to the Government this way each year. However, much more can be done in the recycling field.

There is a real shortage of paper and cardboard and a good market is rapidly developing all over the country. For example, prices paid for used cardboard have jumped from \$10 a ton to between \$50-60 a ton.

Then there are recycling centers. Although such centers on installations are not obligatory the Army's Environmental Office is all for them. "We have encouraged these local recycling activities and many of them have a pretty good program going," says Gardiner.

"The main problem stems from the fact that proceeds from recycling, for the most part, are returned to the U.S. Treasury. The dollars therefore are of no immediate benefit to the installation. In most cases it takes people and dollars to recycle. When a post commander is operating on a pretty tight budget he's not prone to want to spend money for recycling when he has roofs to repair, holes in the street to fill and bathrooms to fix.

"In most cases the commander is enthusiastic about the idea of recycling but it's just a practical problem of where he spends his money," Gardiner says.

Two forms of recycling cost the commander absolutely nothing—burning used oil and recapping used tires. Because there's not a very good commercial market for used oil, some posts are burning it in their heating plants. After straining, the oil is mixed with regular fuel oil—keeping the percentage of oil to fuel at 40 percent or less—and then burned. Not only does this solve the problem of oil disposal but it helps out during the present energy crisis.





**Tired of Tires.** "Tires," says one Army officer, "are a pain in the neck." They can't be burned without polluting the air and they shouldn't be buried unless the carcass is worn out. So the Army recaps 75 percent of its tires and uses them again at great savings to the taxpayers, while conserving natural resources as well.

Even munitions are being recycled these days and recycling a 500-pound bomb into a glob of fertilizer may eventually be a reality. It's part of the Army's goal of controlling hazardous and toxic materials. Destroying or neutralizing explosives is a big problem. One could dump them in the ocean or bury them but besides losing materials which can be recycled,





Fort Benning soldiers get into act. Benning's Environmental Management Division was set up and staffed by soldiers. there's a fear of contaminating land or sea. To meet this challenge the Army Materiel Command has developed a pair of "portable" incinerators which reduce various types of ammunition back into their basic ingredients—cotton, nitrogen and sulphur compounds.

The efficiency of these systems is carefully monitored by the Environmental Hygiene Agency (EHA) of the Office of the Surgeon General. The EHA measures stack emissions and ambient air at the incinerators and can immediately shut down the activity if conditions warrant.

"Your hear that old biblical adage about turning swords into plowshares; well this is a case of turning gunpowder into fertilizer," says George A. Cunney of the Army's Environmental Office. "Of course that's oversimplification but the chemists who put together the munitions in the first place have evolved ways of breaking them down into the original ingredients."

**Pesticides and Paints.** Toxic materials include pesticides, many of which the Army no longer uses because they harm the environment. When the ban was placed on certain pesticides such as DDT, the Army found itself holding large stocks which had been purchased for future needs. A way has to be found to destroy or use these pesticides without harming the environment.

"DDT can be destroyed by burning," says COL Gardiner. "But it has to be burned properly to be sure it doesn't go up the smoke stack. The EHA is working on this problem now."

"A lot of DDT is mixed with oil or kerosene. With the present energy shortage, we're looking for a way to use these pesticides as a source of fuel. Provided the DDT stays in the combustion chamber long enough, it's destroyed and becomes a non-dangerous, non-toxic end-product. We just have to make sure none of the hazardous products of combustion escape into the atmosphere by using heating plants which have the necessary pollution control devices attached."

Work is also underway to eliminate as much as possible the use of toxic chemicals in protective coatings, fungicides, preservatives, paints and water-proofing agents.

The Surgeon General has developed new tolerances on paints, paint strippers and electrolysis methods and compounds. Then the U.S. Army Coating and Chemical Laboratory went to work to develop new formulas and issued specifications on more than 19 high-density products. They also developed new standards and methods for electroplating, replaced acid rinses in munitions making and formulated new heavy

# RECYCLING-THE REASONS WHY

There are two basic reasons for any community, civilian or military, to start a program for recycling its solid waste. First and foremost is the critical need to conserve our dwindling supply of natural resources. Second, recycling offers a desirable method for disposing of solid waste which otherwise might pollute the environment.

The Army began encouraging post commanders to develop recycling programs in 1970. Since then most of our Army installations have developed some type of program to recycle paper, cans and glass.

To get an idea of what's involved in conducting a recycling program, SOLDIERS traveled to Fort Hood, Tex. The program there is an active one, but not without problems.

The Texas post first became involved in recycling 2 years ago when a number of ecology-minded wives asked the installation chief of staff to support their efforts to collect paper. Dumpsters painted red, white and blue emblazoned with the word ECOLOGY were placed in post housing areas. Residents were asked to put their waste paper—clean and bundled up—into these “ecology dumpsters.” Over a 12-month period, 27 tons of paper were collected and sold through the Property Disposal Office.

In July 1973 Hood's Environmental Quality Control Office (EQCO), under the Direction of Facilities Engineering (DFE), took over the post's recycling program.

“To get a recycling program underway,” says Lieutenant Colonel Jerry Orr, chief, EQCO, “we had to analyze our solid waste and find out just how much we had. After quite a bit of study and calculation we found there was about 10,000 tons of solid waste going into our sanitary land-fill each year. Of that amount close to 6,000 tons was re-

cyclable material. “We figured it would take 200 people to manually handle 500 tons of solid waste a month, so we felt the only way we could separate these materials was at the source.”

Fort Hood's Environmental Officer is attempting to solve the problem of separating recyclable materials in a number of ways. Letters were sent to occupants in the family housing areas explaining the program and requesting their cooperation. Instructions for preparing items for recycling were included and a time set for a weekly curbside pick-up.

Another method for segregating the materials was borrowed from the Air Force. Can clusters made from 55-gallon oil drums were placed in housing areas and next to each of Hood's gates. The cans are color-coded and marked for white, green and brown bottles, aluminum cans and bi-metal cans.

As more and more of Fort Hood's residents become involved in recycling, the problem of collecting these materials grows. “We could have a much more effective recycling program than we do now,” says Colonel William Thomasset, director of Facilities Engineering, “but we can't handle it. Because the money we do make goes to the U.S. Treasury we can't generate enough money locally to buy the equipment we need to run a post-wide program. We need about \$150,000 worth of equipment and there simply isn't enough in my budget to warrant that kind of expenditure.

“One of our problems is that the Armed Forces right now are trying to do only those things which are cost-effective. When you apply this at installation level, recycling isn't very cost-effective. But that's not where we should look at recycling; we should look at it from a national

level.

“For example, as I understand it, if you recycle aluminum cans into new aluminum cans it takes only about 5 percent of the energy required to process the ore into cans. Recycling a ton of paper could save 17 trees from being turned into pulp for newsprint. Well, at the installation level we don't get credit for saving the energy or the trees. That's not a quantified credit. Recycling has to be looked at from a higher level than the installation to rate as a cost-effective program.”

Although Fort Hood may be hampered by a lack of equipment and money, its program is still impressive. From July to December 1973 more than 200 tons of mixed scrap paper were collected and 81,780 gallons of waste oil recovered. During November, collection of bi-metal and aluminum cans and glass was started. As of January more than 11 tons of these materials had been recycled into the economy.

The post exchange and commissary at Hood purchased their own balers and by January '74 sold 470 tons of corrugated paper through Property Disposal channels. Unlike the post, both the commissary and PX are allowed to keep 90 percent of the proceeds gained from the sale and are \$11,900 richer for the efforts.

The Army at present is working with the Department of Defense to develop a directive which will allow installations to apply money obtained from the sale of waste items in their recycling program. Once this has been accomplished and post recycling programs go into full swing, success will depend a great deal on the soldier and his family. The papers, cans and glass each individual recycles may not seem like much, but when added together could have a significant effect in saving our natural resources.

Can clusters at collection points simplify problem of sorting recyclable waste. Soldiers are active in collection, recycling and cleaning up—mopping up waste oil, for instance.







Some municipalities require auto emissions tests, top, but industrial air pollution problems persist. In areas susceptible to smog conditions Army industrial plants cut back activities when authorities announce air pollution alerts.



duty industrial cleaners and paint-stripping compounds which use biodegradable detergents.

**Noisome Noise.** Another real problem, one that costs the Veterans Administration over 50 million dollars a year in disability payments, is noise pollution. The Army certainly can't eliminate the noise it makes, but it may be able to control noise levels better than it does today. The EHA has found most of the Army's noise are in the higher ranges. [See "Hearing Loss (Huh?)"], July '73 *SOLDIERS*.] Ear plugs can muffle most of these sounds yet let the wearer hear normal conversation.

Perhaps the most dramatic result of the noise reduction effort is in Army Aviation. The typical "Whap, Whap" of rotor blades and whine of the turbine that made surprise assaults difficult and means grief to certain animals, may some day be a noise of the past. After a great deal of research and study of helicopter noises by the EHA was combined with work by the Army Research Office, a "quiet" helicopter was produced by the Army Aviation Systems Com-



# WHAT'S HAPPENING ON THE ECOLOGY SCENE

**W**hat's being done at the installation level to comply with the Army's Environmental Program? The answer is a whole heck of a lot and it all involves teamwork by all of us. Here are some examples:

At **Fort Benning, Ga.** an Environmental Management Division (EMD) has been set up staffed by soldiers dedicated to cleaning up the environment. Specialist 4 Harley Jones of the EMD discovered certain motor pools on post weren't disposing of oil wastes properly and these were draining into nearby streams. Jones solved the problem by making certain the oil was collected and then recycled. The oil is now mixed with low-grade fuel oil and burned in plant furnaces as a substitute for natural gas.

Besides starting projects to save endangered species of wildlife, halt soil erosion and develop better land management techniques, authorities at Benning also began recycling waste paper. The post is also participating in another unique form of recycling. Instead of dumping edible garbage into their sewage system or sanitary land-fill it is being turned into Biomeal, a supplemental animal feed.

The post became involved in this project when two University of Georgia veterinarians asked for help. They were working on a method of combating hog cholera, a highly contagious animal disease, sometimes caused by feeding improperly cooked table scraps to swine. The vets needed a dependable source of table scraps and a place to set up their equipment. These were provided at Benning and after 3 years of research, Biomeal was developed.

Although **Fort Huachuca, Ariz.** has few real pollution problems, resource conservation and environment protection have caught on there in a big way. Recently troops of the 40th Signal Battalion devoted their off-duty time to a massive project of diseased timber removal in the post's Sawmill Canyon. Their efforts cleared the way for new forest growth, insuring the ecological health of the area.

Huachuca soldiers also help their neighbors. Following a massive cleanup on post, they joined with citizens from neighboring cities in a Johnny Horizon cleanup that saw 37 tons of trash removed from the landscape. Newspaper recycling was start-

ed by a sixth-grader, Laurie Hakes, because as she said, "Somebody had to." Recycling of paper, glass and cans is now a command-supported pilot project.

Environmental improvements at **Fort Knox, Ky.**, include a modernized sewage treatment plant and a lime sludge disposal project. Discharge from Knox's Central Water plant used to pour 1,200 to 1,500 tons of lime sludge into the Ohio River every year. Now a project is almost completed which routes the sludge into the sewage treatment plant.

Fuel conversion from coal to gas and oil in post heating plants and boilers eliminated approximately 31,300 pounds of particulates and over 74,000 pounds of sulphur oxides from the atmosphere daily.

Last October at **West Point, N.Y.**, the **U.S. Military Academy**, opened a \$4 million expansion to its sewage treatment plant. The new addition not only doubled the plant's capacity to 2 million gallons a day but also treats wastes biochemically for the first time.

For the past 3 years the West Point Army Wives for Awareness and Responsibility to the Environment (AWARE) have spearheaded a drive to recycle paper and aluminum. Their efforts have brought in more than 90 tons of paper and a ton of aluminum for recycling.

Some of the Military Academy's greatest environmental clean-up efforts are going on "beneath the surface." The Cadet Scuba Club is attempting to clean up littered floors of surrounding lakes and reservoirs and just recently hauled up over 300 pounds of junk from Lusk Reservoir, one of the Point's three main water reservoirs.

Ecologists at **Fort Rucker, Ala.**, confronted with 62,000 acres of land highly susceptible to erosion have undertaken a major anti-erosion program. Engineers there dredged drainage ditches which over the years had filled with soil. They used concrete rubble from demolished buildings to line sides, slopes and bottoms of ditches and then planted Pampas grass to prevent further erosion.

The post's fish and wildlife management program, in effect since 1964, has one key objective: "To produce a huntable population of game while maintaining an ecological balance." And they are doing just that.

Rucker is another post helping to beat the energy crisis by burning its waste oil. Used engine oil is collected from every type of vehicle, from helicopters to the general's staff car. It is mixed with fuel oil and burned in the post heating plants.

Clean-up campaigns to help our environment look and smell better abound throughout the Army.

Troops from **Fort Campbell, Ky.**, assisted the Lower Cumberland Cooperative Improvement Council in removing abandoned cars in the area. During the past year alone, members of Company C, 20th Engineer Battalion along with the 594th Transportation Company and the 227th Supply Company removed more than 5,000 junked and abandoned cars from six surrounding counties in Kentucky and Tennessee.

The 29th Engineer Detachment at **Fort McPherson, Ga.**, pitched in to clean up the newly created Arabia Mountain state park near Atlanta. Along with ecology-oriented civilian groups they removed hundreds of pounds of heavy debris from the area.

Soldiers from the **25th Infantry (Tropic Lightning) Division** removed junk and car bodies from Haleiwa airstrip on Oahu, Hawaii's north shore, during the division's Clean-up Week. More than 200 tons of accumulated junk and 51 cars were moved to dump sites as a result of efforts by virtually all the division's soldiers.

More than 100 volunteer soldiers from **Fort Ord, Calif.**, gave up their off-duty time to remove driftwood and other debris from Del Monte Beach at Monterey, Calif.

Members of the **24th Air Defense Artillery Group, Coventry, R.I.**, spent their free time aiding in the cleanup of the Pawtuxet River. They hauled tires, oil cans, tire rims and tree limbs from the river bottom.

At **Carlisle Barracks, Pa.**, soldiers and dependents formed a Post Beautification Club. Their projects include planting trees and shrubs around the installation, including 13 large flower beds around post.

And so it goes throughout the Army—posts and people involved in the Army's Environmental Program. Their efforts would fill many volumes. If our nation's attempt to reverse environmental pollution falls short, it won't be because the Army isn't doing its utmost.





EPA DOCUMERICA Charles O'Rear

The Army no longer uses many insecticides which are harmful to the environment; some are being mixed with oil and burned as fuel.

mand. The chopper is a modified OH-6 with one blade fore and aft to provide just as much lift with fewer engine revolutions. It has redesigned rotor blade tips, redirected airflow, and a muffler installed in the engines. Result: up to a 20-deciBel (dB) reduction in noise.

Constant exposure to sound levels of 85 dB and above causes serious hearing damage. A generator can produce 87-95 dB of noise and a rifle 140-170 while a crewman flying aboard a CH-47 Chinook is exposed to more than 100 dB of deafening sound.

The Army will incorporate noise control provisions into the development of new weapons systems and sound-producing equipment unique to the military. However, until this can be accomplished an aggressive hearing conservation program must be conducted by commanders.

**Natural Beauty.** As trustee of 129 million acres of land—an area the size of Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Delaware combined—the Army has developed forestry, fish and wildlife management programs second to none. New environmental programs, however, require more attention be placed on the aesthetics of Army installations including better placement of buildings to take advantage of the natural beauty of an area. Protection of historical structures and archaeological sites (by nominating them for the National Park Service Register of Historical Places) and multiple use of Army-controlled lands are also part of the new environmental campaign.

**Pollution-Free Energy.** Of great concern to everyone today is the conservation of energy. The Army is no exception and has no intention of sitting back complacently because it can pre-empt fuel and oil for national defense purposes. On the contrary, the Army's goal is to conserve every form of energy it uses. As an immediate conservation measure the Army is well into a program calling for a 7 percent reduction in energy consumption during Fiscal Year 1974.

In the mill are plans to develop more econom-

ical and pollution-free propulsion systems and investigations are underway to find new sources of energy for heating and cooling. The Army Materiel Command (AMC), long a leader in the Army's environmental campaign, is actively involved in literally hundreds of environmental research areas. Since AMC has the primary responsibility for all engines and vehicles used by the Army, it has the task of either developing new engines or cleaning up old ones to meet Federal emissions standards.

One sub-command of AMC, the U.S. Army Tank Automotive Command (TACOM), developed and sent to the field a method of reducing emissions for the M151 jeep's military-designed L-141 engine and although the relatively simple procedure employed satisfies 1974 emission standards, the conventional L-141 will have a rough time even coming close to 1975 standards.

To meet those standards TACOM has, since the early 1960's, sponsored development of the hybrid combustion engine. This is a fuel injected, stratified-charge engine that is currently undergoing endurance tests installed in the M151. Emissions are well below 1976 EPA standards.

Pollution control activities within AMC's Mobility Equipment Command (MECOM) have ranged from generator engine testing on low/no-lead gasoline to noise control techniques for the D7 crawler tractor to watercraft sewage control systems.

**Digesting the News.** Natick Laboratories in Massachusetts is another AMC agency working on some pretty far out ideas. Army scientists there have found that mildew, the mold which attacks equipment and fabrics can also be useful. The mildew organisms literally chew on paper to change the sulfide content into sugar.

A good example of an attack on a purely military problem that may well have wide civilian application is found in the work of Natick scientists





Clean air to breathe, green fields to run in are bounties this generation hopes to give its children.

on disposal of liquid wastes from ammunition plants. Using alkaline solutions, they found the toxic materials could be "digested" in settling tanks to produce water that can be used for many purposes.

The use of super tankers to move Alaska's crude oil to "lower-48" refineries has caused deep concern over possible oil spills. Natick has developed a method for cleaning up spills that not only works but is also simple to use. Shredded newspaper is blown out over the spill and after the paper soaks up the oil it is raked back in and wrung out in much the same way Grandmother used to run her clothes through her wringer washing machine.

The Army Corps of Engineers is always involved in environmental maintenance and enhancement. Construction projects mean displacement of earth and sometimes cutting of trees. To make sure the ecological balance is disturbed as little as possible the Corps has set up guidelines and requirements for construction firms covering prevention of land damage, erosion, dust control and even replacing vegetation at construction sites.

Cleaning up the nation's waterways is just one of the Corps' responsibilities and can lead to problems. Not so long ago the Corps was given the task of deepening the James River Channel. But would such a project impair productivity of seed oyster beds and knock the Chesapeake Bay oyster industry out of business?

At the Waterways Experiment Station in Vicksburg, Miss., a model of the James River was set up and tests made to determine whether changes in water flow and salinity would result from deepening the channel. Biologists thus determined the changes would be so small they wouldn't affect the seed oyster beds.

Regardless of the problem, whether it affects the Corps of Engineers, AMC, the Surgeon General or any other Army agency, by working as a team the Army's Environmental Program can be a far-reaching, inter-acting plan for improving not only our own environment but that of the civilian community as well.

## EVERY LITTER-BIT HELPS

**W**hat can you, the individual soldier, do to help the Army's environmental effort? A lot if you're willing to take the time. The most important and also the simplest thing you can do is keep your eyes open and look around you. When you see something that contributes to the pollution problem on your post report it to your commander.

- If your post has a volunteer recycling program, get involved and help out. If it doesn't, get together with your commander and start one.

- Get active in Earth Day. Keep America Beautiful and the

Johnny Horizon programs.

- Ask to work in your post's conservation program and help preserve forestry, fish and wildlife.

- If you're a driver, keep your vehicle tuned up and see that loud or leaking exhaust systems are replaced. When you change oil, don't dispose of it on the ground; pour it into a holding tank so it can be recycled.

- Keep your environment clean. Don't throw that empty beer can into the gutter. On the other hand, if you see trash on the ground,

don't leave it there; pick it up and put it in its place.

- Consciously conserve energy. Turn down the thermostat, form a car pool, turn off lights. (See page 49, January '74 SOLDIERS.)

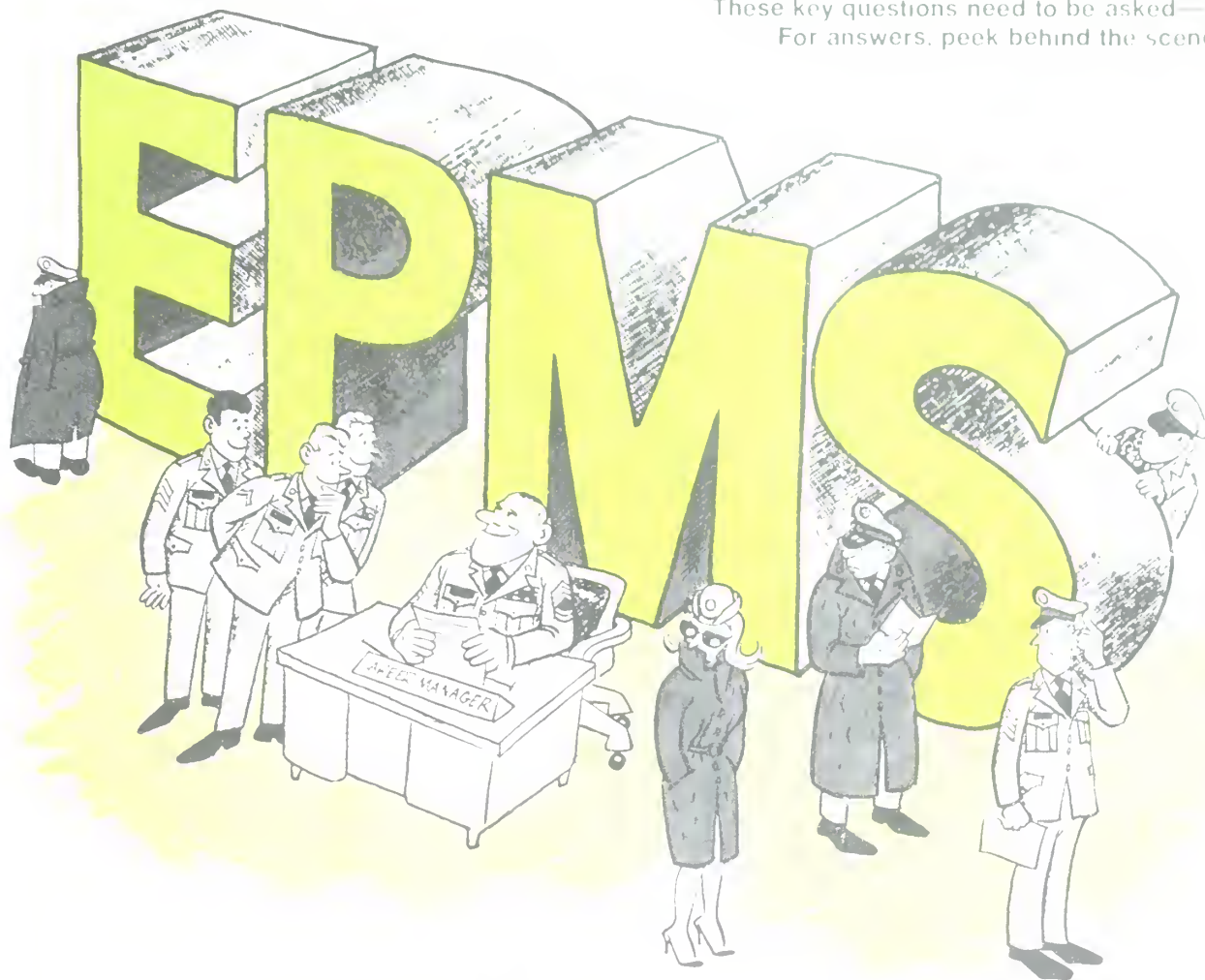
- If you work around tanks, howitzers, firing ranges, machine shop or any place that generates noise, use your ear plugs. And if you see your buddy not using his, encourage him to do so.

With your help, the Army's environmental effort can work. Without it, it may not.



Is there career management for professional soldiers?  
Does the Army have an overall Enlisted Personnel  
Management System (EPMS)?  
Do professional soldiers want career management under  
an EPMS?

These key questions need to be asked—now  
For answers, peek behind the scenes of



## Career Management for Professional Soldiers

SFC Stonie D. Vaughan

**I**N JANUARY 1973 the Department of the Army decided to take a fresh look at enlisted personnel management. The Army had already started a massive redesign of officer patterns in its new Officer Personnel Management System (OPMS). Perhaps a new EPMS was needed as well.

Enlisted personnel management hadn't stood still during the Vietnam war, of course. A number of important programs had been created, including:

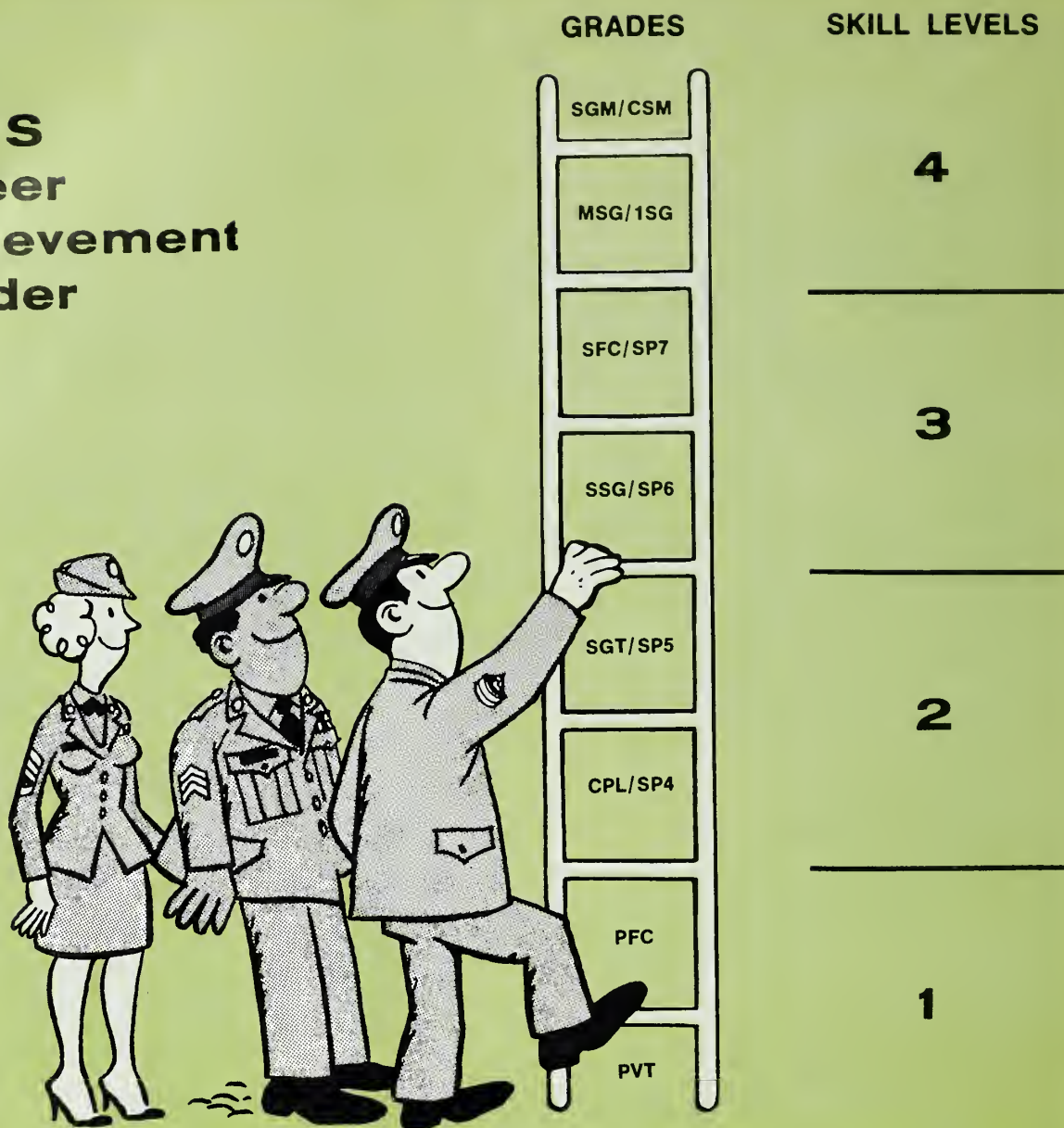
- Career Management Fields (CMFs), groups of related jobs and MOSs in which soldiers can plan their careers.

- Centralized and semi-centralized promotion systems allowing soldiers to compete for promotion with all others in their CMF or MOS, rather than depending upon "being at the right place at the right time."

- Qualitative Management Program (OMP) including qualitative screening, which denies reenlistment to substandard performers, and controlled maximum length-of-service ("up or out"), which allows the best soldiers to continue upward in rank and job instead

SERGEANT FIRST CLASS STONIE D. VAUGHAN is a member of the EPMS Task Force, Enlisted Personnel Directorate, U.S. Army Military Personnel Center, Alexandria, Va.

# EPMS Career Achievement Ladder



of standing still. (See "No More Shopping Around," December '73 SOLDIERS.)

- Noncommissioned Officer Education System (NCOES) which provides training and education throughout the soldier's career.

- Reenlistment and reclassification controls through which soldiers are encouraged to stay in CMFs or MOSs in which the Army has a shortage and to leave those which are overstrength.

- Enlisted Evaluation System, by which performance and job knowledge of soldiers are compared against all others in their MOS and grade Army-wide.

Excellent as all these independent programs are

the Army still lacked an overall system of career management for professional soldiers. To design such a system, it was decided to form an "EPMS Task Force" in the Enlisted Personnel Directorate of the U.S. Army Military Personnel Center (MILPERCEN).

**First Job.** The Task Force's first job was to find the best way to approach the problem—to design a career system which would challenge, develop, reward and satisfy soldiers so well that more will want to stay for a career, and which will also provide the right number of soldiers in the right grades and skills to carry out the Army's mission.

To avoid undue confusion it was decided the



## ACHIEVEMENTS

### Senior NCOES For CSM Selection Only

### MOS Evaluation at Skill Level 4

### Advanced NCOES

### MOS Evaluation at Skill Level 3 in Two MOSs (Where Applicable)

### Basic NCOES

### MOS Evaluation at Skill Level 2

### Commander's Evaluation

job should be done one CMF at a time. Each CMF is examined separately in all aspects—grade structure (which is really the foundation for all of the rest), career job progression, training and education courses, evaluation, and the assignment system.

The job begins with analysis of the grade structure of a CMF. First, the Army-wide "authorized" grade structure (spaces in units) is compared with current grade structure (actual grades of soldiers) and with grade limitations imposed by Congress, the Department of Defense and the Army's budget. An ideal grade structure is then designed to eliminate bottlenecks and provide fair promotion opportunity compared to all

other CMFs.

Next the arrangement of MOSs within the CMF is examined. Where possible MOSs are combined to provide greater job interest and challenge. MOSs are combined more often at the higher grades than at the lower, to challenge the NCO with more experience to broaden himself as he advances in his career. Not only will this help him in supervising his subordinates; it also will provide greater job satisfaction.

**Training.** All these changes must be supported by a career-long training program. The U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC) evaluates the proposed arrangement of MOSs and designs training to support it, based on the advice of its schools and training centers. At the same time, the U.S. Army Enlisted Evaluation Center (EEC) at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind. examines the CMF from the aspect of MOS testing and evaluation. After TRADOC and EEC have finished their work the EPMS Task Force presents the redesigned CMF to a Steering Committee (a sort of jury) composed of general officers from the Army Staff and TRADOC and the Sergeant Major of the Army.

**Slow Going.** Implementation will be slow because such important changes must be made carefully—for the sake of the Army and the soldiers whose careers will be affected. Cranking up for implementation may take as much as 6 months for each CMF, as it involves rewriting regulations, retooling training courses and MOS evaluation tests and redefining many MOSs.

After this about a year will be allowed for the Army and its soldiers to absorb these changes before the new CMF becomes a reality. The Task Force expects to begin analysis of about two CMFs each month after the ball gets rolling. The entire project should be completed by the summer of 1977.

All this is fine but will EPMS make being a professional soldier easier now and in the future? The answer is no! The true professional will find EPMS makes it tougher to get ahead, but at the same time will provide stepping stones and a helping hand. The topnotch NCO will be able to really show his stuff while the mediocre soldier is liable to fall by the wayside. In the process the status and prestige of the NCO corps will get a major boost.

**Up the Career Ladder.** The "EMPS Career

Achievement Ladder" tells the story. (See pages 16-17.) It shows how training, evaluation, classification and promotion are tied together in an overall career management system. Up the left side are four skill levels, up the rungs of the ladder are grades E1 through E9 and on the right are the key achievements which the soldier is expected to accomplish as he moves up the ladder of rank.

There are four skill levels planned under EPMS, each corresponding exactly to certain grades. Skill level 1 will correspond to private and private first class, skill level 2 to corporal and sergeant (and equivalent specialist grades), skill level 3 to staff sergeant and sergeant first class (and equivalent specialist grades) and skill level 4 to master sergeant and sergeant major.

This is a significant change from the current system in which the relationship between grades and skill level varies from MOS to MOS. Also it should be noted EPMS will probably result in doing away with specialist grades in many MOSs and CMFs, leaving them only in those MOSs where jobs required true specialists but involve absolutely no supervisory duties.

**Achievement Ladder.** Now let's climb the Achievement Ladder, the upward progress of a soldier's career under EPMS. First there'll probably be a separation of initial training between training centers/schools and the soldier's first troop unit. For example, in the combat arms MOS training will result in the award of an MOS (e.g., 11B, infantryman) without a skill level.

After the soldier's arrival at his first troop unit the commander will evaluate the soldier's qualifications in his MOS and provide the training, as necessary, for the soldier to qualify for award of "skill level 1."

Qualification for an award of skill level 1 will be a prerequisite for promotion to private first class. The benefits of awarding skill level 1 in the unit will include improved esprit-de-corps through unit-conducted individual training, reinforcement of the role of the NCO and enhanced command authority. Some "hard skills" may still require complete training and award of skill level by the school, but these will be the exception.

This arrangement differs markedly from the current system which requires that the soldier be awarded a skill level from initial training but then doesn't test him in his MOS until a year or so later. Testing thus becomes not a prerequisite for the skill

level but a verification. This situation is also currently true of higher skill levels. EPMS will put these steps in a different sequence—training-evaluation-classification-promotion.

**Promotion Time.** After the soldier has been awarded skill level 1 he'll spend the remainder of his first year of service improving his proficiency and gaining experience. Not later than the 12-month point he can expect to be promoted to private first class.

While performing his daily duties the soldier will spend his second year of service preparing for evaluation at skill level 2. If he passes—both by exam and performance of duty—he will be eligible to compete for promotion to corporal. If he fails he will be given another chance during the next year. If he continues to fail he will not be eligible for promotion and will be denied reenlistment at the Qualitative Management Program's retention ineligibility point, currently 5 years for a private first class.

**On to NCOES.** But if he's promoted to corporal the soldier will then be eligible for the Basic Course of the Noncommissioned Officers Education System (NCOES). Only a few outstanding soldiers will attend this course in their third year of service (usually during their initial enlistment); most will attend later. Quotas will be given to commands in proportion to their eligibles in each MOS or CMF.

Corporals who pass the course will become highly competitive for promotion to sergeant, which will be handled Army-wide within the current "semi-centralized" system. As with current policy lower point scores will be required for those skills in which the Army is short.

Only a few outstanding soldiers will make sergeant as early as 24-36 months; most will make it with 4 to 6 years of service.

Because of the time most soldiers will spend in the grade of corporal and because of long overseas tour length it would be unrealistic to make the Basic Course a prerequisite for promotion to sergeant. However, to the extent that school capacity permits, all soldiers should attend the Basic Course sometime during their years in the grades of corporal and sergeant.

**Second MOS.** The next achievement, qualification at skill level 3 before being eligible to compete for promotion to staff sergeant, will contain a new feature. Every soldier will have to qualify in a second MOS (preferably in his CMF), one for which he is



suited by aptitude or experience, from a list of MOSs in which the Army is not excess. (Note: In some CMFs, MOSs may themselves be consolidated at skill level 3; in these cases, qualification in two MOSs might not be feasible.)

Actually, the second MOS requirement is not a great departure from the current system except that selection of a second MOS will be controlled for the good of the Army and the soldier will have to qualify in the second MOS as well as his primary at skill level 3 before he will be eligible to compete for promotion. Hard, yes, but the true professionals may not even notice the rules have changed.

This additional requirement will have a four-fold benefit: ● opportunity for the Army to balance overages and shortages in MOSs, ● improved management of MOS imbalances between theaters (for example, if most jobs in an MOS are overseas), ● job enrichment for the NCO, and ● qualification for the upper ranks when the NCO will have to supervise men in many MOSs. attendance at the Advanced Course of the NCO Education System is expected at skill level 3 and will be a major factor in competition for promotion to sergeant first class.

Qualification at skill level 4 will be a prerequisite for promotion to master sergeant. Attendance at the Sergeants Major Academy at Fort Bliss, Tex., will not be required for promotion to sergeant major but *will be* for selection as a Command Sergeant Major. Promotion to sergeant major and selection as a Command Sergeant Major will continue to be made by Department of the Army centralized boards.

**What's Ahead.** In its total effect EPMS will be a major restructuring of enlisted career management. The soldier's career will become a highly visible and understandable series of achievement levels. Training, evaluation, classification, and promotion will be more closely integrated with his assignments. Reinforcement of the NCO's authority, through training his subordinates and using training and leadership skills reinforced by NCOES, will have a great impact on improving morale and discipline Army-wide. Broadened skill qualification, especially on the part of middle grade and senior NCOs, will produce both assignment flexibility and job enrichment. The result—greater challenge and job satisfaction for every soldier.

A lot of work lies ahead to develop EPMS but the payoff will be a truly professional volunteer Army.

## STONE AGE ARMY



"Now, about our 'chain-of-command' . . ."

Yenta had her problems  
and so does MILPERCEN

# Mini- mizing MOS Mis- match



PFC Mark E. Colville

**R**EMEMBER YENTA, the Matchmaker from "Fiddler on the Roof" ("Matchmaker, Matchmaker, make me a match . . .")?—always scurrying about trying to match up the girls in the village with the men of their dreams.

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If you've ever pulled the Yenta bit you can appreciate the attendant problems. All the guys or girls who were eligible were already spoken for; or your friend liked blondes or guys with beards but there were none to be found; or maybe the only availables were the less desirable types (skimpy bank-rolls, baggy panty hose, or those with casanova reputations).

If you get the drift you can

pretty much appreciate a similar situation facing the Army. The effects of the Vietnam withdrawal, the all-volunteer concept and several other recent developments have been the major contributing factors to what DA calls "MOS mismatch."

By way of definition MOS mismatch occurs when a soldier is not being used in his Primary, Secondary or other awarded MOS, an MOS authorized for substitution or



one which leads directly to career progression.

There are also two related conditions which affect the MOS mismatch problem: Space imbalance (which occurs when there's a greater demand for an MOS overseas than in CONUS) and MOS imbalance (which results when some MOSs are overstocked with people while others are critically short.)

The point is, the whole MOS mismatch problem impacts severely on the Army's structure. If the structure is to be sound the Army must have a solid, balanced MOS structure.

#### **Vacancies vs. Excess.**

Here's an example of the size of the problem being attacked. As of December 1973 the Army had 46,000 authorizations worldwide for which it didn't have trained enlisted personnel. On the other hand, as of the same date there were 40,000 enlisted personnel in various PMOSs listed as excess worldwide.

So you can see the bucket of worms DA is trying to deal with. To answer the question, yes, they do have the troops *but* the goal is to enhance career development and professionalism within the military.

To do this you have to deal with the "soldier problems" like 46,000 vacant authorizations and 40,000 excess personnel.

The PMOS is vitally important to enlisted members. Most enlisted personnel policies and actions are related to it—job satisfaction, MOS testing, shortage specialty or superior performance pay, promotion, school selection, reenlistment, variable reenlistment bonus and assignment.

**New Programs.** The crux of the matter lies in the Army's new programs for enlisted career management and enhancement. When there's a problem with an MOS

(too many people, soldiers not being used in their PMOS or SMOS, spaces out of balance between CONUS and overseas) then problems start developing and soldiers are affected.

One offshoot problem with mismatched and unaligned MOS codes is that of rank progression. If an MOS is overstrength overall in some grades, promotion progression slows to a crawl. If you're in one of these MOSs you're going to have career progression problems.

What must be done to reduce the population in such an MOS? It can be done several ways; the most common is by reclassification (voluntary or involuntary).

A lot of soldiers don't want to be reclassified because they feel it'll hurt their promotion and career development prospects. In reality just the opposite is true. Individuals reclassified out of surplus MOS codes and put into job skills the Army currently needs have an easier time progressing in rank in a balanced or shortage MOS than in one which is overstrength. Once the reclassification action takes place the effects are obvious. The Army better balances out its MOS inventory while the soldier gets into a job skill where he's needed and has a better chance for career progression, improved VRB and numerous other bennies.

**Match-Up.** The Army is deployed worldwide and in some areas job skills are required that may not be required anywhere else. When that happens you get space imbalance. A good example is the Pershing Missile Crewman (15E). About 85-90 percent of the authorizations for 15Es are in Germany and the remainder are in only one other location—Fort Sill, Okla.

So, the imbalance problem is—what do you do with all the guys when their tour is up in Ger-

many. You can't leave them there forever. One thing which can help alleviate this problem is for the 15Es to acquire a worthwhile SMOS and remain qualified in it. This will make for flexibility in assignments when they PCS or DEROS.

Now that DA has identified the problem, why doesn't it do something about it? Because it's a big problem that DA can't handle alone. It needs help from everyone in the Army. It's going to take the combined efforts of DA, commanders in the field and enlisted members to resolve the problem.

**Your Part.** As a member of the enlisted force of the Army, you need to sit down and ask some hard questions: Do I really know what my primary and secondary MOSs are? Do I know what the career progression for my MOS is? Do I really know what the importance of my MOS is to me? Have I ever consulted someone about my MOS? Do I know where I can get the answers? Do I really give a damn about what happens in my career field?

"All right wise guy," you might say, "now you've given me the questions. Where can I get the answers?"

Glad you asked that question. All you have to do is go to your commander or personnel shop and talk to the PSNCO or any of the other people there. They'll give you all the answers you need.

The real reason for all this concern over MOS mismatch, space imbalance, and MOS imbalance is concern for the welfare of the soldier. By alleviating its MOS problems, the Army can continue the march towards its goal of the right soldier, with the proper training, in the right place at the right time—with a minimum amount of heartburn.



# SURVEYS: THE ARMY NEEDS

What You Think  
Does Make a Difference

MAJ Fred Trone

**C**HANCES ARE if you've been in the Army for awhile you've participated in a sample survey of some kind. No doubt the answers you gave when combined with the answers of other soldiers have influenced decisions affecting your life in the Army.

Sample surveys, sometimes called polls, are used by decision makers in all walks of life to determine the desires and opinions of the groups (populations) they serve. Manufacturers use surveys to determine consumer preferences and the desirability of marketing a new product; politicians use surveys to measure their popularity and Army decision-makers use surveys to determine the needs and desires of the soldier in order to improve the quality of Army life.

**How Surveys Work.** Surveys are based on the science of statistics and it would be impossible to go into detail here on all *that* means. But basically a survey works on the idea that a certain sample of the population is representative of the whole population. For example, if you wanted to find out if soldiers

wanted a new uniform it would be highly impractical and expensive to query every soldier in the Army and get his opinion. So you select a representative sample of the Army according to the rules of statistics.

By making sure the sample is selected randomly you are sure—theoretically—to cover a cross-section of the population. Also, the sample must be large enough for statistical validity. You must be careful not to prejudice your findings by failing to cover your entire population. In other words your sample must include soldiers serving in CONUS and overseas, of all ranks, races, old and young, etc., if you hope to work from what's known as an unbiased sample.

**Who Does Surveys?** The Army's chief poll taker is the U.S. Army Military Personnel Center (MILPERCEN) located in Alexandria, Va. MILPERCEN's principal tool is the Quarterly Sample Survey of Military Personnel. This survey provides the most economical means to collect survey data.

**How?** MILPERCEN selects soldiers to participate in the survey by breaking down the Army population into major categories such as officers and enlisted personnel. Then it selects the number of personnel

from each category to be included in the sample based on the rules of statistics. Once the number of soldiers to be surveyed has been determined, sample sizes are determined and coordinated by selecting the last digit of the Social Security account number (SSAN). These digits are changed with each survey so that the same personnel are not surveyed too frequently.

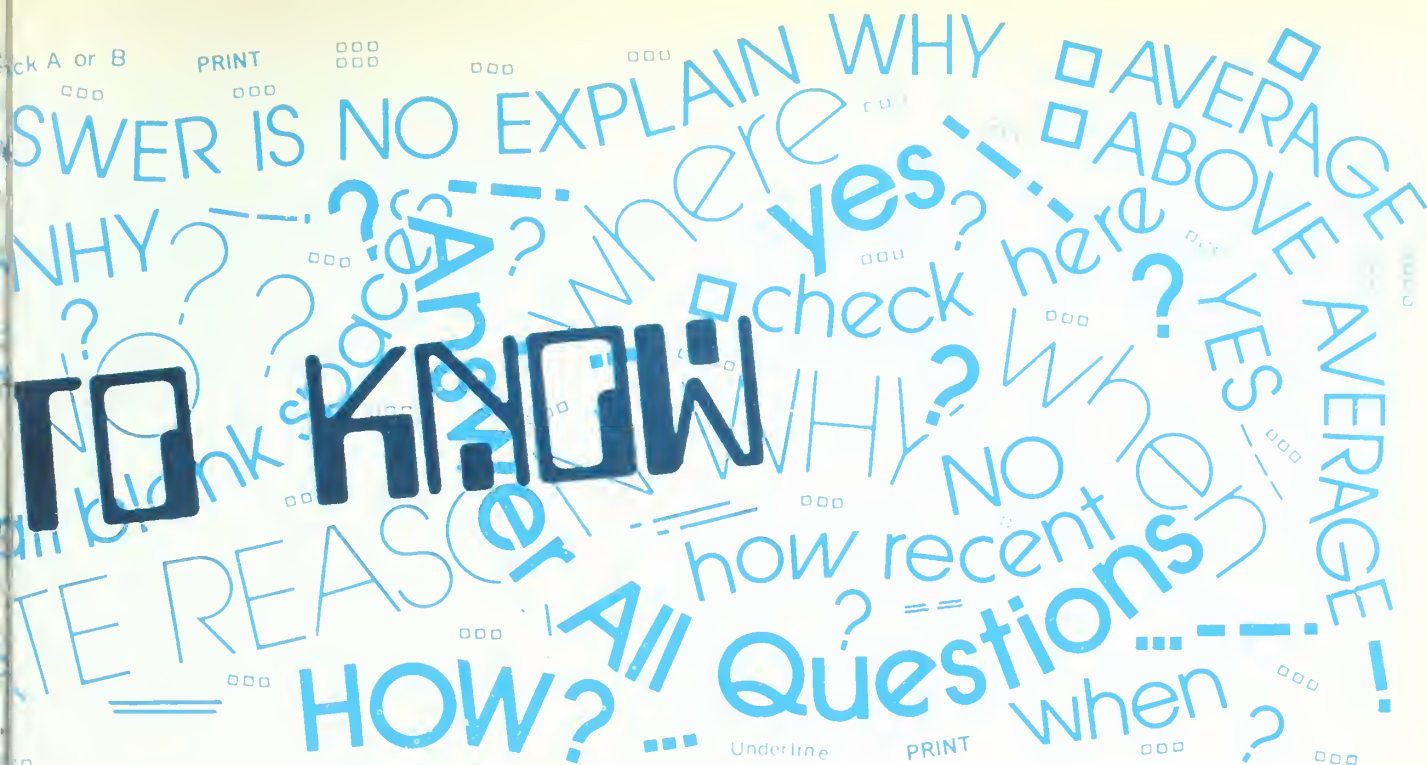
For example, MILPERCEN may direct all male officers with SSANs ending in 9 to participate, and all enlisted men with Social Security numbers ending in 11, 31, 51, 71, and 91. If yours is the lucky number then you get to speak your piece.

So if you get selected for a survey it wasn't because your first sergeant picked you out of company formation that morning because you needed a haircut or because he figured you'd give the best answers. Random selection, aided by the computer, identified you for response.

**Unbiased Sampling.** The Army has used quarterly samples since World War II to find out what soldiers think. Questionnaires are administered on the last days of February, May, August, and No-

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vember. Since opinions change taking the sample on the same day Army-wide is an important part of the technique for obtaining an unbiased sample.

Prior to survey day MILPERCEN asks Pentagon policy-makers what they want to know, and questionnaires are prepared using their input. The resulting surveys are generally able to determine the impact and forecast acceptance or non-acceptance of proposed policies before they go into effect. The surveys can also gauge soldier satisfaction or dissatisfaction and may identify changes which soldiers in the field believe desirable.

Another important function of surveys is to develop what statisticians call trend information. When a valid sample of soldiers is questioned on the same subjects over a period of time trends can be determined. For example, are soldiers better satisfied with Army life now than a few years ago? By studying the responses of various subpopulations it is possible to identify where additional attention or resources are required.

**Benefits.** Survey information helps keep the "personal" in personnel! The polls keep personnel managers informed by providing

data regarding advantages and desirability of various assignments. Surveys also help make the assignment process more personal by contributing to the information needed for tailoring requirements and improving benefits to satisfy group interests wherever possible.

Monetary benefits, job satisfaction, medical services, sales facilities, opportunities for education and recreation are only a few of the subjects about which your opinions are needed. "Demographic" items such as age, number of dependents, race and education are also collected to aid survey analysis. Decision-makers use survey results to plan for increased opportunities and benefits, to reduce irritants and to improve personnel policies and procedures.

Surveys also broaden career opportunities in several ways. First, they provide career managers with data about how effective they are in providing career information to military personnel. Second, they identify soldier interests by grade, MOS, assignment, family size, and other factors which influence career preferences. Both kinds of information are useful in planning and improving career management.

**Privacy Maintained.** Despite the personal nature of some surveys MILPERCEN managers are very careful to maintain individual privacy. Completed surveys are grouped at installation level to help insure anonymity; answer sheets are destroyed after being optically scanned in the Pentagon. Magnetic tapes of survey results are used to tabulate the responses to each survey item in much the same way as votes are counted. The computer then translates these tabulations into management information.

So when it's your turn to fill out the next questionnaire remember you can help yourself and your buddies through such surveys. They represent your direct line to MILPERCEN and the Pentagon. Policy makers there need to know what you think if they are to keep your job and environment satisfying. When you're selected to participate in a survey give your best answers, follow the instructions and be sure to record accurately the response which comes closest to your ideas on the subject. In this way you can be sure your voice is heard and your "vote" is counted.

If gas  
lines  
are grim  
And  
headlines  
are bleak  
While the  
newsman's  
into  
a losing  
streak  
Switch  
off the  
tube, shout  
and sing  
Repeat  
after me:



John Michael Coleman

**W**HAT'S THE MATTER, Bunky? Have four-dollar movies with 80-cent popcorn got you down? Is it too cold to go to the drive-in even if they had a flick there you wanted to see; even if you could afford the gas to get here; even if you could *find* the gas? When you switch on the tube do you get the bad news and re-run blues? Do you feel like it's a rainy day all over the world?

Well cheer up, Bunky. Remember what you did on rainy days when you were a kid? You stayed inside—probably had little playmates come over—and you played games. There's your solution. Stay home one night, invite some friends over and play games.

Right now if you're remembering every bored rainy day you ever spent playing board games in the house or playing cow poker in the back seat of the family bus on the way to Grandma's your lips are probably forming the words, "Yuck! Games are for kids."

**Games Are Back.** If that's your attitude it shows how much *you* know but if you have an open mind and open ears you may be able to learn some-

thing—that games are in. The next time you ask a squadmate. "Hey Jonesy, What'd you do Saturday night?" Don't be a bit surprised if he shouts back, "We sat around and played games, man. It was a gas!"

Yep, while you weren't looking games have come of age. You've grown up and so have they. Games are no longer kid-stuff and while some of them might be somewhat less exciting than any of a number of recent Super Bowl games there are plenty that'll tease your brain and keep you occupied . . . and several more that go beyond X-rated.

Of course there are always the flexible games—the non-board games like charades—where you pretty much determine the ground-rules and the bounds of propriety as you go along. For instance, nothing can crack people up like a nice, fast game of dirty charades once the evening is rolling. But if you're not feeling particularly imaginative and still want a funny, festive evening maybe you'll want to try a kind of game you never played as a kid—one of the drinking games.

**Drinking Games.** The drinking games are usually based on the classic move-your-token-around-



the-board-but-watch-out-for-pitfalls-and-penalties board games format. The games differ in their particulars but are alike in one other respect besides format. The "penalties" you incur usually read, "Take one drink," or two, or more. The theoretical winner is the last one on his or her feet.

Drinking games can be great fun but they can also be awkward, for a couple of reasons. First, not everyone likes to drink, and second, if you take the drinking games seriously they can get sloppy; people throw up. These games are fun for a short while but you probably won't want to make an evening out of them. Especially if you or your guests have to drive home.

**ESP.** If you've played one of the drinking games before you may not want to spend an evening (or a morning after) that way again, whether you lost or won. So maybe what you want is one of the ESP or guessing games. If you and just one other person present have established a pre-set system of shorthand communication you can keep 10 or 20 other people scratching their heads for hours.

They all know there's some trick which enables your partner to guess without fail objects they designated while he or she was out of the room—sometimes without ever reentering the room—so they know there's no magic. But it's a big challenge for them to figure out *just how* you did that, whatever it was you did, because there are countless variations.

If you really want to mystify people don't make the key something simple like the designated object will be the third item you point to, or something like that. Try coming up with a couple of categories into which everything in a room can be made to fit, like maybe "active and passive."

Agree on the defining characteristics of your categories (all "actives" have moving parts, for instance, and all passives do not) and just have your "swami" understand that when you're questioning him to determine if he can guess the designated object, the first time you name two like objects in a row (in the same category) the second one is the specified article.

The kind of key most people usually look for is an alphabetic one or some kind of body language so this really throws guessers off. It also enables you to comply with wishes of guessers to "Have the swami guess it on the seventh try." If the article the guessers have designated is "active" just be sure you establish a pattern so the sixth time you ask him, "Is it—," number six is active, five was passive, four was active, three was passive, two was active and one was passive.

**Word Games.** If that sounds too complicated, what about word games, which are educational as well

as fun because you invariably learn new words when you play them. Some word games are played with dice that have letters on their faces rather than dots, some with wooden tiles which have letters on them and some even on boards. The object of word games is, reasonably enough, to make words with the letters you draw.

Words can stand alone or must be made in crossword fashion depending on the particular game you're playing but the player with the most words usually wins. If you'd like to try word games but don't want to play some buddy of yours because he knows enough 15-syllable words to choke Webster, take him on anyway. He may never have a chance because you can usually bury him with small words—this is the key to success in most word games.

To select the word game best suited for you hit the game section of the local toy-, book- or drugstore and grab an armful. Take several home to try and if you don't like all of them repackage your less-favorite ones and use them for gifts when your in-laws have birthdays. Not all of them can be winners.

**Cards and Parties.** Don't forget cards, either. You've probably graduated from Old Maid by now but the standard deck of playing cards is good for an almost infinite number of games—not just poker, blackjack, bridge and gin, and certainly not solitaire. In any group of four or more people odds are good at least one of these people knows a new card game, so get together a few friends and a few decks and open the table to suggestions. If you fail to get suggestions you can always fall back on one of the old standards—bridge, or if things are really slow, X-rated poker.

The idea of a games party isn't a bad one for board games either. The thing with board games these days is relevance. Many modern adult board games are based on high finance, politics, international diplomacy—and for those who would choose slightly more escapist pursuits—TV games shows. There's a selection of games—based on almost any human endeavor—really too wide for you to sample on your own; this is where the game party comes in.

Invite a bunch of couples and tell them all to bring a different game. Once the gang has all arrived just choose a game and start playing it, learning it as you go. As the evening wears on you'll see what fun games can be and you'll see real-life people are just as clever as the ones on the tube. Just give everyone's game a chance and you're sure to find one you like.

If none of these things sound like real rousers to you, you can always try the long-forgotten ancient art of dancing (the kind where the guy and the girl touch, if you're really racy). But if that doesn't ring your chimes you may be left with cow-poker.



## MISS ATHENA—RECRUITER

A new look for today's Army is contributed by Private First Class Brenda Wright, Miss Athena for 1973. She's traded the beauty pageant circuit for the recruiting circuit.

A native of Charlotte, N.C., PFC Wright joined the Army under the Unit of Choice option. While in basic training at Fort McClellan, Ala., she won the Miss Athena contest, an annual pageant which parallels the Miss America competition but all contestants must be Wacs. She now serves as a recruiter for her unit of choice, the Combat Developments Experimentation Command at Fort Ord, Calif.



## INTERNATIONAL BASKETBALL

- The 142d Military Police Company cagers from Yongsan, Republic of Korea, got "revenge for Bobby Riggs" as they recently outscored the Korean women's national championship basketball team, 70-60. In a spirited game at Collier Fieldhouse, the MPs height advantage was pitted against the ball-stealing defense and pinpoint outside shooting of the Korean women. One of the Korean players, diminutive Pak Shin Ja, who was voted the world's best woman basketball player in 1968, led the individual scoring with 26 points. Terry Lillis was the 142d's high scorer with 15 points.

- The Women's Basketball Delegation from the Republic of China devastated a

Presidio of San Francisco WAC team 130-25 in a recent game at the Presidio. The Wacs were a group of last-minute volunteers, their opponents a well-disciplined squad of national all-stars. This friendly match begins an international tour for the Chinese women which culminates in the Third International Invitational Basketball Tournament in Brazil.

## ECOLOGICAL EASY RIDER

Captain Wayne H. Morris of the U.S. Army Safeguard System Command in Huntsville, Ala., is making motorbiking a family affair. He rides his motorbike to work and estimates the 1,000 miles he's covered so far used up only 25 gallons of gas as opposed to the 100 gallons he'd have used in his station wagon. His wife Vivian and daughter Stacy are learning to ride, and when the gas shortage eases up to permit trail riding, the Morris' sons Wayne Jr. and Sammy will trail along in jump seats behind their parents.



## TOP-NOTCH HOCKEY

U.S. Military Academy hockey team captain George Clark, Class of '75, set two single-game hockey records against the University of New Haven. He shattered a record which had stood since 1954 by scoring 6 goals in a single game and also added three assists for a total of 9 points, thus breaking the single-game point record of 8 points set in 1959.

## FIRING LINE

- USAREUR's Marksmanship Training Unit is busy selecting and training the 45 shooters who will represent it in All-Army competition at Fort Benning, Ga., this summer. During the small arms tryouts, 65 experts, including 2 Wacs, qualified for final training. Some of them expect to qualify for the All-Army Team and hope to compete against other military teams in late July and August.

- A winning team made up of National Pistol Champion SFC Hershel Anderson, All-Army Pistol Champion SSG Marvin Block, SFC Bonnie Harman and SFC Harland Rennolds made a clean sweep of tourney honors recently at the annual Dixie Classic Pistol Tournament in Jacksonville, Fla.

- Captain Lanny R. Bassham, an Olympic medalist from Fort Worth, Tex., who is stationed at the U.S. Army Marksmanship Unit at Fort Benning, Ga., won the championship of the Open Sectional Indoor Smallbore Rifle Tournament at Fort Benning. He scored a three-match aggregate of 590 points of a possible 600. CPT Bassham is now qualified to compete in the national championships against other sectional winners.

- Project Partnership in USAREUR combines German-American friendship with marksmanship for men of the 279th Signal Platoon and the German 12th Pioneer Battalion. The U.S. troopers qualify with German weapons for the German Marksmanship Cord (Schützen-schnur) and the German soldiers vie for American marksmanship badges. Arms used range from hand weapons to anti-tank weapons, 90mm cannons, and even rockets.

## CALL HER MS.

Warrant officers are traditionally addressed as "Mister." But Army Warrant Officer Gladys I. Skinner says, "You can call me Ms." Recently promoted to her



present rank, Ms. Skinner became one of only a handful of women warrant officers in the Army. She's a computer programmer with the U.S. Army Communications Command-Pacific Signal Support Agency, Hawaii. Her future career moves include a basic warrant officer course at Fort Sill, Okla., and a 5-week Signal operations course at Fort Gordon, Ga., enroute to a PCS in Germany. Presenting WOI Skinner her insignia are Lieutenant Colonel Yukio Otsuka and First Lieutenant Linda Norman.



#### ROTC ON PARADE

ROTC cadets of Wentworth Military Academy in Lexington, Mo., recently staged an extravaganza, the 24th annual Wentworth Show. Highlighted by a reenactment of the Battle of Lexington-Concord, other show events included a presentation by the Drill Team, a Judo demonstration, rappelling, and a comedy skit depicting cadets at their off-duty activities.

#### WAC SERGEANT ADOPTS SON

To Sergeant First Class Grendel A. Howard, happiness is a boy named Jason. Adoption for a single Wac becomes possible following change of Army regulations to permit enlisted women to have dependents under the age of 18. News of this regulation stimulated SFC Howard's interest, and when she found that the laws of the state where she was assigned allowed unwed persons to adopt children, it was just a matter of months

before Jason came to live with her permanently.



SSG Howard, now stationed with TRADOC at Fort Monroe, Va., takes 5-year old Jason to the post nursery each morning before work and picks him up in the evening. "I enjoy every moment," she says.

#### SPEAKING TO SPEECHLESS

Major James O. Coleman of Hunter-Liggett Military Reservation, Calif., uses a teletypewriter to communicate with his sister and niece, who are deaf. The teletype system, which transmits typewritten messages through electric signals over telephone lines, is installed in his sister's home in Springfield, Ohio, and at his niece's home in Akron as well as at his own home. MAJ Coleman is billed for the equipment through regular phone bills. "This way," he says, "I can communicate with deaf members of my family rather than always having to write letters."

#### SPANISH-AMERICAN SERVICES

Staff Sergeant Emilio Sanchez of the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel at USAREUR Headquarters, Heidelberg, Germany, is the power behind the Spanish-American Program in USAREUR. He says, "I'm willing to put 24 hours a day into the program" aimed at improving conditions for Spanish-speaking soldiers.

Among the contributions SSG Sanchez has already made are the initiation of Spanish-language Roman Catholic masses and the availability of Spanish-language publications at the Stars & Stripes bookstores.

"We have an entire Spanish-American program but I need more support from the people in the field to make it work," SSG Sanchez says. Other facets of the program he's pushing are: publicizing English-language classes for Spanish-speaking GIs, making available Spanish-oriented items in USAREUR commissaries and exchanges, developing Latin Nights at EM clubs, and starting Spanish-language supplements to unit and command newspapers.

SSG Sanchez admonishes his Spanish-speaking fellows to stand up and be counted: "People have got to show an interest before their needs can be met," he says.



#### MEASURING UP

SFC Billy D. Muffley and SSG Roland Tietze of the U.S. Army Element AFCENT in Brunssum, Netherlands, are a match for other NATO troops when it comes to physical and military skills.

Competing during free time over the past year, SFC Muffley has won the German silver shooting medal, gold sports and bronze achievement medals, plus the Dutch sports medal. SSG Tietze earned the German bronze sports and achievement medals and the Dutch sports medal.

**"S**O THE SOB did retire after 28 years and 3 months in the Army and still doesn't look like he's 53 years old. No wonder. The only thing he did during those 28 years and 3 months was toot a trombone." The language often gets raunchy when retirees get together.

That mock scorn is aimed at retired Army Master Sergeant Nathaniel Riddick. His friendly tormentor is Staff Sergeant Arthur G. George, also retired. Riddick gives an appropriate reply and the two settle down for a game of pinochle at the Fort MacArthur, Calif., NCO Open Mess.

Riddick and George are two of more than 390,000 persons on the Army's retired rolls, a number that increases by about 2,000 a month.

What happens to retirees after they stand the last formation? Where do they go and what—if any—are the significant changes in their lives and life-styles? What's it like for them after the band marches past the reviewing stand playing "Auld Lang Syne," and they say farewell to a way of life they've known for at least two and perhaps even three decades?

Does retirement from the Army really mean retirement? Is it the end of one career and the beginning of another? Is it a mixture of a little work and a lot of leisure? Or a little leisure and a lot of work?

The state of California has more military retirees than any of the 50 states (*see map*) and to get some answers to these questions SOLDIERS visited Army retirees in their homes, on the job and during some of their social activities in Southern and Central California.

For the majority of them retirement from the Army meant the beginning of new careers. MSG Riddick is a case in point: When he retired in April 1972 he was First Sergeant/Bandmaster of the 72d Army Band at Fort MacArthur. He had "enlisted" in the California State Police within a week after hanging up his Army greens.

"Let's face it," he says, "I

still have four children at home ranging in age from 11 to 17. I couldn't properly support them and maintain my life-style on a retired master sergeant's pay. Even if I had wanted it, *retirement* just wasn't in the cards."

**Planning.** Knowing he would have to begin a new career after completing his Army career, how far in advance did he start planning for that second one? "I didn't develop a formal retirement plan until about 9 months prior to the actual date. Oh sure, I had thought about it from time to time but I never was one to count the years, months and days. During my career I did the best job I could from day to day. We had planned to settle in this area and had purchased a home here during a previous assignment.

"During that 9 months I put out job feelers and was offered several positions as a music teacher but I wanted to try something other than teaching or making music. The field of criminology had begun to interest me and I applied for a job with the state police, was accepted, and was sworn in as a state police cadet the Monday following retirement from the Army. I immediately entered the state police academy for 3 months training."

Riddick is now serving as a special assistant in the office of the state police detachment at the California State University (Long Beach Campus) and is also majoring in criminology there.

**The Feeling.** "As for that last day in the Army, my thoughts and emotions were a mixed bag. While there was sadness there was also a great deal of pride. You don't wear a uniform for almost three decades then just walk away from it without experiencing one hell of an emotional feeling. But you have to look at it in another way—you have served with pride and honor to the best of your ability, had a reasonably good life and had the pleasure of making many lifetime friends."

While Riddick is well into two new careers SSG Arthur

# Happiness Is Retirement

MSG Nat Dell





George, his pinochle partner, has retired in the truest sense of the word. "I spent 20 years and 5 days in the Army (most retirees rattle off the number of years, months and days when talking about their service time) and retired in November 1963 while serving in France," he says. "I worked for the first 3 months after that but haven't worked a day since then. I made no retirement plans and would have liked to have stayed in the Army for 30 years. But I was in the Food Service Field and at that time promotions were hard to come by. After 13 years in grade I just decided to hang it up.

"The reason I don't work is I just don't want someone telling me what to do. Army life was good for me but after 20 years of having someone telling me what to do I just want to be my own boss. My present life is pretty good. I go to the racetrack as often as possible and come out here to Fort MacArthur every day. Other than having to count my pennies a little closer than most people (he draws \$228 a month retirement pay) I have a pretty good life."

**Varied Approaches.** The approach to retirement is as varied as the backgrounds of the retirees themselves, some because of a particular set of circumstances at a particular time. Others methodically plan for the big event. Sergeant First Class William A. Kohl is one of those who planned his step by step. "I spent 20 years and 29 days in the Army and had always planned to retire before reaching age 40." He retired at 38.

"The most important thing, I think, is to decide where you plan to retire as early as possible and try to swing an assignment to a post in that area. I initially entered the service right here at Fort Mac and also had some subsequent assignments in the area. We like the climate and also considered the fact that we would have access to post facilities. Being assigned to the Military Police during my last tour was a big help.

"We nailed down the target date well over a year prior to retire-

ment and began finalizing our plans. I talked to people in various professions, took entrance examinations including the state civil service exam and sought interviews with various government agencies and civilian firms. The advantage of allowing as much lead-time as possible lies in the fact that you have time to choose a job you like.

"I was fortunate because a large insurance company here needed casualty adjusters with investigative backgrounds; they also had a good retirement plan so I signed up with them. If that job hadn't panned out however, my retirement check would have given me a cushion and bought some time while I continued searching for the right job. I have been with the company for 10 years now and will plan my next retirement just as thoroughly."

**A Time to Train.** Another advantage to locking yourself into a retirement location in advance of the date is that a person with no skill related to specific civilian employment has time to undergo training in a profession which offers good employment opportunities in that location.

Colonel James D. McClish retired as deputy post commander of Fort MacArthur in June 1957 after 26½ years service. "My retirement plans were influenced by two things," he says. "I had a daughter who wanted to attend UCLA and I also figured the job market in the Los Angeles area offered more to a black officer getting out of the Army than other areas. I had mentally prepared myself to take any job I could be respected in, even if I had to settle for a lesser salary.

"But I enrolled in a real estate course at UCLA a year prior to retirement and was a licensed realtor by the time the big day rolled around. I really anticipated making a sale or two each month as an independent realtor or perhaps working on commission with one of the major firms in the area. I was willing to settle for a \$200 or \$300 commission on each sale.

"But after retirement I was named property manager for the

Veterans Administration for the greater Los Angeles area and then went into business for myself. We grossed \$3,000 during the first 6 months, \$20,000 the next year and now gross about \$150,000 a year."

**Jobs and Hobbies.** There are also retirees whose combination jobs/hobbies dictate what they do after retirement. Master Sergeant Charles Jeglinski initially served in the horse-drawn artillery back in 1928. "I was always a combat soldier," he said, "but maintained an interest in cabinet-making, technical design and construction. No matter where I was, in the States, Japan or Europe—I always headed for the nearest craft shop. "Since getting out I have stuck with construction, cabinet-making and design. I own a small construction company and take on jobs that interest me."

Sergeant First Class Clarence Williams has had a love affair with electronics ever since he can remember. He retired at Fort Ord in August 1973 after 22 years, 6 months. In addition to his Army training in maintenance of electronics and communications equipment he also enrolled in civilian courses and took further training under Project Transition prior to retirement. "While it was a long-range goal, I always wanted to own my own shop. I went to work in a small appliance shop in Seaside before getting out and bought the business a few months later."

Sergeant Major Matt Ransom would probably have liked to make a career out of playing golf—he likes it that much—and since retirement in June 1972 after 30 years, 2 months and 4 days in the Army he's on the Anaheim municipal golf course links at least 5 days a week. He works there. "I really hadn't planned to retire when I did but I was a victim of the post-Vietnam reduction in forces," he says.

"My idea of life is to keep working as long as physically possible so after taking the family to Hawaii for a short vacation I came to this job and it suits me to a tee. As a member of the maintenance crew I'm on the course every day

and I also get in quite a bit of time as a golfer. It's the best job in the world."

**The Family.** Family situations also influence retirement plans. "I had considered spending 30 years in the Army but retired in February 1970 after 22 years," said Sergeant Major James W. Harrison. "I had been alerted for a short turn-around trip to Vietnam but decided my two sons had reached the age where they needed their father around. I cooled it for 21 days then went to work for a small investigative firm here in California."

"Let's face it—I had to go to work to sustain the home and family. When you've been drawing pay and allowances for all those years and suddenly you're getting a relatively small retirement check each month you'd better plan on some type of gainful employment if you expect to eat and make the mortgage payments. But I couldn't have retired completely anyway. I couldn't sit at home and let mind and body waste away."

**To Work or Not.** Another retiree, Sergeant First Class Kelly Clark, agreed with Harrison that a man has to keep doing something. "My wife died the year before I retired in November 1968. We had planned for retirement and knew I would have to go to work. After her death I had no great reason to go to work and tried staying at home," he says. "But after 4 months the walls started closing in so I took a job as security guard for 3 months then went to work for the Postal Service. It really felt good to become involved in something again."

On the other hand, Command Sergeant Major Wilbert Hopkins retired in Seaside a year ago after more than 30 years and hasn't been gainfully employed since getting out. That's a part of his long-range plan, however. "My first objective was to take a year off and do some work on my property and relax and travel. My wife and I made a trip to Europe and are planning one to the Far East this summer. Also, while I haven't had a paying job

I've been able to devote a lot more time to church and community work and take a long hard look at what type of second career I would be happy in. I think I've found it—men's clothing sales—and will probably start to work later this year."

While CSM Hopkins is looking forward to a second career Staff Sergeant Esther Marshall has completed two careers and is well into a third. She joined the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps (WAAC) in 1943 and retired from the Women's Army Corps (WAC) in 1966 after 23 years. "I went to work as a civil service librarian and have now retired from that job. My present career is that of a student at Monterey Peninsula College."

**Dreams?** Do retirement dreams really come true or are they embroidered with fantasy as well as fact? Retirees interviewed by SOLDIERS admitted to no fantasies but they all stressed the importance of being prepared to go to work again. Major Creighton C. Clarke put it this way: "If a person wants to go off in the hills someplace he might be able to make it on his retired pay. But when you consider the fact that part of your pay included non-taxable allowances like Separate Rations, Basic Allowance for Quarters and that sort of thing—pay that you lose when you retire—you just aren't going to be able to cut it on retirement pay in most communities and maintain your same standard of living."

"Since retiring in 1966 after 26 years, 6 months and 6 days, I've worked in general construction, the state forestry service, the Merchant Marine and have tended bar. I still do construction work. We—the wife and four kids and I—do get along. But it isn't always easy."

For Sergeant Major Joe V. Yauk there really were no concrete retirement dreams. "I woke up one morning and didn't want to go to work," he says. "I had toyed with the idea of retiring at twenty but the years have a way of slipping up on a person. I wasn't financially or emotionally ready at that time so I stayed until I woke up one

morning hating to go to work during my 26th year."

"You start thinking about some aspects of retirement during the early stage of your career—not having to worry about missing a formation; moving every year or so; being able to plan where you'll be and, to some degree, what you'll be doing a year from now, without having to think about suddenly coming up on a duty roster. But that's still a long way off. It's like our thoughts about death. It can't happen to us soon. The years begin to come around faster though, and as you mature you begin to realize retirement is still a long way off—even after you hang up the Army uniform."

Now an insurance executive SMG Yauk doesn't have to worry about missing a formation but does have to keep his appointment calendar up to date. "The pace isn't as frantic as it sometimes got while I was in service, and I don't have to report to the office at a specified time. But I still have responsibilities and wouldn't have it any way. We also use the Fort Ord facilities. That means a lot," he says.

Command Sergeant Major Ted Bowser, a California State Employment Development Division representative, retired after 22 years for essentially the same reason as Yauk. "One morning I realized I had attained all the goals that I had set for myself and the Army no longer presented me with a personal challenge. I couldn't do any more for it and it could do nothing more for me."

**Not Ready to Idle.** I was only 39 years old at the time and I wasn't cut out to remain idle—even if my financial situation had permitted it. My options were to get out and go to school or go to work. Without making a final decision on either course I took a 5-month Project Transition pre-education course at Monterey Peninsula College and retired after completing it.

"My first desire was to go to work for the telephone company here on the peninsula but they



# Number Of Army Retirees Living In Each State

Where Army retirees settle, state by state. California has more retirees than any other state, nearly 40,000; Wyoming fewer with 440. January 1974 figures.



weren't hiring then. After being out for a week I took a job as assistant manager sales clerk and general handyman at the commercial rental store at Fort Ord. The job paid \$550 a month and I worked there for 6 months.

"I had also sent job applications to state and county agencies and the state Employment Development Division came through with a job offer. It's a challenging job because it means helping people solve problems . . . that's really my bag."

## Period of Adjustment.

What major adjustments have these Army retirees been forced to make? How has retirement affected their families? What is their advice to future retirees?

MSG Riddick felt he had no major adjustments to make. "Sure, the hours are more regular and I know we don't have to worry about moving in a couple of years but aside from that life goes on as before. As for the family, my wife is still active in the NCO Wives Club and has involved herself in other civic and social activities. She can participate to an even greater degree because she knows we're here for as long as we like it."

As far as SSG George is concerned, one never completely adjusts to civilian life. "It's impossible to do. If Fort MacArthur weren't here I couldn't make it financially. My take-home retirement pay is \$228 a month. The rent on my apartment takes \$140 a month so that doesn't leave me much to live on. I make it by shopping at the PX and commissary,

eating at the post snack bar and going to the post theater. Other than going to the racetrack and following other sports events my socializing is done here at the NCO Club. I'd still rather be with Army people than any other group in the world so I'm here every day."

When reminded Fort MacArthur is scheduled to be closed George says, "I'll move near another post. I've done it before—and when I do I'll use space-available government transportation. The only thing is, I like this mild Southern California climate."

Having methodically planned his retirement, SFC Kohl says he's really enjoying his new career. "There were moments when we had serious doubts about retiring but my present job is still one of meeting and helping people.

"When we retired 10 years ago my retirement pay was around \$200 gross. We purchased our house, I retired and our daughter graduated from high school, all within a 6-month period. There's no way we could have lived off that retirement check. It did give us a cushion, though."

Mrs. Kohl takes it a step further: "Although it isn't very much that old Army check looks pretty good every month. That's what I like about his having spent 20 years in the Army—the eagle still flies every month whether he works or not."

**Satisfactions.** "My husband's retirement has meant many things to me. If you ask me what the most important one is at this

moment I'd have to say it's planting a tree and watching it grow. I used to plant small trees and bushes on post and then I'd have to remind myself I would be long gone from the area by the time they grew to any size. Now we've planted fruit trees and all kinds of lovely shrubbery and I'm even growing orchids.

"It also meant getting accustomed to spending more money than we had ever had in our lives. A sergeant first class' pay wasn't too much at the time we retired but he makes a pretty good salary in the insurance business.

"There was also a change in my husband's working hours. As an insurance adjuster his hours are a lot more irregular but he's more relaxed and can set his own pace. We take weekend sightseeing trips and he gets 3 weeks vacation a year, excluding weekends and holidays. Summing it all up, it was a good life. So is retirement."

**Turnabout.** Things sort of took a reverse twist for the family of SGM Harrison. "During my 22 years service my wife Frances had to constantly worry about setting the alarm clock so I wouldn't oversleep. She also worried about my uniforms being ready, and my shoes and brass being shined right along with me."

Mrs. Harrison picks it up from there. "Our two boys were growing up and I was getting bored at home so I went back to nursing school and got my degree. Now Jim has to worry about my forgetting to set the alarm and being late for work. He also helps me keep

my uniforms ready.

"And I had to make another adjustment—being able to advise Jim on the right color combinations for his ties and sport coats."

SGM Harrison says he also has more time to spend with his boys. "Our oldest son Tom is in the Army now and we get to visit him from time to time. The two of us went camping together before he joined the Army, and I get to go camping and biking with my youngest son Jon."

For 13-year-old Jon his father's retirement is a mixed bag. "I miss seeing him come home in his uniform and he used to take me to the office with him. I got to meet all the sergeants down there. He's not as uptight as he used to be though, and he spends more time at home. That's OK but it also means I have to stay a little straighter."

#### **Retirement and Romance.**

The 43-year-old wife of a retired first sergeant said her husband's retirement had brought them a lot closer together. "We got married the day after he finished basic training. He lived, ate and breathed Army for 20 years and while we had good times, raising four kids and being constantly on the move had its drawbacks. But I miss the Army and Army people and if we ever have another child I want to look up and see an Army doctor and Army nurses."

Her husband hastens to assure SOLDIERS another child isn't in their plans but his wife demurs. "Oh, I don't know about that. We have raised four—I would get pregnant on one post and we would move before the baby was born. Now that we're settled here in California, who knows?"

"If you take me for a walk along the beach one foggy night, bring me back home and build a roaring fire in the fireplace, then open a bottle of my favorite Napa Valley wine, we just might swing it."

On the other hand some retired couples aren't turned on by the thought of retiring and settling in one place. Sergeant First Class Neal J. Ore says of his wife, "She

likes to travel and was always ready to pack up and move. She's from American Samoa and we have gone down there since I've been out and we've also flown to New Zealand." They tried to go military space-available but there was a 35-week waiting list.

Being able to use post commissaries and PX and medical facilities also had a strong influence on some families' decisions to retire near those installations. COL McClish says, "I would still rather purchase an item at the PX or commissary, or eat a meal in the snack bar or officers club. It's not just the price—I have complete faith and trust in the products they



"Yeah, I was an Army Sergeant down there . . . how'd you know?"

sell."

These retirees' collective advice to future retirees is, "Plan it as far in advance as possible." CSM Bowser suggests a person considering retirement should decide where he wants to retire and actually move into the community before hanging it up if possible. "Realizing very few families can live on retired pay a person should also start developing some job skills if he doesn't already have a specialty."

**Long Lead Time.** The necessity for a long lead time in pre-retirement planning is underscored by the case of the two Scotts. SGM Robert F. Scott, Alexandria, Va., retired in January 1972 after 22

years. "I hadn't planned to retire," he explained, "but my wife had three operations for cancer and I was placed on the Command Sergeant Majors list and slated for a European assignment. Although the last operation appeared to be successful, the possibility of my wife needing further treatment remained. All the answers came up Walter Reed Army Medical Center. I didn't think I could properly serve a commander in Europe and take care of our 11-year-old son if my wife did have to return to Walter Reed so I retired."

"Getting used to working with civilians wasn't easy. My first job after retirement was as a security guard in a department store. Being a supervisor for many years and suddenly finding yourself in a subordinate's role caused some problems because as a supervisor I could make corrections when I saw something that would improve the operation, or if I saw something wrong I was able to make spot corrections."

"You can't do that as a subordinate. You often have to bite your tongue. After 3 months I quit that job and went to work as the message center manager for a law firm in Washington."

"The job paid a good salary but there were days when I wouldn't have anything to do for an entire afternoon. I have always been active and just couldn't stand doing nothing. In the Army I was accustomed to getting to work at least a half-hour before the duty day started and lining up my day's work. They think you're crazy if you come to work early in civilian life. I also remained at the office at least a half-hour after the duty day ended. Try that in civilian life and you'll get locked in the building. After 9 months on that job I went to work for the Postal Service and am becoming more adjusted to civilian life."

Mrs. Scott agrees that Bob was not happy after he retired: "He was very moody," she says. "He used to come home and constantly talk about his Army job but after



retirement he wouldn't even talk. He seemed to lose interest in almost everything. He's a lot better now but I do wish he were back in the Army," she adds.

"I am beginning to relax more now," Scott says, "You do live under a lot of pressure in the Army—not just job pressure but the pressure of always being under observation and evaluation by your commanders, peers and subordinates. The higher you go, the more pressure you get but it's a subtle thing and you are not really aware of it until you get out and begin to unwind."

To assist him in relaxing Scott took up woodworking and completely refurbished his basement and recreation room. He also attends as many sports events as possible with his son.

The other Scott, Lieutenant Colonel Beverly S. Scott, was deputy commander of Cameron Station, Va., when he retired in October 1973 after 28 years' service. "I actually started planning about 2 years ago," he says. "My original plans were to enter the teaching profession but the bottom dropped out of teacher hiring a couple of years ago. I didn't want to retire until I found the *right* job—one that I believed I could be happy in, a job in which I could help people. When I found that job, supervisor of employee services for the Fairfax County government, the transition was darned easy. At Cameron Station 95 percent of the post population is civilian so I had long ago gotten accustomed to working with them. In fact, my co-workers seem to have more difficulty adjusting to me than I to them. I'm 48 years old and my supervisor is about 26 but there has been no problem.

"If I had been assigned to a more isolated post during my last couple of years in the Army I'm sure the adjustment would have been difficult. My personal and social life haven't changed either. I still live in the same neighborhood; many of my neighbors are active duty military, and many of my long-time friends and associates reside in the

Washington area. We use the Cameron Station facilities, and Fort Belvoir is just a couple of miles from my home.

"I would recommend that senior officers, and in many cases senior NCOs, begin doing the little things that someone else normally does for them in their work situation. In service, for example, if you want a memo typed, the secretary or clerk normally takes care of it. That's not always the case in civilian life. So it's important to get into the habit of handling routine details yourself before you retire."

What about the combat leader who has done only one thing



"No thanks . . . I had snake for lunch."

during his career—lead combat troops? "He has more going for him than he probably realizes," Bowser says. "Being a leader means supervising people, managing them, and a score of other attributes which the wise employer recognizes. I think we all tend to sell ourselves short when we first go job hunting."

#### **Stability and Discipline.**

COL McClish employs about 200 people, directly or indirectly: "All my employees are not military but I do know that a retired military man who has reached the NCO or officer ranks has talent and drive that usually marks him as a 'comer' in any organization. Employers consider another angle. A man who was

stable and disciplined enough to take the rigors of military life for 20 or 30 years is a pretty good asset to a company."

CSM Bowser stresses the importance of being willing to start at an entry level rather than expecting to start at the top. "During our Army careers we unknowingly become accustomed to accomplishing the impossible—that's the nature of military service. In combat we push ourselves beyond what's normally considered the limit of physical and mental endurance. It has to be that way in the business of winning wars. People in administrative positions also regard the impossible as being normal by the time they retire.

"I'll give you an example: Let's say it's quitting time on Friday afternoon and your clerks have scattered to hell and highwater for the weekend. Now you receive a call requiring you to screen 2,000 personnel records and have certain information to Department of the Army by Monday morning. Maybe you're lucky enough to catch one of the clerks before they scatter and the two of you get the job done.

"If you're not lucky you do it yourself. You get used to operating by those standards and they become a part of you. When you retire and go job-hunting there's a danger of expecting the impossible—starting at the top instead of accepting an entry level. There just aren't many jobs where you walk in and start at the top."

Would they do it all over again? Most were quick to say "Yes." All of them said they would perhaps do a few things differently but none expressed real regrets. They maintain some Army ties and although they all advise future retirees to look ahead and not back, question them further and they confess to occasional pleasant peeks into the past.

One NCO put it all together: "I look upon my Army career the way I think about an old love affair that ended on a sweet note. There are some bad memories, but oh, those good ones!"



# LAST GE

Donald C. Wright

Photos courtesy  
National Park Service,  
U.S. Department of Interior



# FULL MEASURE GETTYSBURG

**A**S SPRING came to the Virginia piedmont, Southern fortunes were running high after smashing victories at Fredericksburg in December and Chancellorsville in May. Few men on either side in June 1863 had ever heard of a tiny Pennsylvania farm town named Gettysburg.

The jubilant Confederates were led by 56-year-old General Robert Edward Lee who had refused top command of the U.S. Army to follow his native state into secession. He carried a proud Virginia name and three sons who served under him in this war of brothers.

Change was on the breeze blowing down the Shenandoah Valley. Stonewall Jackson, Lee's strong right arm, was dead. Jackson's corps was now split between Lieutenant General Richard Stoddard Ewell

and Ambrose Powell Hill. The old I Corps was still led by tough, stubborn James Longstreet. A dashing 30-year-old two-star with a love of gaudy uniforms and plumed hats commanded the cavalry: James Ewell Brown (JEB) Stuart.

Lee's 70,000 Confederates camped north of the Rappahannock near Fredericksburg faced 90,000 Union soldiers across the river—the Army of the Potomac, which was shaken and discouraged by recent defeats. A month earlier their commander, Major General Joseph Hooker, had despite high hope and promise led them into ignominious defeat at Chancellorsville. Morale was rock bottom, top echelon control was shaky and Hooker himself was under a cloud of suspicion in Washington.

**Lee on the Move.** On June 3 Lee moved over the Blue Ridge mountains, down the Shenandoah toward Pennsylvania where a Union defeat might crush the already flagging spirits of a war-weary civilian populace.

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Stuart's job was to guard the right flank and hold the Blue Ridge passes until the Rebels could draw Hooker's army north of the Potomac. Always the cavalier, Stuart saw things differently. He convinced Lee, against the latter's better judgment, that the cavalry could more profitably harass the Union rear, threaten Washington, circle the Federal army and still rush north to join Ewell near Harrisburg.

Leaving two brigades and an independent unit with Lee, Stuart took the rest of his horsemen on a wide swing to the east. Dodging Union infantry the ride took 8 days instead of the expected 2 and by June 28, when Hooker was splashing across the Potomac near Frederick, Md., Stuart was out of touch with his commander. Lee was left groping far into enemy territory without the eyes of his army.

That army was spread over southern Pennsylvania—Longstreet at Chambersburg with Hill coming up fast, and Ewell far to the east headed for the Susquehanna River crossings and Harrisburg. In Stuart's absence Lee relied on one of Longstreet's civilian spies to learn that Hooker was massing at Frederick. Ewell was ordered to head back toward Gettysburg.

Hooker, too, was having his troubles. Paralleling Lee to keep the Federal army between the Confederates and Washington, Hooker was worried and characteristically played a close hand without taking his subordinates into his confidence. He demanded that the 10,000 garrison troops at Harpers Ferry be released to him. Abraham Lincoln refused. Hooker threatened to quit.

With barely a moment's hesitation Lincoln ordered Hooker replaced and the Army of the Potomac had its third commander in 10 months, 48-year-old Major General George Gordon Meade, a solid front-line officer. His men referred to him as "Old Snappin' Turtle" but though they might not have liked him, they respected and trusted him.

Lee, hearing of Meade's appointment, remembered the Union leader from the Mexican War: "General Meade will commit no blunder in my front and if I make one he will make haste to take advantage of it."

Seldom has a general been handed a tougher job at a worse time. Meade had not shared in Hooker's planning and Hooker had told him little or nothing of the condition of the army or its orders. Meade had no way of knowing that in about 24 hours he would plunge into the greatest battle ever fought in North America.

**Battle Site.** Meade sent Brigadier General John Buford's cavalry ahead to Gettysburg to scout. At the same time Henry Heth's Confederate infantry division headed out from Cashtown toward Gettysburg 8 miles to the east looking for shoes and supplies.

Gettysburg's 2,400 residents lived in fertile country. Broad acres of crops and pastures were tilled by industrious, prosperous farmers. In 1863 ten roads radiated from Gettysburg—southwest to Emmitsburg;

north to Carlisle; east to Hanover; southwest to Hagerstown, Md.; southeast to Baltimore; northwest to Chambersburg and Cashtown; northeast to Philadelphia; south to Taneytown; northeast to Harrisburg; and southwest to Washington.

A civilian cemetery stood on a hill southeast of town. Nearby was another promontory, Culp's Hill. Running south from the cemetery was a long roll of land, Cemetery Ridge, which terminated in high twin hills, Little Round Top and Round Top.

Across a shallow valley to the west was a parallel ridge named Seminary Ridge for the Lutheran Theological Seminary on its north end. Between the two ridges the valley was broken by farm fences, plowed fields, orchards and woods.

Buford trotted through the town on Wednesday morning, July 1, and shook out a thin line of dismounted troopers across a road which led west to Chambersburg. From the low ridge the Yankees could see scattered groups of Confederates heading toward them down the road.

Heth had orders not to start anything but he ran into Buford's cavalrymen a mile out of town on a farm owned by a man named McPherson. Out-numbered six-to-one Buford's troopers held out while a courier galloped off with a message to Major General John Reynolds, commanding Meade's left wing. Reynolds double-timed out from Emmitsburg with three corps.

**Rebels Charge.** From a belltower near the front Buford could see two Rebel brigades tramping down the road and more emerging from the trees. The Confederates charged across a shallow stream named Willoughby Run and slammed into the Yankees near McPherson's barn. The fight was bloody and stubborn and 2 hours later when Reynolds galloped up Buford summed it up bluntly: "There's hell to pay!"

Reynolds agreed. He sent a message back to Meade: "The enemy is advancing in strong force and I fear he will get to the heights before I can. I will fight him inch by inch and if driven back into the town I will barricade the streets and hold him back as long as possible."

Reynolds lost no time waiting for an answer. He set the I Corps astride the turnpike facing the oncoming Confederates. To the Iron Brigade he shouted, "Forward, men! For God's sake, forward!" They were his last words. A sniper's bullet cut him from the saddle and one of the most brilliant generals on either side was dead in the first few hours of the fight.

Abner Doubleday, senior division commander on the scene, took temporary command. Doubleday, who would be remembered as the inventor of baseball, now had his hands full. He beat back a howling Rebel attack north of the road while on the other side the Iron Brigade smashed into more Confederates wading across Willoughby Run, stopping them cold and capturing their general.

As the blistering sun rose to high noon the





Today monuments stand where 43,000 Americans fell casualty in last Confederate invasion of North.

fighting died down. The Union army was scattered over 30 miles of Pennsylvania real estate and the commanding general was still 12 miles away at Taneytown. Meade ordered the army forward at the quick. Meantime he put one of his toughest generals in charge at Gettysburg—Winfield Scott Hancock, now commanding II Corps, an aggressive, steady, natural leader. In 17 years he would lose a bid for the Presidency by a scant 1,700 popular votes to another Civil War General, James A. Garfield.

**Oak Hill Action.** After a noon lull a bluff north of the road, Oak Hill, became the storm center. Long lines of gray infantry—the vanguard of Ewell's Corps trooping down from Carlisle—appeared in front of Union pickets.

Confederate Major General Robert Rodes wheeled his guns into position to rake the Yankees on Oak Hill with a thundering barrage followed by an infantry attack. But Rodes hit before he was really ready and one of his five brigades was nearly annihilated before the attack broke.

The Union XI Corps, spread out to extend Doubleday's line north of town, took the full force of the Confederate wave pounding down from the north, Jubal Early's division. Early plowed into the Yankee division of Major General Francis Barlow. Critically wounded, Barlow got first aid from Confederate Major General John B. Gordon and was left for dead. He survived, however, to meet Gordon years later in Washington.

**Early's Push.** Early's Confederates faced only a thin line of Union riflemen north of Gettysburg. "Old Jubilee," like Lee, hated slavery and thought secession a stupid mistake. Nevertheless he was one of Lee's best

division commanders and proved it now. He pushed the Federals through Gettysburg's streets and alleys, taking hundreds of prisoners and driving the survivors out to Cemetery Hill.

The Union collapse on Barlow's knoll isolated the Yanks on Oak Hill and the Chambersburg Pike. They too pulled back through the town to join their comrades setting up new positions among the grave-stones. The men chuckled grimly at a cemetery sign warning that the discharge of firearms was against the law.

Ewell's men now held the town. Riding within range of a Union sharpshooter, Ewell heard the dull thud of a bullet striking wood. To an aide he remarked, "See how much better fixed I am than you? It don't hurt a bit to be shot in a wooden leg."

**Lines Formed.** Shadows lengthened as Lee arrived on the field in time to watch the last Yankee retreat through Gettysburg. Sensing his advantage, Lee told Ewell, "Press those people!" But two of Ewell's divisions—Early's and Rodes'—were already fought out. Another, under Edward Johnson, hadn't arrived yet and Ewell decided to wait for him. The delay cost him his best opportunity to take Cemetery Hill and Culp's Hill before the Federals anchored their defenses.

The Union line formed a fishhook, the barb looped around Cemetery and Culp's hills on the north, the shank running down Cemetery Ridge with the eye at the Round Tops. Fourteen-hundred yards to the west on Seminary Ridge, Lee's Confederates were forming a line that extended 6 miles around the town.

Darkness was falling and, without Stuart's scouts, Lee couldn't be sure just where the Federal army strength was or how many of Meade's units were





on the field. To a staff officer, Lee said, "I cannot think what has become of Stuart. In the absence of reports from him I am in ignorance of what we have in front of us here. If it is the whole Federal force we must fight a battle here. If we do not gain a victory those defiles and gorges through which we passed this morning will shield us from disaster."

Meade arrived at midnight. His XI Corps held Cemetery Hill and the XII was dug in on Culp's. Running down the ridgeline was Hancock's II Corps with Meade's old V Corps in reserve. The VI Corps was making a torturous forced march to reach the field. On the Union left in the shadow of Little Round Top was the III Corps led by that fiery grandstander, Daniel Edgar Sickles.

A New York lawyer and politician, Sickles typified many generals who won their shoulder straps through Washington influence. Years before he had shot the son of the man who wrote the "Star Spangled Banner" in a quarrel over Sickles' wife. Egotistical and arrogant, Sickles would after the war be almost solely responsible for making Gettysburg a national military park.

**Field and Orchard.** July 2 dawned hot and muggy as two of Longstreet's divisions moved up on Lee's right to face a peach orchard and wheatfield lying between the lines. Lee had ordered Longstreet to attack the Union left near the Round Tops while to the north Ewell would hit the Yankee right on Cemetery Hill.

Sickles fretted about his left flank. He always claimed that his next move saved the day for the Union. Without any authorization he pushed the III Corps forward and by 3:30 p.m. his line angled from

a rocky jungle, appropriately named Devils Den, around to the Emmitsburg road which ran down the valley between the ridges to the peach orchard. The move left Meade's left unprotected and uncovered a strategic high point—Little Round Top.

A confused march behind the Confederate lines delayed Longstreet's attack and Meade used the time to get his forces into place. Riding to inspect the lower end of his line, Meade was horrified to find Sickles' Corps in its exposed position.

At the moment he couldn't do much about it because suddenly 46 Confederate cannon opened a deafening bombardment. Meade's horse, Baldy, bolted in terror at a cannon ball humming past and started for the Rebel lines carrying the commanding general toward the arms of the enemy. Meade finally got the animal under control.

A full 5 hours later Longstreet's attack exploded into Sickles' left in the tangled nightmare of Devils Den. Among huge boulders and gnarled trees bullets popped, whined off rocks and thudded into flesh as a grinding bloody fight raged in the shadows. The Yankees were pushed back, exposing their comrades in the wheatfield to the Confederate high tide rolling through the stalks like a reaper toward Little Round Top. A few cannon atop the 525-foot peak, they knew, could hammer the whole Union line.

As two Alabama regiments clawed their way up the hill Union Major General G. K. Warren, Meade's chief engineer, saw the gleam of sunlight on their bayonets and hurried up the other side to check the defense. The only blue uniforms he found on the crest were worn by a few men manning a Union signal station. Warren dispatched a message to Major General





Monuments, markers, paintings and period artillery pieces on the century-old battleground remind visitors of the terrible, bloody struggle which took place here.

John Sedgwick's VI Corps for support, setting in motion one of the most heroic stories of the war.

**Close-In Fighting.** The extreme Union left was held down by only 358 men of the 20th Maine Volunteers—farmers, woodsmen and fishermen led by a college professor named Joshua Chamberlain. The 38-year-old colonel, one-time divinity student and teacher at Bowdoin College, was outnumbered two-to-one but led his Maine men up the slope, followed by the rest of the brigade under 26-year-old Colonel Strong Vincent.

In the face of withering small arms fire that dropped his men by the dozens, Chamberlain twisted his regiment around into a paper-thin line and dug in his heels for a fight. The battle became a grappling, hand-to-hand struggle among individual soldiers. In one hour Chamberlain's men fired 20,000 rounds before his ammunition began to run out. With less than 250 men left the mild-mannered professor ordered "Fix bayonets!" and the regiment charged head-on into the Rebels. The startled Confederates broke in retreat.

Meanwhile other Billy Yanks manhandled six heavy cannon through the brush and up the hill. Battery D, 5th United States Artillery—which traced its lineage back to before the Revolution—set up the half-dozen smooth-bore Napoleons atop the hill to blast the crumbling Rebel attack. The Confederate assault was thrown back at terrible cost to both sides. One Southern officer recalled later that the blood stood in puddles on the rocks.

The peach orchard and wheatfield below were a howling no-man's land of charging Confederates. Hancock pulled another Federal division into line to

meet them, plus two brigades and 25 guns lined up hub-to-hub. The Rebels overran the artillery and bloody hand-to-hand fighting broke out among the guns with fists, handspikes and knives.

**"Bloody Run."** Sickles, wheeling his horse around near his headquarters at the Trostle farm, felt a numbing pain. A cannon ball had shattered his leg and he was carried to the farmyard where surgeons amputated. The wheatfield was a shambles of crushed stalks and writhing wounded. Tiny Plum Run, usually a quiet stream, now ran crimson and soldiers called it "Bloody Run" as they washed their wounds and drank its water.

A young lady named Josephine Miller stood her ground in her family's farmhouse in the middle of the battlefield. Ignoring crashing shells, she baked fresh bread and biscuits for the men of the 1st Massachusetts. She didn't receive a scratch.

Over the trail of dead and wounded from peach orchard to wheatfield a third Rebel attack charged across the Emmitsburg Road. Hancock spotted the enemy brigade coming through the smoke. He reined in behind a Union regiment.

"My God!" he exclaimed. "Is this all the men we have here? What regiment is this?"

"First Minnesota, sir!" came the reply.

"See those colors, Colonel?" shouted Hancock. "Charge that line and capture that flag!"

The 1st Minnesota, only 250 men, charged into a whole Confederate brigade. Incredibly, the Rebel attack disintegrated but the cost was appalling. The 1st Minnesota lost 215 of its 250 men—82 per cent—the highest casualty figure of any single regiment in the Civil War. In buying Hancock time to rush in rein-

forcements, the Minnesotans had well earned their 43-cents-a-day pay.

**Losses Mount.** Longstreet's attack was over. He held the wheat and the peaches but the victory was clearly Meade's. Sickles' III Corps lost 4,000 men and was so badly mauled it had to be disbanded as a unit. Both sides counted a total of 16,500 casualties in a 4-hour fight. The highest ranking soldier left on his feet in a New Jersey regiment was a corporal.

To the north a single Federal brigade held Culp's Hill. There, Ewell's Confederates opened a heavy bombardment that was quickly answered by a thunderous cannonade from Union guns. Two Confederate regiments tried a charge up the wooded slopes but night was falling and they were driven back. Over on East Cemetery Hill Jubal Early's smashing attack got up among the Union cannon before it was broken and scattered.

Through the dark hours the blood dripped among the rocks in Devils Den and brushfire war continued while surgeons amputated by flickering lanterns. A Quaker nurse wrote later, "There are no words in the English language to describe the suffering I have witnessed today."

Meade called his corps commanders together in a small white farmhouse he used as a headquarters and everybody agreed the Union army must stay and fight. When the talk broke up, Meade turned to Major General John Gibbon: "If Lee attacks tomorrow it will be on your front."

Gibbon's command stood in the angle of a low stone wall where a clump of trees was silhouetted against the pale light of dawn.

**Another Hot Day.** July 3 started out hot. To the north Dick Ewell still held the base and slopes of Culp's Hill and his tired, unshaven, hungry troops picked up the fight where they had left it yesterday.

An unending roll of musketry and pounding batteries echoed across the valleys. During the night Meade had beefed up his position with more troops and plenty of guns and the Rebels faced tough going. The battle see-sawed back and forth among the boulders and trees but the Yankees remained firmly entrenched behind their earthworks. Crouching behind log placements the Federals mowed down rank after rank of Edward Johnson's Confederates.

Two Union regiments misunderstood an order and charged down the hill into the face of withering Confederate fire, only to be cut to pieces near Spanglers Spring. On the crest a Rebel attack got almost into Union trenches before being driven back with heavy loss.

By 10 a.m. it was over. The Southerners had failed to dislodge the Federals and soldiers on both sides were exhausted. Culp's Hill was a nightmare of splintered timber. For the next half-century no trees would grow there and Gettysburg citizens would avoid it as a "spooky" place.

**Attack the Center.** On Seminary Ridge Lee ordered Longstreet to prepare an attack on the center

of the Union line. Old Pete objected: "I've been a soldier from the ranks up to the position I now hold. I have been in pretty much all kinds of skirmishes, from those of two or three soldiers up to those of an army corps, and I think I can safely say there never was a body of 15,000 men who could make that attack successfully."

But Lee's reply stopped all objections. "The enemy is there and I will strike him."

Lee's assault would aim for the umbrella-shaped clump of trees where Gibbon's men waited. Once the Confederates broke through they could curl around to hit Cemetery Hill from the rear, clearing the roads to Baltimore and Washington. The Virginia division of George Edward Pickett, which so far had missed the fighting, would spearhead Longstreet's attack, supported by a division and two brigades from A. P. Hill's Corps. The whole assault would follow a paralyzing artillery barrage.

The noon temperature stood at a stifling 88 degrees as Meade and his staff gathered around a stew pot to lunch on boiled chicken. The Union army dozed and the men looked eastward to Seminary Ridge and a line of guns 2 miles long—140 cannon of Colonel Edward Porter Alexander, Longstreet's artillery chief.

On Cemetery Ridge Hancock rode the lines, checking positions, offering advice, issuing orders. He noticed a small girl stumbling among the Yankee pickets dragging a huge musket. Hancock galloped over to the child who looked up with tear-stained cheeks: "My daddy's dead," she said, "but here's my daddy's gun."

The incident would haunt Hancock for the rest of his life.

Lieutenant Frank Haskell, one of Gibbon's staff officers, checked his watch—one o'clock. Suddenly, from near the peach orchard two signal guns in Longstreet's Washington Artillery boomed twice. Then all along the Confederate line the artillery thundered. Shells hissed and screamed into clusters of Union soldiers, killing horses, blowing up caissons and splintering gun carriages. A dense cloud of smoke obscured the battlefield and men hugged the ground and covered their ears. Within minutes the Union guns of Henry Hunt, Meade's chief of artillery, answered.

The rolling thunder of the greatest artillery duel on this continent was heard 140 miles away. The barrage crashed on for 2 hours and then Federal guns fell silent as Hunt ordered a cease-fire to conserve ammunition for the infantry he knew would follow.

On Seminary Ridge Alexander mistook the cease-fire to mean the Federals were out of ammunition. As ordered, he sent a note to Pickett, "Go now or my ammunition will not permit me to support you properly."

Pickett turned to Longstreet for the order to move. Old Pete couldn't bring himself to say the words. Pickett touched his hat brim and said, "I shall go forward, sir!"

**Pickett's Charge.** Eleven brigades, ranks



dressed as though on parade, stepped out of the woods into the field.

Pickett, age 38, last in his West Point class of 1846, was leading only one of the Confederate units but his name will be forever stamped on that fatal charge. As a lad he once walked the streets of Springfield, Ill., with a friend . . . lawyer Abraham Lincoln.

The brigades moved forward at a walk, ranks straight, flags flying. Pickett's brigades were led by Generals Armistead, Kemper and Garnett. The other division was under James J. Pettigrew. Two more brigades were commanded by Cadmus Wilcox and David Lang. A total 15,000 Confederates marched shoulder-to-shoulder in a line a mile-and-a-half long.

The Rebels halted once on the Emmitsburg Road to knock down fence rails, then moved into the smoke that hung belt-buckle high over the ground. Halfway to the Union ridge they turned toward the clump of trees. At this moment two Vermont brigades swing out from Cemetery Ridge to send a blast of fire into the Rebel flank, mowing down whole ranks. But Pickett's men simply closed up and came on. Garnett was dead. Kemper was down. Union General Hancock was wounded.

Lieutenant Haskell penciled a description of the action in his diary a few days later:

Now our skirmishers open a spattering fire along the front and, fighting, retire to the main line—the first drops, the heralds of the storm, sounding on our windows. Then the thunder of our guns shake and reverberate through the air. From the fire of shells, as the range grows shorter, they change to shrapnel and from shrapnel to canister. Without wavering or halt, the hardy lines of the enemy continue to move. And, so across all that broad open ground they have come . . . with our guns belching in their faces, until now, a hundred yards, no more,

divide our ready left from their advancing right. As if our bullets were the fire coals that touched off their muskets, the enemy in front halts, and his countless level barrels blaze back upon us . . . all along the front, the volleys blaze and roll, as thick the sound as when a summer hail storm pelts the city roofs; as thick the fire as when the incessant lighting fringes a summer cloud.

Union artillery ripped huge gaps in the Rebel lines. Arms, legs, severed heads exploded in the battle smoke. Battery A, 4th United States Artillery, switched to triple canister at a 100-yard range. Its youthful commander, Lieutenant Alonzo Cushing, was only 2 years out of West Point. He actually held his guts in his hand and ordered his guns run down to the stone wall along with 50 infantrymen to serve them.

By now most of the Confederates were dead or wounded. Armistead, his hat held high on his sword, led a handful of Rebels over the stone wall and laid his hand on the Union guns before he too died. The fight was now hand-to-hand, growling and vicious.

In 30 minutes it was over. The trickle of Confederates who made it over the wall were dead or captured. The survivors streamed back across the field to Seminary Ridge where Lee rode out to meet them, only 5,000 of the 15,000 who went out with Pickett.

To Major General Wilcox, leading his bleeding remnants back, Lee said, "It is I who have lost this fight and you must help me out of it in the best way you can."

Lee took full blame for the disaster and later that night, exhausted from riding his lines, he confided to James Imboden of the cavalry, "This has been a sad day for us. Too bad. Too bad, oh, too bad."

**After Action.** At about the same time Pickett was charging into the face of Union cannon, Stuart, who had arrived at Gettysburg the night before, fought an inconclusive cavalry engagement about 3 miles east of the town with little result for either side.

No Union counterattack followed up Lee's bloody repulse and Meade would be bitterly criticized for failing to strike the shattered Confederates. His offer to resign was refused.

Lee pulled his stunned lines together and waited through a pouring rain next day for a Federal counterblow that never came. By nightfall of July 4 the Battle of Gettysburg was over and 43,000 Americans were casualties. Hundreds of miles to the west, Major General U. S. Grant was accepting the surrender of Vicksburg.

Under dripping skies the Confederate wagons, loaded with wounded, rattled and jolted southward out of Gettysburg—a column of agony 17 miles long.

On Culp's Hill a young Confederate soldier lay dead. He grew up on a farm only a few hundred yards away. His parents owned Culp's Hill. He once hunted woodcock and walked through these shady woods with his dog. When war came he went south to join Jefferson Davis' Confederate States Army.

Now 25-year-old Wesley Culp had come home. To die.



"That's the first time anybody has made a minus score."



**"H**EY SARGE? Yeah, I know this is the second time this week I've called in late, but my gas tank was empty because all the stations were closed yesterday and today's an *even* day and I'm *odd* and . . ."

Sound familiar? The petrol pinch facet of the energy scene is pinning a lot of people to the pump with their four-wheel 2-ton insatiably thirsty buckets of air conditioned bolts. Would you believe there are more than 101 million cars nationwide slurping up high-octane to the gurgle of about 275 million gallons *per day*?

And what about wasted time? A 2-hour wait in the gas line will net you only 10 gallons in

some locations—enough to operate our chrome-plated steel steeds for about 2 hours of road use—until the needle nudges empty and forces another extended pit stop.

Involuntary servitude went out of style a long time ago so don't be a slave to a metal monster for those short solo trips around town. Slip your bod on a bike and join the pedal power chain gang.

This two-wheel, 10-speed revolution has been in high gear for several years with ecology and health freaks leading the way. Recently though, the vicious circle of the energy crisis has spawned a new entry for membership in the chain gang—the commuter.

Eight-to-fivers form the large-

est bulk of people on the move during the day. According to the American Automobile Association 74 percent of daily round trips by autos are 9 miles or less and more than *half* (54 percent) are less than 5 miles. Other ingredients in the transportation stew such as non-existent parking, rush hour traffic jams and inadequate public transportation point up the fact that auto travel in cities is difficult now—and in the future perhaps impossible.

With this in mind many commuters are forsaking their traditional dependency on automobiles and saving money, time and frustration by biking to work. Sergeant Mike McKinney, a regular bicycle commuter to Fort Myer, Va., from his home



*"It is in rapidly moving considerable bodies of infantry that the bicycle will find its highest function. Fancy a force independent of roads and railroads, moving in any direction, forty or fifty miles in one morning, and appearing on a field not weary and exhausted as after a two-day's march, but fresh and prepared to fight."*

*Harper's Weekly, April 1896*

Story and photos by SP5 Edward Aber

# FREE WHEELING

## WITH THE CHAIN GANG

3 miles away, lays it on the line. "Driving just doesn't cut it as far as I'm concerned. On my bike I can make much better time in rush hour traffic than a car, both off and on post.

"The flexibility of the bike in choosing alternate routes where cars can't or don't want to go cuts miles and minutes off my trips," says McKinney, "and I don't waste time sweating out a parking place."

Because the bike offers rapid transportation in congested areas and physical fitness benefits as well, sales have been steadily rising and can be expected to reach all-time highs now that the plug has been pulled from the energy tank.

**Don't Buy Blind.** Buying

a bike is a good idea but riding out on the first bike that strikes your fancy would be like buying a pair of shoes without trying them on. Bikes are available in a bewildering variety of styles and models with workmanship and material ranging from flat-out trash to fine precision equipment.

Usually the rule of, "You get what you pay for" is pretty firm in bikeland. Serviceable, utility 10-speed models start out at about \$100, with the better quality types ranging from \$200 up to \$500. Since bikes get a lot of heavy duty riding when used for commuting and recreation it makes sense to pop for a good one right off the bat. It'll last longer and be much more enjoy-

able and less tiring to ride than a cheapie.

Unfortunately most bikes displayed in mass merchandising and discount outlets are low-quality jobs designed to be marketed for maximum sales and minimum price. Be wary of sales personnel and so-called mechanics in such places. If they don't know their head bands from their bottom brackets it could end up costing you more than you'll save in the long run.

On the other hand, a *real* bicycle store can offer much more than a decent selection and price range of riding machines. Super fine frames with ID plates which read "Reynolds 531 double-butted,

cold-drawn, seamless steel," for instance, let you know exactly what you're getting. Good components such as rims, hubs, derailleurs (the thing that shifts the "gears") are stocked. Even more important, technical advice and warranty services are provided by experts who know how to keep bikes in safe and efficient operating condition.

And just because a bike has been purchased new or used from a dealer or private party don't assume it's ready to ride. Check everything on that two-wheel wonder before hitting the road. If a wheel falls off or a frame weld parts at 40 mph going downhill you could part your hair in a new and most unwelcome manner. Soft, tender skin also has a tendency to part company with its owner when lashed by a ribbon of abrasive asphalt.

A role as a walking bandage rack could cramp your style so start with the frame and look closely for true-ness, dents and cracks. Pay particular attention to the bottom bracket (very heavy stress point) and spin the wheels to watch for rim out-of-roundness, which can play havoc with braking.

**Checking it Out.** Up to 90 percent of display bikes have been found to have incorrectly assembled wheels. Loose spokes will eventually cause the wheel to lose its roundness so play a tune on them and listen for uniform notes. If you can pick a raga like John Fahey's guitar you're being burned.

Hub cones are fairly easy to check out. Place the valve stem in a 3 o'clock position and release the wheel. The wheel should rotate clockwise from the weight of the stem alone. Side-to-side play indicates the cones are too loose. Bottom bracket cones if adjusted correctly will allow the chainwheel to move easily and freely to a gradual stop without any binding or side play.

Derailleurs allow the rider to change gears by switching the chain from one sprocket to the next larger or smaller one. Once the bike shop adjusts the mechanism it won't give any trouble provided you keep

it clean and lubed and don't knock it out of alignment. Reduce wear and tear by shifting gears only when pedaling and move the gear-changing lever slightly one way or the other if grinding noises are heard after a gear change.

Your brakes can be lifesavers. Make sure the brake blocks grip the rim squarely and evenly without touching the tire. If brake levers and cables are adjusted properly and the wheel is true you'll be able to stop evenly and smoothly without any trace of shudder.

**On the Road.** Setting up a bike for performance and safety is only part of the combination for keeping your hide intact. City streets are infested with thousands of bargaining, chromed behemoths—any one of which can really tear you up. It doesn't matter whether the bicyclist is the hittee or the hittor, he will always get the dirty end of the bumper.

Always ride with the traffic, maintaining a lane width of about 1 foot. If parking isn't allowed on a street avoid that route and seek an alternate way because traffic density will probably be so high you'll be honked at incessantly or forced into the curb.

Parked cars seem to have a heart-pounding habit of popping open their doors in front of a bike. Even watching the driver through rear windows won't save you all the time. Once in a while some zombie behind the wheel will—after sitting frozen to his seat—fling open his door and leap out of the car causing you to end up tangled in his lap (in most states the liability is his).

Obviously, litter, gravel and ice on the road can spill a rider faster than a broomstick through the spokes. Most of the time these hazards can be spotted in advance and avoided. However, there is one fiendish pitfall that awaits unwary riders—especially in the dark—the storm sewer grate.

Imagine rolling along at night with everything just fine—lights on, bright clothes and reflectors in place. You're maintaining a steady pedaling cadence and good ankling tech-

niques at 25 mph. Without warning the front wheel drops into a hole—catapulting your bod off the bike and flat on the pavement—and count your blessings if your groin and crotch isn't swinging in the breeze from the frame. Most sewer, grates in cities and suburbs have slats wide enough for a wheel to drop between them so avoid these traps like the plague—they can give you a nasty, nasty spill.

**Man's Best Friends?** You can cope with autos, street litter other normal hazards by safe defensive driving habits. But attacks by vicious dogs are another trip entirely. Otherwise peacefully, friendly dogs are sometimes transformed into snarling, raging beasts by a passing bicycle. A good example is given by Mike McKinney, a rider who is head and shoulders above most others in skill and experience. In more than 13 years he's totaled more than 125,000 miles riding to work, to school, on tours and racing—yet his worst spill was due to a little mutt no bigger than a bread box. "It really happened fast. A small dog ran out from a yard and chased me. When it ran in front of the bike it was caught under my wheel and the bike flipped—sending me through the air until I center-punched a tree."

Although dog owners are held liable in such cases, protect yourself with a can of aerosol spray repellent, tire pump or squirt gun. Experienced riders have had good success with Oleoresin Capsicum, a pepper derivative, or ammonia. If the beast is big and vicious and you can't stop to get off the bike so the owner can be called to retrieve the cur—you'd better hope like hell you can outrun him.

Cycling, when weighed on a balance of pros and cons, of advantages and disadvantages, emerges as a pretty fine way to travel quickly and economically with direct benefits to the ecology and to your own physical fitness. If you're fed to the gills with traffic jams, parking and 75-cent-a-gallon gas don't sing the pump line blues any more. Just join the chain gang.





The whirling wheels of bicycling can give you fun in the sun, wind in the face and the leisure to fall off and snooze when spring fever catches up. Reflectors for night visibility and locking cables against theft are great ideas. Two's company, three's a family outing when you add a buddy-seat for junior.





Satisfy those dark desires

# JOIN THE UNDERGROUND

Story and Photos by  
SP5 Edward Aber



*Take nothing but pictures;  
Leave nothing but footprints;  
Kill nothing but time.*

*National Speleological  
Society Motto.*

**L**EISURE TIME IS GREAT—except when boredom strikes. If the boob-tube leaves your head feeling like a soggy Novocain sponge and your principal off-post pastime has gotten to be spitballing roaches at pizza parlor target ranges—you need a change. Perhaps it's time for you to make a 360-degree inspection of where you really stand.

Specialist 4s Bob Szabo and Gordon Black found the payoff for fun and adventure lurking *under* their boots in the gentle, rolling countryside surrounding Fort Leonard Wood, Mo.

"Caverns have held a fascination for me since I visited some commercial caves," says Szabo, "but being restricted to public paths was the deciding factor in my taking up spelunking as a hobby."

Just as SP4 Szabo found, spelunking (or more properly, caving) can provide more excitement than a missile launch and if you're physically gung-ho, a potential for more energy expenditure than a dozen jowl-to-jowl wrestling matches. But let's get one point super clear; Caverns are *not* playgrounds for thrill-seeking jocks in search of new jollies and they aren't places to cut loose without regard for the preservation of our uncommon undergrounds.

Caving, according to Szabo, is a unique opportunity to engage in the exploration and appreciation of one of mankind's last frontiers. "Nine months of caving has changed my life in a couple of respects," he says. "It's fostered an interest in geology to the point of making it my college major and I've certainly become more ecology minded."

The worlds within a world have been around a long time. Mother Nature's patient efforts for the past 10 million years have provided vast treasure troves of stalactites and stalagmites, an endless variety of strange and wonderful rock formations and specially adapted forms of life which inhabit the bowels of the earth.

Going spelunking is an immersion in a wholly different universe. Anytime we forsake our natural environment—under water or in outer space—the chance of possible danger increases. Caving—exploring inner spaces—is no different; it's potentially dangerous by its very nature. But with proper training and equipment the pastime is really no more hazardous than other high risk sports such as sky diving or mountain climbing.

**Reducing Risk.** To go hiking off in search of caves armed with a flashlight and a ball of string, how-



ever, is not just stupid—it's suicidal. What if you get 500 yards in and drop the light? If nobody knows you're in there your odds of getting out in one piece if at all are just about zilch. Even if you bump into a hasty mod-suited white rabbit promising one hell of a party—don't enter without proper preparation.

"Novices will sometimes pull the most incredible stunts," says Szabo. "I once saw five trainees in tennis shoes and sweat shirts pile into a cave with *one* puny little flashlight . . . I still get chills when I think of the chances they took."

Reduce the risk and avoid needless and potentially fatal mistakes by seeking out active, knowledgeable spelunkers in your area. Learning to cave safely can best be done in the underground classroom under the tutelage of experienced cavers.

In the unlikely event you can't unearth any fellow cave-enthusiasts, drop a letter to the National Speleological Society on Cave Avenue in Huntsville, Ala., 35810. This non-profit organization publishes information and provides contacts with thousands of serious cave explorers and scientists throughout the world.

**Equipment.** To get started all a caver really needs is a hardhat and lights, old clothes and *good* hiking boots. Fortunately, good equipment won't bust your budget. An investment of \$25-\$40 will get you some carbide lamps, a fiberglass hard hat with neck strap, electric lights and lug-soled, high-top, 'Nam-type boots. You'll also need baby bottles for water and carbide, woolen longjohns and old clothes, coveralls and a cave pack (surplus gas mask bags are perfect for this).

Be sure to have at least three sources of light. A helmet-mounted carbide or nickel-cadmium-powered lamp. A flashlight with attaching cord, and candles with matches in a waterproof container. And don't forget spares for everything and supplies to last *twice* the expected stay.

Although there are many ins and outs to caving, one ironclad rule overshadows all others in importance: NEVER CAVE ALONE. Even with the right gear and years of experience behind you, all it takes is a twisted ankle or getting stuck in a narrow passage to really ruin a caver's day—just like a faulty 'chute and a tangled reserve can ruin a sky diver's day.

**Down Yonder.** Now that "Don't Solo" is permanently etched into our memory banks, let's slide into the wonderland below and shine some light on what awaits us when we leave the normal world behind.

Duck-walking or low-crawling through mud and water is SOP down under. The "twilight zone" just inside the entrance soon fades away to total darkness and the twisting, downward-sloping passage demands total concentration to keep you from falling among a jig-saw assortment of muddy, irregularly-shaped rocks and fallen formations.

Cave mud resembles liquid clay and can make travel rough. "The most difficult aspect of caving

for me is the mud and small passages," says Black. "On my first trip with Bob I crawled through so many muddy restricted areas I felt like a human mole."

Ahead the narrow passage abruptly expands into a large room, its size magnified by the contrast of several yards of shoulder-width, knee-high crawl space just behind you.

For the first time spectacular calcite formations fill your field of view. Carrot-shaped stalactites bristle from the ceiling, constantly dripping mineral-laden drops of water which create stalagmites jutting up from the floor. Several 30-foot-high columns proclaim nature's eons of patient building in stony unions several feet in diameter. Sheets of pure white flowstone coat the walls with limestone waterfalls.

Everywhere water drips incessantly, often collecting in pools of lens-like clarity. But for all its apparent purity cave water shouldn't be used for drinking because bacterial contamination, mineral content or bat droppings might not be good for your plumbing. Even if it just made you feel bad that would be a handicap you wouldn't need.

**Denizens of the Dark.** In these surreal surroundings various life forms have adapted in strange yet logical ways to survive. The most visible (and maligned) are bats. As expert practitioners of a navigational system known as echolocation, bats only rarely bump into things in the dark. Usually they flit by so quietly they're missed entirely. Once in a while though, one may err if a foreign object (like your bod) obstructs an oft-flown cave passage (his hallway). A quick analysis of bat echolocation will shed some light on their in-the-dark directional device.

When flying the bat emits a steady stream of extremely short (less than 1/1000 second) ultrasonic squeaks. As the echoes bounce back from an object the bat measures the delay between the outgoing note and its echo and fixes the exact location of any obstruction.

How well does the system work? Evidently better than eyesight. When on the fly for food—gnats and moths, mostly—these agile mammals average six kills out of eight attempts. With this sophisticated attack system they're able to gather homing data in a direct ratio to its demand by increasing the beeps from about 25 per second while searching, up to 300 per second when closing for a kill.

Why then, if a bat has this supersonar sense, would a 6-foot, 200-pounder pose a navigational problem? Basically, it's familiarity coupled with a touch of laziness. To prove the point just try running through *your* house blindfolded—after the furniture has been rearranged!

Try to avoid contact with bats because they can be carriers of rabies and other diseases but if one of the furry fliers bumps into you don't panic. Just follow the same rule many people apply when dealing with snakes—don't bother them and they won't bother you.





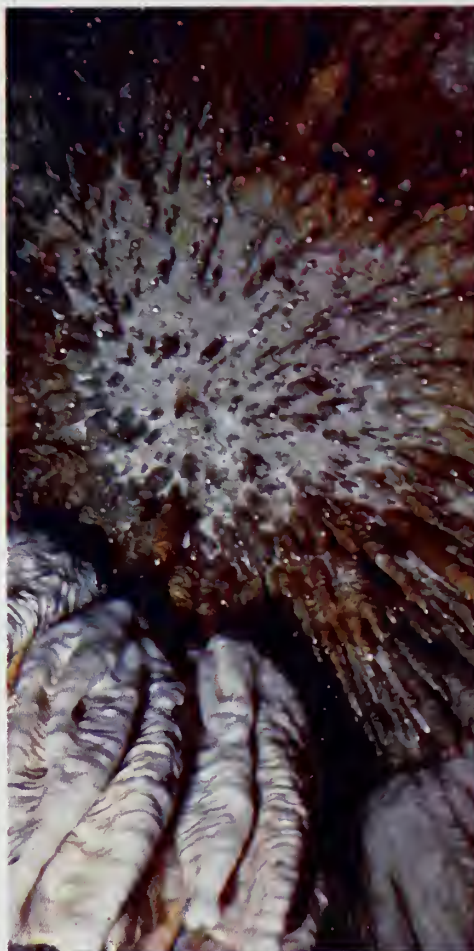
Although bats are perhaps the best-known examples of cave life, they're not by any means the only inhabitants. Other dwellers, ensconced in the blanket of year-round constant temperature and almost 100 percent humidity, survive within extremely delicate ecosystems. Troglodytes such as blindfish, salamanders and crayfish live out their entire life cycles in total darkness.

In order not to disturb any subterranean lifestyles always keep in mind a cave is much more than just a hole in the ground. It's a living, constantly evolving museum that would probably be better off without any human visits.

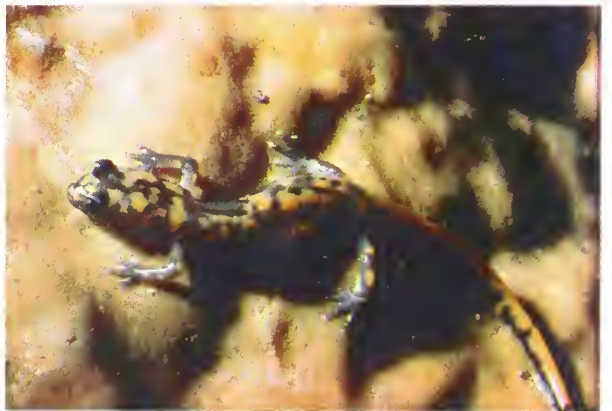
The basic rules of cave conservation are simple. Don't *take* anything and don't *leave* anything. Those beautiful formations that look so fantastic in the glow of a carbide lamp lose their sparkle above ground and only result in another irreparable injury to nature's beauty. And remember that spent carbide and other trash are pure poison to cave life. Don't take a chance on killing off a form of life that's been peacefully evolving for the last 100,000 years or so.

Many caves have been almost completely destroyed by senseless vandalism. Breakage, beer cans and graffiti have become so rampant that experienced spelunkers are reluctant to publish or release locations of non-commercial caves to nonserious cavers. You'll understand once you go underground.

Going underground is something like a trip to the moon—and a lot more convenient. If adventure and a quest for knowledge are keypoints of your stay on this planet, get into it—deep.







SP4s Szabo and Black take close look at limestone formations which started as "soda straws" dripping from ceiling and grow perhaps an inch a century. The cave provides a home for life forms which adapt to life in total darkness. The webworm and salamander are two denizens of the depths. Underground collapse created dome at left.





# NASHVILLE CATS

SP4 Dan Rifenburgh

**T**HE STEEL MAN is gonna just hold it up there for awhile. Way up on pure steel guitar notes hit in high hillbilly heaven, then he's gonna mellow it down easy, take that long country road winding back home and then lay it at your feet tied with a silver bow.

"Okay, that's great." A voice cuts into the studio through the playback speakers. On the other side of a large plate-glass window, hovering over a 32-track tape console, the producer glances down at the waving meters and countless dials then peers back into the studio. "We're ready to go into it. Charlie, you wanna throw in something on the turn-around?"

Charlie McCoy picks up a little Marine Band harmonica and steps up to a nearby mike. "How about this . . . it's a *proven* riff," Charlie says as he huffs and draws a cascade of sensuous notes out of the mouth harp hidden between his cupped hands.

"Good, Charlie. Now Jordanares, can you give us some grunts, please?"

**Grunts.** The four folks grouped around a stand-up mike in one corner of Studio A are people whose voices can blend into rich, soaring harmonies but for the moment they give forth short, stifled grunts in 2/4 time on cue with the bass line.

Then a huge, barrel-chested man named Johnny Russell delivers the opening lyrics of the song, dominating the studio with his deep vocal lamentations.

The song being recorded here is a prison-farm work song called "Draggin' Chains" that Johnny hopes will follow his recent hit, "Red Necks, White Socks and Blue Ribbon Beer" high up on the country music charts. If the record becomes a hit it'll be Johnny's hit because his name will be printed on the label as the recording artist.

**Guitar Pickers.** But it is probably the studio musicians, more than any single artist, who are responsible for creating the sound that's become known all around the world as "The Nashville Sound." These musicians are paid standard fees for their services and they're free to work for any label in town. Needless to

say, a musician who finds his services in demand can make a decent living. But as the lyrics to an old Lovin' Spoonful hit go, "There's 1352 guitar pickers in Nashville and they can pick more notes than the number of ants on a Tennessee anthill."

Which means there are a lot of talented people in Nashville who can't get enough studio work to provide a steady income. On the other hand, it also means you can hear a lot of good pickin' and singin' at modest prices in Nashville's own nightclubs.

**Lovesick Irony.** Next door in Studio B, one of the two original studios in Nashville, another session is in full swing. A young artist by the name of Curtis Potter is recording a song called "Where I Can't Find You." The song is a lovesick, country blues number in which Curtis asks his ex-lover to go where he can't find her. The irony of the song lies in the fact that he's already followed her from Albuquerque to Birmingham and points in between, which brings up a little trade secret.

The A&R (Artists and Repertoire) man often seeks songs that have the names of cities or states in them. After the record is cut the promotion agent takes the artist to the city or general area mentioned to meet the DJs and program directors of the local radio stations.

If they can get the song off to a good start there, it will appear the song has a chance of climbing higher on the charts, starting a snowball effect which hopefully will bring it to the attention of other DJs around the nation. Remember big hits like "Houston," "Phoenix," "Wichita Lineman," "Kentucky Woman" and "Louisiana Woman, Mississippi Man?" There's definitely more to this music game than recording the lyrical outpourings of some lovesick cowboy.

But the fact that people like to hear songs about places they know and relate to doesn't mean those songs are any less inspired. A song still has to be able to touch people in some way in order to sell.

**Straightforward Poetry.** It's a credit to country music that it has found ways of speaking about the





Top, crowd outside Ryman auditorium. Left to right below: Lynn Anderson; female stars of "Country Hit Parade" TV special; Bobby Bare sings at Opry.





Clockwise from top: The male stars of "Country Hit Parade" TV special include (left to right) Charlie Rich, Conway Twitty, George Jones and Eddy Arnold; Grand Ole Man of the Grand Ole Opry is Roy Acuff; writer and singer Tom T. Hall; view of Broadway just below the Opry; crowd inside the Ryman hears Charlie Rich sing.





realities of ordinary people's everyday lives. Country music has been rightly called the poetry of the common man because it deals in a simple, straightforward manner with real-life problems and expresses the average person's feelings about a wide range of subjects from taxes to truck-driving, to love, death, divorce, drinking, nature, religion and just about anything that affects real-life people.

The range of moods which the music can create isn't limited to mournful complaints or bad luck blues, as some people would believe. While there's an abundance of songs about unrequited love, there are also spirited, joyful songs, playful sexual allusions and great humorous songs like "When You're Hot You're Hot," "King Of The Road" and "I Got The Interstate Running Through My Outhouse."

When the genius of the country point of view bubbles up into a well-made song it's likely to take the whole nation by storm and become what is known as a "cross-over," a hit so big it spills over from the Country and Western (C&W) market across all musical boundaries.

One example of a "cross-over" is Jeanie C. Riley's "Harper Valley PTA." The song was written by Tom T. Hall on a request for a song about hypocrisy. No one could have predicted the song would earn him a gold record and become one of the biggest C&W hits of all time.

Like several other C&W artists Tom T. Hall was a soldier at one time. He entered the Army in 1957 and found time while stationed in Germany to entertain on Armed Forces Network Radio and in military clubs throughout Europe. Songs like "Salute To A Switchblade," "Shorttimer's Blues" and "Hello Vietnam" established him as a favorite with military audiences. He's still writing and now he's performing his own songs ("The Year Clayton Delaney Died," "I Love") and doing very well in Nashville.

"I got back from the Army in 1960," says Tom, "and I figured you could look at the public just like the GI—you know, just figure out what they like and write about that."

**"Musical Journalism."** Tom's style of writing has been called "subjective reportage set to music" and "musical journalism," but every writer has his own style and reasons for writing. Songwriter Don Wayne, one of the real pros in Nashville, who wrote the hit "Saginaw, Michigan," has this to say about his profession:

"You live and then you die, and what lives on when you're gone, aside from children, if you have any? But if you write a song that becomes a country standard, your thoughts will live on in the minds of the people singing and listening to your song. Of course I write for money, but you know you can't take that with you."

With 28 record companies, 57 studios, 300 different labels, 390 music publishers and facilities to tape network television shows, it's no wonder Nashville has truly become "Music City, U.S.A." There are

more recording studios in this Tennessee city than in any other city in the world. And where else can you open a phone book and find the Music City Bolt and Screw Co. and the Music City Septic Tank Service?

**Swamp Opera.** There's a little anecdote which may serve to explain why Nashville and country music have done so well. An old fiddle player named Pappy McMichen was once confronted by a stranger who asked him why he played "that damned hillbilly music." Pappy replied, "Mister, I notice in my 35 years of show business that there's 500 pairs of overalls sold to every one tuxedo. That's why I stick to swamp opera."

Along with the increasing popularity and respectability of country music (there's even a song called "They Used To Call Us Hillbillies But We're Mountain Williams Now") artists from the folk/rock bag have flocked to the studios lining 16th Avenue South—the hub of the Nashville music industry—to do their recording. And now Nashville licks are showing up in other kinds of music.

Charlie McCoy, for instance, has contributed his harmonica wizardry to albums by Bob Dylan, Leon Russell and Ringo Starr, among others. Artists like Linda Ronstadt, Kris Kristofferson, The Byrds, Poco and Commander Cody and His Lost Planet Airmen are turning on a new generation of pop-oriented youngsters to the joys of country, sending them back to listen to the greats like Hank Williams, Bob Wills and Tex Ritter.

Concerning this musical interchange, Roy Acuff says, "I think the day will come, perhaps not in my lifetime, when people won't be talking about country music or bluegrass music or folk music or rock music but just music."

**C&W Heartland.** Of course, you can't talk about country music or about Nashville or about Roy Acuff without mentioning The Grand Ole Opry, the longest running entertainment show in the history of radio. Originally called "The WSM Barn Dance" the show got its present name from an ab-lib remark made by "Judge" George Hays. In those days the show followed NBC's classical hour and Hays said, "For the past hour you've been listening to grand opera. Now we will present Grand Ole Opry."

Since 1925 the show has been broadcast every Friday and Saturday night and now it reaches two-thirds of the U.S. and Canada with station WSM's powerful transmitter and the Opry's popularity hasn't declined through the years.

**Funky Americana.** Since 1941 the Opry has been broadcasting from the stage of the Ryman auditorium in downtown Nashville. Some folks consider the area around the Ryman to be a little raunchy, with its souvenir shops, massage parlors, adult book stores, cheap hotels and honky-tonks but for others it's a funky slice of American culture complete with honky-tonk angels and midnight cowboys. In any event the Opry departed the Ryman in March and moved into a gigantic new \$15 million Opry House at Opryland, the musical theme park located a few miles drive out of



Dottie West sings, "I was raised on country sunshine."

Nashville.

For one of the last shows at the Ryman, the crowds line up early on Saturday night. And the street hawkers are right with them, working up and down the line selling ten-cent rooster whistles and Hank Williams keychains. Inside, the radio announcer looks over his script and tests the pre-recorded commercial jingles as the musicians arrive one by one.

All through the evening a casual, friendly atmosphere prevails onstage and off. Since the Opry is basically a radio show, the in-house audience has the feeling they're special guests at a musical event aimed at a far greater audience, and they are.

There's absolutely no effort made to keep people with backstage passes from wandering across the stage. There are even benches on the stage and a large punch bowl full of cold lemonade for thirsty singers and anybody else privileged to be backstage.

Tammy Wynette sits on one of the benches chatting with a friend while Roy Acuff concludes a song and then does an around-the-world with his yo-yo to entertain the folks during a commercial break. Lester Flatt and Bill Monroe sit in the wings discussing old times while Hank Snow comes out of a dressing room and ambles up to the microphone.

**Down Home.** You get the feeling this is America's musical backyard and you almost expect Minnie Pearl to come out with a trayfull of fried chicken and say, "Y'all help yourself." These people are friendly, amused and definitely down-home even though this is the shrine of country music; people in the audience have made pilgrimages from Detroit, St. Louis, Atlanta and even Toronto to have the C&W sacrament

The U.S. Army Reserve is offering radio stations around the nation a program of music and talk with today's top country and western stars for use in public services time slots. The show, "Country Cookin'," features a different star each week. The artists' songs are interspersed with dialogue between the artists and the host of the show, Lee Arnold. So far more than 2,000 stations have run "Country Cookin'," which has the approval of the Country Music Association. Some featured artists have been Tommy Cash, Anne Murray, Bobby Bare and Johnny Rodriguez.

ministered to them in person. And they love it.

The artists themselves are proud to be here, too, especially the younger ones. Johnny Rodriguez tells the story of his first night on this stage. "All my life I wanted to appear on the Opry. It was the highest honor I could imagine. After my first performance I went outside and got in my car and cried. I couldn't believe I had just sung on the stage of the Grand Ole Opry. It was the biggest thing that ever happened to me."

**Into Its Own.** The Opry and country music have both come a long way since the first WSM Barn Dance was broadcast in 1925. There are large numbers of country music fans all over the world. Bobby Bare, who served a 3-year hitch in the Army Special Services (now Army Recreational Services) before making it big with "Detroit City," gives his opinion of C&W's acceptance overseas:

"Here in America the thing that held back country music for so long was that people thought it was dumb and ignorant and only performed by illiterate people. But that barrier never existed in Europe. They heard the music and they loved it. Now, thank God, the barrier has broken down here and it's accepted nationally."

While standing backstage at the Opry, Conway Twitty, another Army vet, talks about his experiences with music. Conway took second place in an All-Army Talent Show contest in 1955 when he was with a combat engineer unit in Yokohama, Japan. Since then he's gone on to become one of the biggest names in country music, but to talk to him you'd think he was just another guy.

"When I was younger I hated what was then called pop music. Man, I wouldn't listen to it! Then one day my minister said there's good and bad in all kinds of music, the same as with people. He asked me to be as broadminded about music as I was with people. That was good advice and I think more people are doing that today."

Conway pauses as some people come up to shake his hand and say hello, then adds in his sincere southern voice, "Country's got a lot of heart and if you got heart you can't help but like it if you give it a chance."





### SPORTS AWARDS

The President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports has an individual awards program for all would-be jocks. Termed the "Presidential Sports Award Program," participants can earn as many awards as desired in 31 sports. All they need do is meet EACH of the qualifying standards set up for each sport. All U.S. active, reserve or retired military personnel and their dependents are eligible. The sports include bowling, jogging and softball. Requirements must be met within a 4-month period. For free personal sports logbooks and qualification standards, write to: Presidential Sports Award, P.O. Box 129, Radio City Station, New York, N.Y. 10019.

### LADY VETS

The Veterans Administration reports that women make up 1.9 percent of the nation's 29 million veterans, or 542,000 lady veterans. The bulk of them or 305,000 saw World War II service. Vietnam era women veterans numbered 91,000 through last June 30.

### SOLDIERS' HOME

The monthly pay deduction for the U.S. Soldiers' and Airmen's Home of all regular active duty enlisted and warrant officer personnel of the Army and Air Force jumps July 1 from 10¢ to 25¢. Reason for the hike: increased operating costs and higher costs of living. The U.S. Soldiers' and Airmen's Home is located in Northwest Washington, D.C.

### BETTER BEEF

Good news for eaters. The Pentagon has authorized a switch from Grade "C" or "Good" quality beef to Grade "B" or "Choice" beef. Food service officials say that about 80 percent of the beef in the U.S. is Grade "B".

### BLOOD BANK

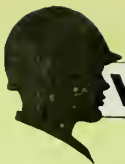
Count Dracula never had it so good. The blood letting was fast and furious in Richmond, Va., when 143 Virginia National Guardsmen contributed 143 pints of blood to the Medical College of Virginia Blood Bank. Participating units were the 2d Battalion, 111th Field Artillery; 224th Artillery Group Headquarters; the 283d MP Company and the 227th Artillery Detachment.

### STUDENT NURSES

Fort Jackson's Moncrief Army Hospital has become the first military medical facility in South Carolina offering a training program for student nurses. Nursing students at the University of South Carolina taking masters, baccalaureate and associate degrees are training at Moncrief.

### VIP TROOPS

EVERY SOLDIER A VIP. The phrase is a true statement of Fort Jackson's desire to provide the best of everything to its men and women whenever possible. At the South Carolina post the VIP treatment is not reserved solely for visiting "bigwigs and brass." As four enlisted men and women "Trainees of the Week" discover weekly, a VIP tour applies to anyone--as long as they are a little special. SOLDIERS salutes a grand idea.



## WHAT'S NEW

### LONGER TOURS

Limits on the time an active soldier can serve overseas have been lifted. The new policy is that acceptable members will be encouraged to voluntarily extend their overseas tour. Why? Simple. Oversea requirements for MOS codes are greater than those in the CONUS. Although voluntary extensions are encouraged in all codes, special efforts will be made to encourage extensions in selected ones.

### ROTC GENERALS

A recent look at active duty Army General Officers shows these 88 were commissioned via the ROTC program: ● 4 Generals ● 15 Lieutenant Generals ● 39 Major Generals ● 30 Brigadier Generals.

### ETHNIC DESIGNATORS

The Army is compiling specific information on how many soldiers consider themselves members of the various ethnic minority groups. Current lack of information on the subject is handicapping the Army's human relations and equal opportunity programs. Consequently, all unit commanders have received letters from the U.S. Army Military Personnel Center instructing them to collect this information in their units. Whenever possible, the information is to be obtained based on a personal interview with the soldier. Enlisted personnel will be required to meet with unit personnel in June to discuss their ethnic background information. Soldiers on leave or in transit because of PCS or TDY will be interviewed at a time to be announced.

### "BIG 10" ENDS

The Department of Defense is ending the Uniformed Services Savings Deposit program which pays overseas servicemen 10 percent interest on their savings. The program terminates June 30.

### STATION TRAINING

The Army has a new program called "One Station Training." Secretary of the Army Howard H. Callaway says this will enable a soldier to receive Basic and Advanced training at the same installation. For example, when the program is fully implemented all Armor training will be conducted at Fort Knox, Ky. The concept will shorten a soldier's time in school, reduce his number of moves and take advantage of the Army's branch schools' expertise. Eventually about 75 percent of all new soldiers will participate in One Station Training.

### VIETNAM BONUS

Guam and 14 states have authorized the payment of a bonus to Vietnam-era veterans. Some of the bonuses can be collected by soldiers still on active duty. Since the requirements and cut-off dates vary widely, the Department of Defense Information Guidance Series has prepared a new pamphlet giving a state-by-state breakdown of benefits and qualifications. To get Pamphlet 8A-10 write the Office of Information for the Armed Forces, Room 504, 1117 N. 19th Street, Pomponio Building, Arlington, Va. 22209.



# SOLDIERS

JUNE 1974



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EDITOR'S CHOICE

## NCO in Academia



MSG William Ray, Jr.

**R**IGHTFULLY dubbed "an American Tradition" by former Secretary of the Army Stanley Resor, Army ROTC has begun its 154th year on the American college campus. The writer became a part of that tradition in 1972 when ROTC duty was opened to Special Forces NCOs.

In August 1972 I reported for duty as the Senior Drill Instructor at Howard University in Washington, D.C. with somewhat mixed emotions because I had no real in-depth knowledge of what ROTC was about. But I had enough adventurous spirit left to give almost anything a try—at least once. It didn't take long for me to become acutely aware that I was not only senior drill instructor but Operations NCO for the detachment, constant recruiter, occasional instructor, counselor, and confidant as well.

The myriad duties of the NCO are almost unending but his primary effort in an ROTC assignment is and must always be the tactful encouragement of cadets toward learning the lessons of the professional soldier. In the words of General of the Army Omar N. Bradley, "For most men the matter of learning is one of personal preference. But for the Army officer the obligation to learn, to grow in his profession, is clearly a public duty."

It's therefore important that the NCO who contemplates ROTC duty take those words seriously. He must realize he's helping to prepare the cadet for active duty in the U.S. Army as an officer, and he has at most 4 years in which to do it.

Although Programs of Instruction are indeed prescribed the instructor has the flexibility to introduce and integrate a wide range of subjects from his own experience into the curriculum. I believe this is necessary if one is to prepare

the young officer to cope with those situations which aren't covered in the military manuals.

As a soldier, teacher and counselor I find working with cadets in the ROTC program is challenging, demanding and rewarding. Additionally, being on a college campus initiates many NCOs into the academic community.

Here the NCO comes into contact with a wide range of American society. He must be prepared to deal with people in all social strata—from janitorial personnel to professors and deans of the various departments and schools of the university. Of equal importance is his opportunity to give the academic community an insight into what the Army NCO is all about.

In a sentence, the primary purpose of the Army ROTC program is to produce effective leaders to serve in the U.S. Army. Here at Howard University I believe that purpose is being fulfilled.

My own personal reward is the knowledge that the newly commissioned officer knows the value of the NCO; he realizes that he himself does not "know it all" and must make use of the talents and experiences of his NCOs especially when dealing with troops. He listens to recommendations but knows that ultimately the decisions are his.

The fruits of labor are again seen during ROTC Advanced Camp—6 weeks of rigorous training during the summer for the cadets at a military installation such as Fort Bragg. There seems to be a tacit competition among cadets of the many colleges and universities represented. It's particularly gratifying when a cadet from "your" school places first in such tests as Military Stakes, Orienteering or Leadership.

To my fellow noncommissioned officers I say my assignment to ROTC duty is one of the most challenging I have had in 21 years of Army service. It's worth looking into.

MASTER SERGEANT WILLIAM RAY, JR. is Senior Drill Instructor with the Army ROTC at Howard University, Washington, D.C.



# SOLDIERS

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SOLDIERS, the Army's official magazine, is published under supervision of the Army Chief of Information to provide timely, factual information on policies, plans, operations and technical developments of the Department of the Army and other information on topics of interest to the Active Army, Army National Guard, Army Reserve and Department of the Army civilian employees. It also conveys views of the Secretary of the Army and the Chief of Staff on topics of professional interest to Army members and assists in achieving information objectives of the Army. ■ Manuscripts of interest to Army personnel are invited. Direct communication is authorized to Editor, SOLDIERS, Cameron Station, Alexandria, VA 22314. ■ Phone: Auto 284-6671 or Area Code 202-274-6672. ■ Unless otherwise indicated material may be reprinted provided credit is given to SOLDIERS and the author. ■ Military distribution: From the U.S. Army AG Publications Center, 2800 Eastern Boulevard, Baltimore, MD 21220 in accordance with DA form 12-5 requirements submitted by commanders. ■ Individual subscriptions: \$17 annually to Stateside and APO addresses; \$22.25 to foreign addresses. ■ Individual paid subscriptions are available through the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. ■ Use of funds for printing this publication approved by Headquarters, Department of the Army, July 17, 1973.

**FRONT COVER:** The epitaph for this vehicle—as well as for other Army materiel, weapons, support equipment—might read: "Died of Neglect . . . for want of a lube job, filter and proper maintenance." The whole battery of Army preventive maintenance programs passes in review beginning on page 5. Art by Anne Genders.

**BACK COVER:** A chance to visit castles such as Neuschwanstein-Hohenschwangau in Bavaria awaits soldiers on pass in USAREUR. "It's a Good Deal" at Gormisch as reported on page 38. Photo copyright by Hans Huber KG, 81 Gormisch-Portenkirchen. Photo opposite by CPT Charles G. Cavanaugh, Jr.



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## WHAT'S NEW

### NEW NAME

Recreation Services is the new name for Special Services and more accurately depicts the activity's mission. The 7 core programs as redesignated are: ● Outdoor Recreation, ● Library, ● Recreation Centers (formerly Service Clubs), ● Arts and Crafts, ● Dependent Youth Activities, ● Music and Theater (formerly Entertainment) and ● Sports and Athletic Training (formerly Sports).

### ARMY RESERVES

Per MAJ Howard B. Browning, 244th Engineer Battalion Commander, there is an awareness in the Army Reserve that the strength of the nation is dependent on the strength of the cities and towns in which most Americans live. As a result the USAR is trying to help solve many of the problems facing our cities and their residents. With units located in Denver, Boulder, Fort Collins, Cheyenne, Casper, and Sheridan, the 244th is the largest USAR unit in Wyoming and Colorado.

### CENTENNIAL

Fort Robinson, Neb., now a state museum and located in a state park celebrates its 100th birthday with an 8-day series of festivities July 14 to 21. The Centennial Commission is trying to locate any military or civilian personnel formerly associated with Fort Robinson. Contact William H. Lovejoy, Commission Coordinator, at 535 Spruce Street, Chadron, Neb., 69337.

### ALASKA HOUSING

All married Corporals/Specialist 4s on orders to Fort Wainwright, Alaska, having under 2 years service and all other personnel not authorized on-post housing are advised to arrive without dependents. Little or no housing is available in Fairbanks and personnel arriving with families may experience undue hardships. Off-post housing is of a generally lower quality than in the CONUS and more expensive. Average rates of apartments in the Fairbanks area are: ● 1 bedroom apartment, \$250-\$280; ● 2 bedroom, \$280-\$325; ● 3 bedroom, \$350-\$400 up.

### LEAVE PAY

Complaints have been received from Finance Disbursing Officers of other services regarding Army members on leave requesting local payments without DA Form 2467, Record of Local Payment, in their possession. This has placed an unnecessary workload on the paying office to verify the pay status of each member prior to making payment.

### CHECK-TO-BANK

There's good news for soldiers in the guaranteed Pay-check-To-Bank program. Several financial institutions will accept long distance collect calls if you have a question about your paycheck. These calls, though, must be limited to paycheck inquiries and will not be accepted if you're concerned about allotments, closing accounts or loans.

### SPONSORS

Commanders should emphasize the active duty Military Sponsor Program which is designed to help soldiers settle into new assignments. The program depends on DA Form 3922 being filled out and forwarded to the soldier's new assignment.



## SIDPERS COMING

By 1975 the Army expects to have its first uniform personnel system. The Standard Installation/Division Personnel System (called SIDPERS) is designed to replace various ways of keeping personnel records. SIDPERS has already been installed at about 27 Army posts. Under SIDPERS the originator of a personnel action will be the only person making an entry on the record. Computers will handle the rest. If an error is made the computer will pinpoint it and return it to the originator. Another SIDPERS advantage is that every soldier will receive a copy of his personnel record quarterly.

## WAC ENLISTMENTS

The first half of FY 74 showed the Army exceeding its non-prior service WAC objectives. This was indicative of major command support for the WAC Expansion Plan as well as providing support to USAREC in attracting and enlisting qualified women for their organizations. To maintain the WAC recruiting momentum established, continued support from commanders and close coordination on WAC requirements with USAREC are needed.

## 81ST ARCOM

Some 200 youngsters from the south metro Atlanta, Ga., area attended an Atlanta Hawks-Philadelphia 76'ers basketball game thanks to the 81st Army Reserve Command's 335th Signal Group. For many of the kids, it was their first professional basketball game or their first visit to Atlanta's Omni sports arena.

## OVERSEA ORDERS

Personnel receiving orders for overseas assignments must arrive at the gaining overseas command during the arrival month specified on their assignment instructions. Commanders are responsible for insuring the individuals are POR processed and have port call dates in time to arrive in the gaining overseas command as specified.

## RECREATION

A survey of recreation, education and avocation preferences (REAP) shows the most popular interests for the military community worldwide are: ● bowling, ● basketball, ● football, ● tour and travel, ● swimming and ● fishing. The A.C. Nielsen Company says favorite American non-military participant sports among civilians (in rank order) are: ● swimming, ● bicycling, ● fishing, ● camping, ● bowling, ● table tennis, ● pool and billiards, ● boating, ● softball and ● ice skating. Some 107,191,000 Americans claim swimming as their favorite participant sport.

## GA BRADLEY

The papers of General of the Army Omar Nelson Bradley, America's first Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the only living five-star general, have been loaned to the U.S. Military Academy Library at West Point, N.Y. The collection is housed in the recently dedicated Bradley Library.

## 2D DIV SERVICES

Annual national memorial services for the 2d Infantry Division kick off at 1000 hours May 27 at the Flaming Sword Monument on Constitution Avenue, Washington, D.C.



# FEED BACK

SOLDIERS is for soldiers and we invite readers' views on topics we're covering—or those you think we should. Please stay under 150 words—a postcard will do—and include your name, rank and address. We'll honor a request to withhold your name if you desire and the editors may condense comments to meet space requirements. We can't publish or answer every one but we'll use representative viewpoints. Send your letter to: Feedback, SOLDIERS, Cameron Station, Alexandria, VA 22314.

## More Copies

I enjoy reading the SOLDIERS magazine. I do not have much luck reading it every month or have the opportunity to read the magazine each month. I would like to receive a magazine each month if possible. I am a Army Reservist. Your help would be appreciated.

SP5 Charles Churchwell  
Nashville, Tenn.

*The best way to get a copy is to notify the adjutant of your unit. He can submit a DA Form 12-5 requesting sufficient copies of SOLDIERS to give everyone a chance to read it monthly. Good luck.*

## Give Credit

I was pleased to see that the picture you used in your January '74 issue of SOLDIERS (p. 5) was one of mine. It was taken during Summer AT of the Iowa Army National Guard at Camp Ripley, Minnesota, this past year. I was not pleased, though, to see no photo credit to myself or to the 135th Public Information Detachment, Iowa ARNG, of which I am a member.

Dean S. Milbrath  
Ames, Iowa 50010

*The photo was provided to SOLDIERS by U.S. Army National Guard Bureau. There was no credit line so we figured it was public domain. It was a fine pic, though. Thanks.*

## Originator

I was irritated and somewhat angered when I read your recent SOLDIERS (January '74) "What's New" item on Black History, because it glossed over the originator and the need. The nation followed the example of Dr. Carter G. Woodson and

the Association for the Study of Afro-American Life and History who established National Negro History Week in 1926. The need resulted from the fact that for the other 51 weeks of the year, the nation in its popular American history, drama, folklore, movies and television have, until recently, demeaned, neglected, ignored, and misrepresented the role of Blacks and other minorities of color in the development of the United States. The initiative is on the part of Black historians. I was glad to see that the nation has followed that initiative and I hope that the minority role will soon become an integral part of American history, ending the need for this special week.

CPT Martin J. Pinsky  
Race Relations/Equal  
Opportunity Officer  
U.S. Army Aberdeen  
Proving Ground, Md.

*The "What's New" column is designed to give short, telegraphic information. There was no intent to gloss over the topic. Thank you for your interest and information.*

## Wavelength

In your April '74 issue you had an article, "The Citizen's Alternative."

I'm glad to see that the CB'ers are getting some recognition but some of your information was a bit misleading. You stated that it would take "3 to 4 weeks" to receive a CB license. Having just waited 3½ months for mine, I was startled to hear you say 3-4 weeks.

The FCC is presently processing about 30,000 applications per month, so don't get too upset if it takes a while to get your ticket to fun.

SGT Tom Gnagey  
KGN-2601

## Challenge?

Initially I would like to applaud your February article entitled "What's a Scrum?" It demonstrated that you recognize rugby as one of the more up and coming sports in the United States, a recognition which it definitely deserves. I would, however, like to take this opportunity to inform you and the other Army teams mentioned that Fort Lewis also has a currently active team and that as popularity increases we look forward to an Army-wide championship tournament similar to that held for those sports which already have found recognition within the Army system.

ILT Charles J. Venable  
Co C, 2d Bn, 1st Inf  
Fort Lewis, Wash.

## Long Locks

I have the highest regard for the military police and appreciate their demanding job of enforcing regulations and the law. In this vein they are not above that which is enforced.

I noticed a picture of PFC Updegraff in the March article "Mike Poppa's Day." It appears that the private is in violation of the hair regulation. This may appear to be trivia, but PFC Updegraff may be correcting a young soldier who may think the correction or violation is trivia. Let's practice what we preach.

CPT Terrance L. Tobias  
Company A, School Battalion  
Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.

## Watching Trees

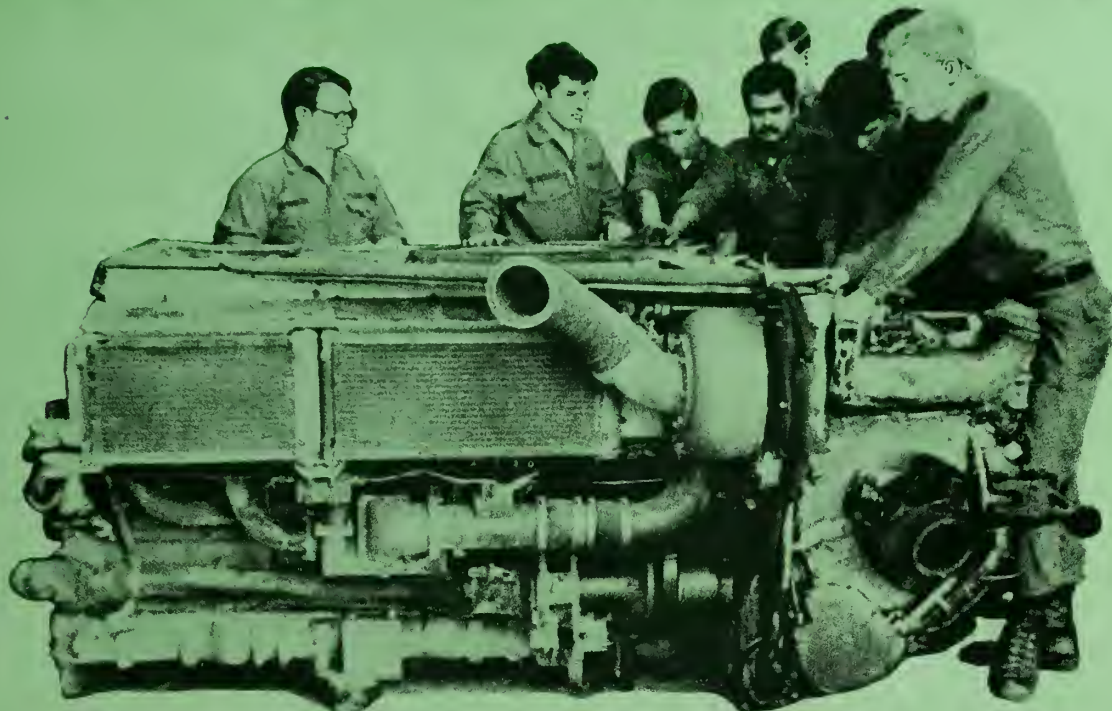
Just thought I would let you know that "Mike Poppa's Day" fell a little short of its stated objective of describing "... an average day representative of other days lived by the men and women who hold MOS 95B. . . ." It continues and supports the myth so cheerfully supported by lying recruiters that 95B consists only of white hat duty. No mention was made of the 95 Bravos who were promised by their recruiters that they would receive police training and experience and who were sent to rot in a guard tower in Germany for 31 months. The article should have included the heavily censored comments of these MP's, and a description of their 24-hour on and 24-hour off duty, which consists mainly of sitting in a guard tower and watching trees grow.

Name withheld by request



# MAINTENANCE IS NOT A FOUR-LETTER WORD

Story and  
Photos by  
MSG Nat Dell



Future track vehicle mechanics spend many hours learning to service and repair tank engine.

**Y**OU PLANNED to make the 800-mile trip to your parents' home in about 20 hours. But you only made 70 miles today.

You have a hot engine, three restless kids, and a wife who is also rapidly reaching the boiling point. What a hell of a way to start on your vacation.

You're also expecting to meet your wife's youngest brother who got a couple of days off and is flying in from Fort Knox. No sweat there, though. Although you don't know it, he isn't going to make it either.

So, here you are in a two-bit motel waiting for the guy from that dinky little service station down the road to find a fanbelt that fits the family station wagon. You should have stayed on the interstate, you tell yourself.

When the attendant at the PX service station checked the wagon this morning he mentioned something about belts and hoses beginning to show signs of wear. Your wife suggested that you have them changed but what does she know?

The kids are complaining about the TV set in the motel—they want color, and your wife has assumed her best "I told you so" look. You quiet the kids by promising them they can watch as many programs as they wish on the grandparents' color set, and attempt to pacify the wife by assuring her that she'll get to spend at least one day with her brother. Is she hacked off?—Well, so is her brother.

He's stuck out in the Fort Knox boonies miles from Nowheresville with a dead jeep battery. His first shirt is sort of hacked off, too—he's out in Nowheresville with him.

You are silently kicking yourself in the tail for not having the fanbelt replaced, and your brother-in-law is kicking himself for merely going through the motions of checking the jeep out this morning solely for the benefit of the motor sergeant.

Despite the desire to do so, the top kick isn't going to shoot him at first light—that's illegal. Nor is he going to make him push the jeep back to the motorpool.

But chances are he's going to make damned sure your brother-in-law hears a lot about maintenance from now on. He isn't going to be the only one in the Army hearing about it, though. Everyone's hearing a lot about maintenance these days.

**Keynote.** Starting at Department of the Army headquarters and moving right down the chain of command, the word is: "Keep it running, take care of it, keep up that maintenance." Why this new emphasis on a somewhat dull subject?

"It's not a new emphasis," says Colonel Hal B. Brazil, chief, Vehicles, Mobility Equipment, Weapons and Munitions Division, Directorate for Maintenance of the Army Materiel Command—the agency that has responsibility for the Army's maintenance



program. "We've always placed a great deal of emphasis on a good maintenance program. And with weapons systems, vehicles and other equipment provided today's soldier becoming increasingly more complex and costly we all have to do a better job of maintenance right from Department of the Army to the younger brother in Nowheresville, Ky.

"Considering the fact that combat readiness and effectiveness are the only reasons for having an Army, you can't ignore the fact that the combat soldier is only as effective as the combat gear provided him—be they weapons, vehicles, munitions, or the field range used to prepare his hot meals—and how well each of us performs our respective maintenance tasks.

"As for it being a dull subject, how dull is the idea of reaching into the taxpayers' pocket—you're a taxpayer, too—and forking over \$32,000 because someone didn't service an air cleaner? That's what an engine for an M60 tank costs and we've had to replace quite a few because crewmen fail to service this air cleaner properly. This costs less than a hundred bucks.

"When it gets down to the individual soldier, maintenance is the simple job of taking care of his equipment so it does the job for him it was designed to do, when needed," he says. "Operational readiness is the key."

**Long Pull.** Maintenance in the Army is really a complex chain of events begun long before a new weapon system, vehicle or other piece of equipment is born. AMC looks at it as a womb-to-tomb affair.

How do they put it all together? How do they know when an air cleaner on a tank engine needs service or the tube on a 155mm howitzer needs replacing, or one jeep out of thousands needs a lube job . . . before the equipment poops out? "The secret," says COL Brazil, "is setting up a comprehensive maintenance program and following through with good management of that program."

But can you design a program that could insure timely maintenance of millions of items in the Army's weapons, vehicle and supply inventory?

"We're taking a good crack at it," he says. "Our programs are continually evolving. At present we have The Army Maintenance Management System (TAMMS). It's based on the concept of recording essential data on equipment operations and maintenance—such as accurately recording miles or hours driven, rounds fired, fuel consumption or major components replaced. It boils down to keeping records of the operation of a piece of equipment so we can establish an adequate data base for all managers to analyze and take action to assure that our maintenance program is sound. This information has also been used in Product Improvement Programs (PIP) as well as in new design.

TAMMS evolved from TAERS (The Army Equipment Reporting System) which was the Army's first attempt to collect and store a wealth of maintenance data through the use of computers. But the computers

Student mechanic, below, inspects M60 engine air cleaner and replaces filter packet, opposite, to prevent engine overheating. Student motor officer, top right, gains familiarity with tech manuals. Bottom right, vehicle recovery practice becomes real thing at Fort Knox training site.



couldn't use all of the data that was collected. It took a while to determine what data was essential and what wasn't.

TAMMS' purpose is to reduce the amount of data to the minimum, yet still record all that's necessary for control and maintenance at all levels of command. That data includes daily or hourly use records of vehicles and specified items of equipment; records of repairs, service and modification of equipment; required amounts of repair parts and tools; and periodic reports on the readiness status of some items of equipment.

The TAMMS bible is technical manual TM 38-750. It establishes the needed minimum reporting requirements and includes items ranging from the ¼-ton jeep and M60 tank to diesel locomotives and tugboats, to name a few. A still better system is being worked on. It's the Standard Army Maintenance system (SAMS) and it'll further reduce the reporting workload of the operator at the company and battery or unit level.

**Making It Work.** So what do a couple of five-letter acronyms and a new four-letter one plus scores of reporting forms mean to a private first class in the Company A motorpool whose jeep needs a lube job and oil change?

TAMMS is a many-sided program. Preparation of publications like shop manuals spelling out specific instructions on all phases of vehicle and equipment maintenance is one part of that program. That PFC's motor sergeant has a Lubrication Order (LO) specify-





ing how often, either by miles or months, the oil in his jeep needs to be changed and a lube job done. The LO also specifies different grades of oil for different terrain and climatic conditions. There's a lube order for everything that needs greasing—from M60 tanks to hand-held power chain saws.

How are they developed? Let's go back to the beginning of that chain of events.

While a new vehicle is still on the drawing board, automotive experts at the National Maintenance Point (NMP) in Detroit are already planning a maintenance program for it. "We attempt to engineer as much maintenance *out* of a system or piece of equipment as possible while it's still in the design stage," COL Brazil says.

"Take lubrication; it's often possible to design parts so they can be permanently lubricated and sealed, thus reducing the number of lubrication points operators and mechanics have to worry about. On the other hand, if we do have to put grease fittings on equipment we try, where possible, to place them where they're easily reached. It may seem like a small thing but why should a mechanic have to live with skinned knuckles or become a contortionist, if we can prevent it?

"The jeep has been around in one form or other since World War II," COL Brazil says. "We didn't have to start from scratch with a maintenance system



for it but even so there were some major changes in requirements and procedures to service and take care of it. That's not always the case.

"We must begin maintenance support planning before the ink is dry on the artist's concept drawing." Maintenance people at the NMP of each commodity



command under the Army Materiel Command are responsible for participating in the design and development of new equipment to insure that it can be readily maintained and serviced.

Take a lube order for example. As an item progresses through its various developmental phases—concept design, prototype production, in-process reviews, testing (including manufacturer's tests, troop tests, environmental tests in the arctic, tropics and temperate climates), decisions are made which will ultimately result in that lube order. Many questions must be answered: How often? Who—driver, direct support, general support depot, or never? Type grease? Location of wear points regarding grease?

Once an item is fielded, the U.S. Army Maintenance Management Center (USAMMC) at Lexington-Blue Grass Army Depot gets into the act, especially from the user point of view.

The ultimate benefactor of USAMMC is the PFC whose jeep needs maintenance and the commander who bears final responsibility for the state of maintenance and readiness of his unit's equipment.

"I said the ultimate responsibility for maintenance lies with the commander and this is true," says COL Brazil, "but we at AMC feel strongly that if a piece of equipment fails in the field we may share a large part of the responsibility—maybe the trooper did not understand the publications or it could have been a matter of training or instruction.

"This is where the user can be of significant assistance. If you think we 'goofed' or a piece of equipment could be improved, tell us about it—and the sooner the better! Ever hear about EIRs? You can bet next month's pay that we look into each and every one submitted. And how about your post suggestion program? You just might pick up a nice piece of change to live on that 3-day pass or leave."

To meet his responsibilities the commander must receive the best support possible including a staff of trained mechanics, all the right tools, technical publications and current lube orders for all his unit's equipment. In addition he needs an adequate supply of repair parts authorized at his maintenance level and data on modifications and any operational changes and restrictions which apply to that equipment.

**All Together.** Under its womb-to-tomb concept, USAMMC helps to put it all together. They can and do recommend changes to the commodity command or project manager concerned. By all working together, a sound maintenance program is developed even before the item hits the field.

Maintenance support and system development plans are established by the NMP and constantly reviewed by the Test and Evaluation Command people. Personnel training needs are figured out and established by adding up the number of mechanic and operator hours required to support an item for a year. Then planners know how many soldiers in which MOS are needed and have to be schooled by the Army

Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC).

In the case of automotive vehicle mechanics, enlisted members initially attend an 8-week course at Fort Ord, Calif., Fort Leonard Wood, Mo., Fort Jackson, S.C. or Fort Dix, N.J. They learn to perform tasks ranging from trouble shooting and repairing vehicle electrical systems to adjusting or replacing carburetors. They hit the boonies during their final week and function as unit-level mechanics.

All their training is aimed at doing a specific repair job. And they don't graduate until they're able to perform most of the tasks needed to keep the vehicle running. They graduate as Wheeled Vehicle Mechanics, MOS 63B20. Those finishing in the top 30 percent of the class may be selected to attend the 8-week Track Vehicle Mechanics Course at Fort Knox, Ky., for 8 more weeks of training.

**Call It MUD.** "At Knox we operate under a program called MUD—'Make-up and Do,'" says James Rhode, a branch chief in the track vehicle mechanic school. "An M60A1 tank costs about \$218,000 and we intend to make sure that our mechanic-students know what they're doing when they work on one.

"We don't rate them on any type of curve or class average—just their ability to actually function as track vehicle mechanics. If they fail to successfully perform a given maintenance task, they make it up and do it again.

"They don't graduate until they do it right. That includes everything from knowing what technical manual to refer to for a specific component, to the diagnosis of an engine or electrical problem and elimination of the problem," Rhode adds.

"Officers who will serve as motor officers attend an 8-week Motor Officer Course at Fort Knox that covers both track and wheeled vehicles. Their training is primarily geared to supervising maintenance personnel but they learn what it's all about by adjusting and replacing carburetors, repacking wheels, replacing worn brake shoes and performing other tasks expected of the mechanics they will be supervising."

"One of the biggest problems we have at the unit level is that supervisors and managers are not familiar with maintenance publications," says Captain Jerry Lucas, a faculty member. "But they're thoroughly familiar with them by the time they complete this course."

As a final test, the student officers watch a video tape depicting a typical unit-level motorpool. The tape shows maintenance-men performing normal duties—many of them incorrectly.

In some of the recorded scenes, a mechanic comes into the shop office and asks for a publication covering a certain piece of equipment. The motor sergeant refers him to the wrong tool for the job, or the parts clerk uses the wrong Federal Stock Number when ordering repair parts.

The students prepare a written critique; they're graded according to the number of errors they spot



in the video tape, and their solutions to the problems.

Students attending the Armor Officer Advance and Basic courses also get their share of maintenance training—as do all other branches. “Let’s face it,” CPT Lucas says, “When all is said and done, the commander is the guy who gets it when that unit’s maintenance isn’t up to snuff. These officers are going to be commanders and they can’t learn too much about maintenance. It isn’t enough for today’s officer to know he has a problem. He must also make sure his maintenance people have properly diagnosed the problem so that it can be corrected.”

**Checking Up.** Much of today’s maintenance training is zeroed-in on the proper use of Test, Measurement and Diagnostic equipment (TMDE).

Mechanics of 10 years ago tended to rely on wrenches and screwdrivers and the process of elimination to isolate the problem. Today’s complex TMD equipment makes that shotgun approach outmoded.

Just as electronic and night vision devices extend the eyes and ears of the combat infantryman, highly dependable trouble shooting equipment can do the same for today’s mechanic.

In civilian life you can take your car to an automotive diagnostic center, where the attendant hooks it up to a computer and you get a computer print-out of what’s supposed to be wrong with it. An import manufacturer has gone a step further and installed sensors wired to a central connector. The owner merely drives into a service center, gets plugged in, and receives a print-out of his vehicle’s ills.

The jeep driver can’t roll into the company maintenance shop and hook up to a computer—yet. But equipment even more sophisticated than what’s presently used by civilian shops is currently being tested. (See box).

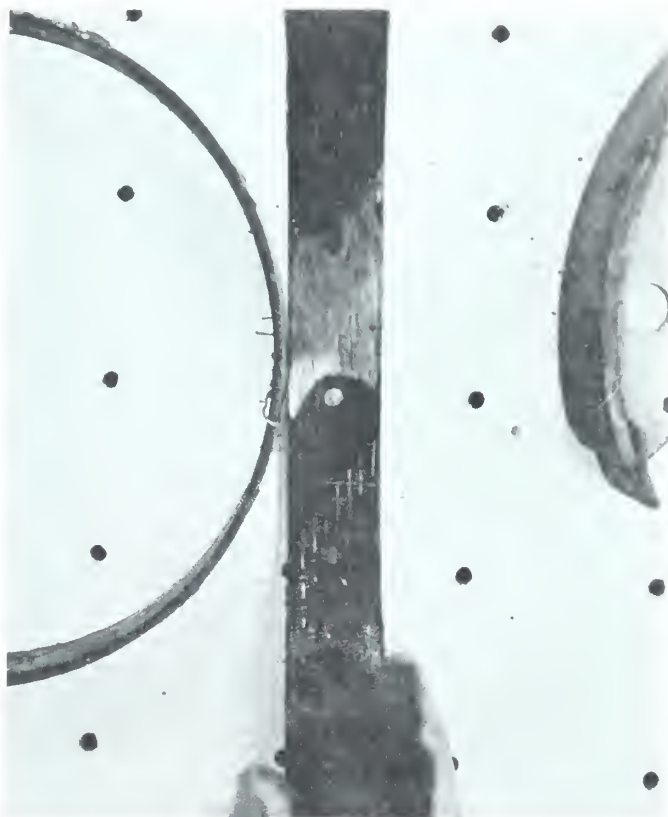
According to COL Brazil, USAMMC people have found instances where the equipment presently available in the maintenance system is often used improperly or not at all. Trouble in faulty parts or components could have been quickly isolated and the item replaced or repaired.

“Many mechanics believe it’s easier to replace an entire component or assembly than to hook up a multimeter and isolate the source of a short in the electrical system. This is time-consuming and costly, and results in needless exchange of a lot of good parts.”

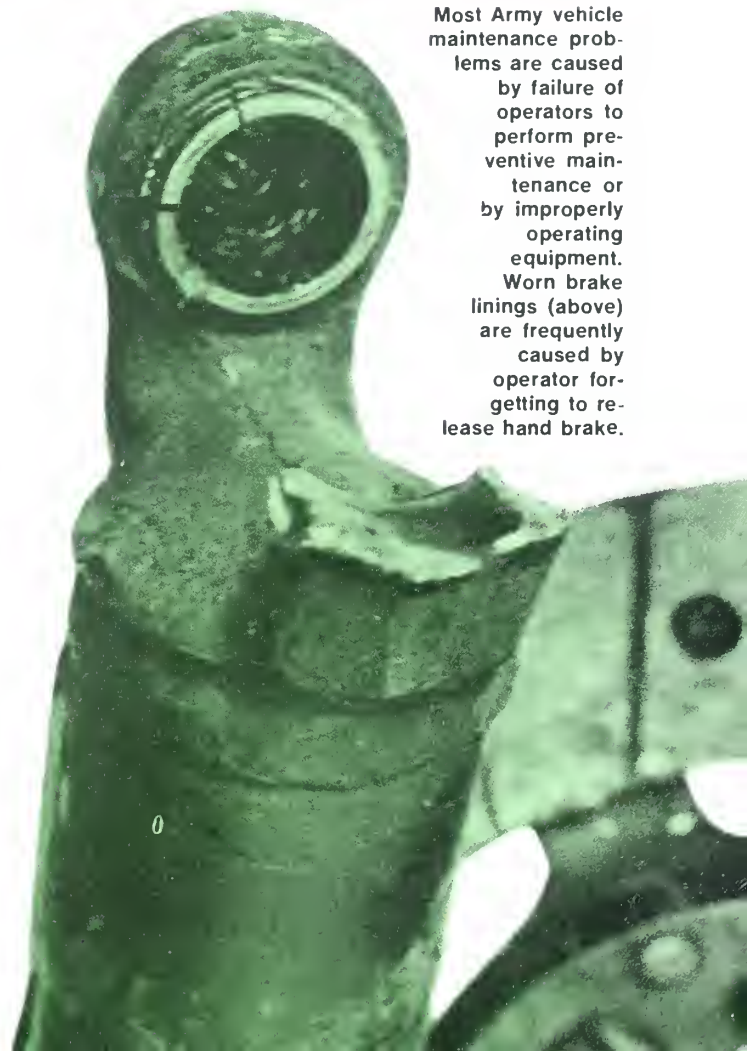
A USAMMC team found some reluctance to use the equipment and found that some of the equipment was left unserviceable rather than being sent in for repair or replacement.

**Test Items.** To overcome this problem, a campaign to encourage the use of test and diagnostic equipment is being pushed. Ten simple-to-use test equipment items found in a combat battalion’s maintenance gear have been selected for the first part of the campaign.

They are the Low Voltage Circuit Tester, Spark Plug Cleaner-Tester, Antifreeze/Battery Tester, TS



Most Army vehicle maintenance problems are caused by failure of operators to perform preventive maintenance or by improperly operating equipment. Worn brake linings (above) are frequently caused by operator forgetting to release hand brake.

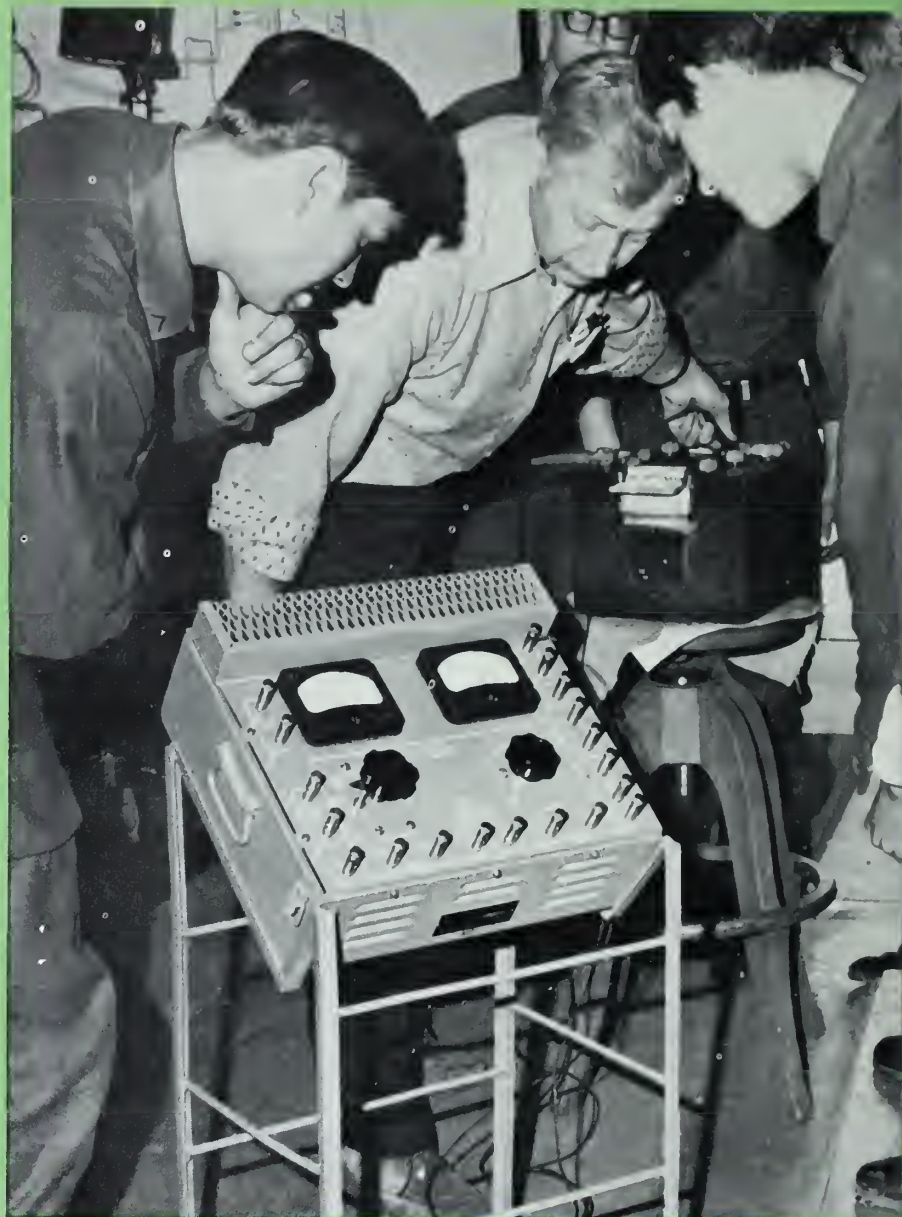


# Toward An Automated Check Up

**T**EST, Measurement and Diagnostic Equipment (TMDE) will probably never be a cure-all for the Army's maintenance troubles but once they are available to the field, some items now being designed and tested should be of tremendous help in treating the patient.

Three systems designed to make rapid diagnosis of automotive malfunctions are now undergoing tests by the Tank-Automotive Command:

**Automatic Test Equipment for Internal Combustion Engine (ATE/ICE)** combines a portable diagnostic harness and connector system similar to the one used by Volkswagen, and a Programmable Diagnostic Unit. The harness and connector consist of sensor units and transducers connected to critical



Future mechanics receive intensive training in use of diagnostic equipment. Here students learn to set up multimeter for battery test.

engine components. The sensors are wired to a central connector plug which serves as a single access point for connection of test and diagnostic equipment.

The Programmable Diagnostic Unit will be used for servicing and repair of vehicles at the general or direct-support maintenance level. It'll work like this: The mechanic will plug the unit into the vehicle's diagnostic connector. A magnetic tape cassette containing a test program for that particular type of vehicle will be inserted into the unit and using information fed to a mini-

computer, the mechanic will be able to run an entire series of tests in a few minutes.

Monitoring the operation with a hand-held Set Communicator that will signal areas requiring attention, the mechanic will be alerted to malfunctions by a buzzer. He'll be able to check electrical, fuel, exhaust and cooling systems, engine and transmission operation.

The unit will be able to present messages and data groups of up to three lines of six characters each. While the Diagnostic Harness will not be installed in any



of the vehicles presently in the inventory, it may be an integral component of future combat and tactical vehicles.

There's also a new diagnostic goody undergoing tests for the unit-level maintenance shop. It's the portable **Vehicle Test Meter**. Developed under the Simplified Test Equipment for Internal Combustion Engine (STE/ICE), it'll be used by the unit mechanic for rapid-fault diagnostic testing to determine if a system or component is malfunctioning on a go/no-go basis.

Its operation is similar to the radio and TV tube testers found in local electronic shops. Using a pre-printed card for each type of vehicle, the mechanic will set selector switches according to instructions on the card. Indicators will signal go/no-go conditions for oil and coolant levels, battery voltage levels, oil and fuel conditions and the condition of the power steering system. A digital display section will indicate the condition of the vehicle's electrical components.

The Vehicle Test Meter can be transported and operated by one person and can either be used with vehicles having the Diagnostic Harness and Connector, or used with other vehicles by hooking up a portable transducer kit.

The vehicle operator hasn't been forgotten either. A dash-mounted **Maintenance Indicator System** designed to give the driver more information about the condition of his vehicle is also undergoing tests.

The system uses lights to inform the operator about such conditions as oil filter restriction, high transmission temperature, low vehicle air pressure and low battery voltage and coolant levels. It performs no diagnostic functions. It merely alerts the operator and maintenance personnel to problems which could result in damage to the vehicle or its components.

All of these TMDE items are designed to be operated in combat zones, and under the same climatic conditions as the vehicles they'll help to maintain.

352B/U Multimeter, AN/PSM-13 Drycell Battery Tester, AN/URM-105 Multimeter, Vacuum Gauge, Timing Light, Tach-Dwell Meter and the Compression Gauge.

Emphasis is being placed on their use in repair of automotive equipment found in the Infantry, Tank and Mechanized Infantry battalions, and in their direct support Artillery units. Most of the items can be used directly on equipment which requires the highest amount of annual maintenance man-hours—the ¼, 2½ and 5-ton trucks.

Quality of the technical manuals for test and measurement equipment is being improved and larger quantities are being produced. A DA pamphlet covering all ten of the items has been distributed, and posters which can be used as ready reference material by shop mechanics are available.

In step-by-step sequence, the posters show the proper hook-up and use of each piece of equipment and the tests normally made. They also offer trouble-shooting tips.

**World-wide LAO.** While increased emphasis is being given in use of test equipment at service schools, the mechanic who has already left school hasn't been forgotten either. Additional instructors who can give hands-on training at the unit level are being trained, and NCOs in the Non-commissioned Officers Education System are also receiving added instruction in use of this equipment.

Also, a group of AMC technicians at eleven different army posts around the world are available to help local commanders train their personnel.

The Army has had Field Maintenance Technicians (FMTs) for many years assigned to and by and paid for by the AMC Commodity Commands. These technicians are now found in a network of AMC Logistical Assistance Offices (LAOs). Called AMC's "eyes and ears," the LAOs were formed to consolidate the efforts of FMTs who help detect operational problems before they reach the critical stage. LAOs were originally set up to serve units in the Far East—especially Vietnam—and in Europe. Their success overseas led to establishment of regional offices to serve troops in CONUS.

FMTs don't perform jobs that are normally the responsibility of unit personnel. They provide technical training and advice mainly to enable units to take care of themselves in maintenance and supply matters.

The Fort Hood LAO complement includes five field maintenance technicians from the Tank Automotive Command; 15 from the Aviation Systems Command; three from the Troop Support Command, five from the Armament Command, six from the Electronics Command and two from the Missile Command.

The technicians are generally highly experienced Army civilian employees. Their primary job is advising, helping and teaching. They provide on-the-job training in trouble-shooting and equipment maintenance for unit instructors of maintenance soldiers.

It works like this: Suppose you're a Fort Hood commander whose unit is just receiving the M551 Sheridan Reconnaissance Vehicle but your turret mechanics are having trouble with the system. You call the Fort Hood LAO and a specialist from the Armament Command could spend as much as 3 weeks conducting a turret mechanic's course.

At the same time LAO technicians from the Missile Command might be preparing a training schedule for the REDEYE missile, or assisting gunners in learning the finer points of tracking aerial targets with the XM-76 trainer.

LAOs also have the responsibility of alerting the proper commands—Tank-Automotive, Electronics, Missile, Troop Support, Aviation Systems, and Armament—to equipment shortages which are affecting unit readiness and to supply or maintenance problems.

If the local teams encounter problems which they can't handle, more highly trained technical assistance teams are available to assist crews in maintaining and operating new and modified weapons, system and equipment.

In addition to LAO services, AMC Commodity Commands can arrange for special assistance in cases of greater magnitude. All AMC resources at the Commodity Commands and depots are available to render such assistance.

**Other Aids.** The commander also has other assistance available. Maintenance Assistance and Instruction Teams (MAIT) are formed at many installations. Composed of highly trained officers, NCOs and specialists who are cross-trained in specialties other than their own, MAIT members scheduled assistance visits and conduct inspections and training when requested by a unit commander.

They will look at a specific maintenance problem or conduct an "all areas" type visit which involves checking all parts of the unit's maintenance program. Their visits differ from the old Command Maintenance Management Inspections (CMMI) because they don't rate or grade a unit on the deficiencies they find. They may conduct on-the-spot instruction on equipment or procedural problems, or set up more detailed training sessions when necessary.

A written report of their visit is given to the unit commander; the team retains a copy of the report but unlike the old CMMI, the report isn't forwarded to higher headquarters. MAIT members are also willing to conduct courses at battalion level for NCOs and officers who need to brush up on their maintenance supervision.

**Key Man.** "Despite all the help from top-side," COL Brazil says, "the key link in the maintenance management program is the user or operator of a piece of equipment. He's the guy who can help us eliminate a lot of our problems—and his—by doing the preventive maintenance and taking care of his equipment or let us know why the equipment isn't performing well or what he thinks could make it perform better.

"We can give him the finest equipment that money can buy. We can provide the best trained maintenance people but it all goes for nothing if a driver breaks a U-joint by constantly popping his clutch, or damages an engine because he forgot or failed to check his engine oil level before leaving the motorpool.

"Approximately 90 percent of our maintenance problems, automotive or otherwise, would be eliminated if equipment users treated it as if it were their own. We're attempting to solve this problem by encouraging emphasis on preventive maintenance during training of our operators and users, and by continually upgrading our preventive maintenance procedures."

**As They See It.** How do the people at the bottom of the maintenance chain—the motor sergeant, whose daily concern is keeping his vehicles running and meeting his unit's transportation or training commitments, and the operator-user, who lives with that equipment day after day—view the Army maintenance program?

Sergeant First Class Cecil McKinnon, a motor sergeant in the 4/37th Armor at Fort Knox, says that a lot of the preventive maintenance problems are sometimes caused by the unit not having enough trained drivers to permanently assign one to each vehicle.

"It's very difficult to get a driver personally involved in preventive maintenance when he drives a different vehicle every day. We also have problems because many of these men have never driven a vehicle with a stick shift. You can send them to school but it does take time to learn to shift a manual transmission without popping the clutch. This costs us a lot of damaged U-joints and clutch plates.

"We also have to run a program of continuous training for drivers who operate equipment with power winches. They damage them by not knowing their load limits or how to rig a load for winching. I have been in maintenance for more than 20 years and today's system is fantastic when you compare it with what we had a few years ago. It's a continuous hassle, however, and you can't let up."

PFC Mike Hess, a light vehicle driver in that unit, is all for the preventive maintenance program but thinks drivers should be permitted to perform more than preventive maintenance. "I don't think a person can become a good driver and really learn about his vehicle if all he can do is check his lube levels and do simple things like that. They should teach us to change spark plugs and set timing—that sort of thing."

PFC Larry Gies, another driver in the unit, agrees but says, "A guy had better pull his preventive maintenance before he takes off to the boonies because if something happens out there it's usually too late to do any thing about it. You also might wind up having to pay for a piece of equipment. And what's really more important, I was a driver in Vietnam and saw of lot of people get their stuff blown away because their equipment wasn't up to snuff."

That's really what our Army Maintenance Program is all about.





Snake-eating, Swamp-stomping and . . .

# RANGER-MAKING

SP4 Dan Rifenburgh

**W**HAT'S A RANGER? When he's going through Ranger School he's a tired, wet, hungry soldier, a man pushed to extremes of physical and mental stress. He's expected to perform during field exercises on 2 hours sleep and one C ration a day. To lead a patrol at a moment's notice, rappel down steep cliffsides and cross jungle streams and swamps by night.

When he graduates from Ranger School he's a man who has redefined the boundaries of his mental and physical limitations, acquired a wide variety of combat skills and used them in situations

that nearly duplicate those found in battle. Working under conditions of extreme stress, he has been made to discipline himself and learned how to motivate others. In short he's become a better leader.

**Snake-eaters?** "A lot of people think we're mainly a survival school," says Sergeant Major Robert F. Gilbert, "Somehow, maybe it's our own fault; people have gotten the idea that the Rangers teach people how to eat snakes and things like that. We do teach survival techniques but that's not really what we're all about. Our main job is to teach small unit leadership using the

patrol as a vehicle for instruction."

The making of a Ranger begins at the Ranger Department's home at Fort Benning, Ga. Before training, all volunteers are tested to make sure they can pass the prerequisite PT and swim tests.

Next, all officers and enlisted men take off their bars and stripes. Rank counts for nothing here because the responsibilities of leadership are going to be handed to each man at various times during the 58-day course. From here on out Lieutenant Jones is simply Ranger Jones and Sergeant Smith is referred to as Ranger Smith. Any given class is likely to contain officers and enlisted





# So You Wanna Be a Ranger?

FIRST OFF, there are plenty of officers walking around with the Ranger tab on their shoulders because our school is the best leadership course around, right?

But how many NCOs do you see wearing the tab? Not many. So we're inviting some of you young enlisted studs to come down and muddy up the swamps with us, jump out of helicopters and all that other good stuff. But we only want the best, see???

So to keep the flakey people out we've got a few tests. If you wanna become a Ranger you've gotta take these tests and have an officer certify you made the grade. And we absolutely *do not* want to find out when we re-test you down here that you can't do what he said you can do. Dig?

Okay troop, you must negotiate a 5-meter swim test with your weapon, fatigues, boots, pistol belt, harness, two ammunition pouches and two canteens. And an officer has to certify that—yes, you did it—and *sign his name*.

Next you gotta have a minimum 300 points on the Special Forces/Ranger PT test which must have been taken with 30 days of your application for Ranger School.

Next thing we want is a medical exam dated within the last year showing you're physically fit.

And we don't want anybody who doesn't have at least 9 months left in service or who hasn't scored a 90 or above in aptitude area CO or IN (combat or infantry) on the Army Classification Battery. If you've forgotten, those are the tests you took after you first took the oath of service to your country.

Now it doesn't matter what branch you're in or what your MOS is, you're still welcome. But if you're a specialist you have to submit a request for a waiver of NCO grade to the Director, Ranger Dept., USAIS, Fort Benning, Ga. 31905 before applying. Check out DA Pamphlet 350-10 for any questions about this matter.

Get all this stuff together, your swim test certificate and Special Forces/Ranger PT card, your SF 88 and 93 (health records) and a copy of your DA Form 20 and include it all with your application. Make your application on a Disposition Form, get your CO to sign it and then submit the whole package through your chain of command.

Be prepared to meet some resistance to the move. But be persistent. Convince your commanders you'll return a better troop, able to impart knowledge you've gained at the Ranger School to the other people in your unit and generally enhance the readiness and effectiveness of your company. You'll gain 30 promotion points if you finish the course and the Rangers are authorized to promote E-4s and below one grade upon graduation.

All right, you got the picture. Now it's up to you.

men from the other Armed Services and from allied nations.

Now the volunteers are ready to begin 8 of the most arduous and demanding weeks of their lives. It has been estimated that if the Ranger School trained only during normal duty hours the course would last 28 weeks. As it is 70 percent of the training takes place during what would usually be considered non-duty hours and 49 percent takes place during hours of darkness.

**The Benning Phase.** During his time at Fort Benning the Ranger volunteer receives detailed doses of instruction and training balanced by plenty of conditioning runs, road marches and confidence tests. The runs begin at a mile-and-a-half on day one and progress to 5 miles by the end of the first week.

Hands-on instruction is given in demolitions, hand-to-hand combat, use of weapons, land navigation, survival, use of artillery and air support and communications equipment. The major emphasis is on the principles and techniques of combat and reconnaissance patrolling and leadership. Airborne qualified students make two parachute assaults during this phase and receive jump pay.

**The Mountain Phase.** After assimilating patrolling principles and techniques at Benning the Ranger class moves by vehicle convoy into the mountainous terrain near Dahlonega in north Georgia, where they use their newly acquired knowledge against a well trained, conventional type aggressor. The patrols are from 2 to 6 days long and culminate in a series of combat patrols which infiltrate aggressor front lines, move cross-country over the mountains, cross the Toccoa River, raid aggressor missile sites and continue operations in the aggressor rear area until they link up with friendly units and return through friendly lines. Leadership positions are frequently rotated and the students are carefully critiqued by Ranger instructors.

The students also learn fundamentals of military moun-





Clockwise from top: Students re-right rubber boats; the "Death Slide" confidence test; stream-crossing Ranger style.





## 1st Battalion (Ranger), 75th Infantry Activated

THE 1ST BATTALION (Ranger), 75th Infantry, which traces its unit lineage back to the Merrill's Marauders of World War II fame, is being activated at Fort Benning, Ga. The battalion, the first active ranger battalion since World War II days, will eventually be located at Fort Stewart, Ga., with a final strength of about 600 officers and enlisted men. The battalion will be "capable of delivery anywhere in the world by land, sea or air to support United States policy and

objectives."

A spokesman for the unit says, "We're going to be the best infantry unit in the world but it's going to take a while before we get there; emphasis well be on performance to standards."

All personnel will be airborne qualified and all key leaders will be Ranger qualified. Lower ranking enlisted men will be given an opportunity to attend Ranger School once they prove themselves in the unit.

taineering including rope work, rock-climbing and mountain rappelling.

**The Florida Phase.** After refining their patrolling techniques at Dahlonga students who are airborne qualified make a combat parachute assault into the tropical terrain of the Florida swamps near Eglin Air Force Base. They secure an airhead into which the non-airborne-qualified students are inserted.

Following this is a 5-day period during which Ranger volunteers receive instruction on combat intelligence and counter-guerrilla tactics. Technique training includes stream-crossing, use of small boats, day and night river navigation, artillery adjustment and aspects of support by U.S. Army and Air Force aircraft. Then the students are ready to meet the guerrillas.

**F.L.A.** The students now begin the most protracted continuous offensive of the Ranger course, a 12-day campaign against an irregularly organized guerrilla force known as the Florida Liberation Army. The FLA is made up of swamp-trained guerrillas who are making revolution against the established government.

Actually the guerrillas are all Rangers but they're dressed like natives of the region and students must determine which ones are ac-

tive revolutionaries and which are innocent citizens caught between two hostile forces.

During the offensive the Ranger students conduct raids, ambushes, area surveillance, combat and recon patrols, and company-sized combat assaults using helicopters. They also must coordinate and receive aerial resupply missions. Combat intelligence, counterintelligence and psychological operations all figure heavily in this phase.

This is also one of the most physically demanding phases of the

course. Two hours of sleep and one C ration per day can cause the most gung-ho troop to become fatigued.

**Student Evaluation.** Each student will have at least three opportunities to lead a patrol during the course and he's graded according to his judgment and ability. In addition he receives peer ratings from other students and grades from the class tactical officer. He may gain or lose additional points at any time for outstanding or unsatisfactory actions, which are written up by a member of the Ranger cadre.

Finally, all students must complete three confidence tests: the suspension traverse, also known as the "death slide", the rope drop, which involves walking a narrow beam 40 feet above water, negotiating an obstacle on the beam, then monkey-crawling on an inclined and a horizontal rope and dropping 35-40 feet into the water. The third test is the cliff rappel, challenging the student to rappel down a vertical slope using approved mountaineering techniques.

After the 2-month course is over students who made it through are entitled to wear the Ranger Tab, a badge of honor and respect among soldiers everywhere; and they realize that despite periods of hunger and sleeplessness they're in the best shape of their lives both mentally and physically.



Usually, when we camouflage our helmet we use leaves . . ."



His beautiful messhall mosaic turned out to be

# QUITE A HANDFUL

CPT Charles G. Cavanaugh, Jr.

**S**PENDING the better part of 6 months climbing up and down a rickety ladder carrying a handful of broken tile sounds like a real drag to most people. Not to Specialist 4 Benito R. Del Rio. He likes to create things and isn't afraid of the work involved.

Benny Del Rio never created a mosaic before he came to the 3d S&T Battalion in Wuerzburg, Germany. In fact he never worked with tiles or clays until he decided his mess hall needed a little class. A little class is not what he achieved. He produced a whole lot of first rate creative class and loved every minute of it.

A native of Phoenix, Ariz., Benny has had a life-long love affair with art. "I have drawn things all my life. All I want to be is an artist of some kind. I love to create things with my hands." He studied art in high school and is currently assigned as the battalion draftsman in his 3d Infantry (Marne) Division unit.

"I really don't know how I hit on the idea of the mosaic. I guess I wanted to create something permanent that the other guys would enjoy and I wanted the challenge of trying a new—to me—art form."

The form he hit on is one of the most difficult of all art mediums. It requires the drawing skills of an accomplished artist, an uncanny knack for making use of colors and the manual dexterity of

a champion puzzle solver. Benny obviously possesses all three in abundance.

"The first thing I did was decide on the subject of the mosaic—something out of the culture of Germany, something that fit in with the history of Europe."

But SP4 Del Rio wasn't content to copy the work of some long-dead master or cop out with a typical beer stein rendering of German history. "I looked through a lot of books and paintings and then formed my own idea of what a medieval banquet should look like. The people and the setting of the mosaic come from things I've seen but it was my idea to put them together the way I have." Putting them together is another understatement by Benito. It was a hell of a lot of hard work.

**Step By Step.** The mosaic maker must first draw his work in exact scale and detail. The perspective, size and framing must be exact. "I spent the first month going up and down that ladder making sure what I was seeing in my mind was what I was putting on the messhall wall. I had never worked with anything so large before so it took me a while to develop the perspective I needed."

Next come the clay tiles and when you don't have much money this could present a real problem. Benny found a good solution. He

got free tiles—not the world's greatest tiles, but free. "We talked to the people at a pottery factory about 60 clicks from here and they were great. If we would come and get them we were welcome to all the broken or overfired tiles they had. We made the trip many times but it was the only way to get the job done."

When people first view a mosaic they often think it's more or less a jig-saw puzzle the artist fits together and when he's done a beautiful picture appears. That's partly correct. The hangup is that the artist really only knows the basic color he needs for each element of his creation. The pieces come by and large by chance.

Benny says, "One of the hardest things about making the mosaic was fitting the pieces together. They don't come made to fit. Every time I swung that hammer to break a tile it became a new challenge to use the fragments I made. Sometimes I would break tile after tile to get a usable piece . . . It can really drive you crazy." If you think he's kidding remember that Benny's banquet scene used well over 5,000 individual pieces and who knows how many chunks wound up in the nearest dumpster.

"I guess the biggest challenge of the whole thing was the faces—the blending of the lights and darks to give me the flesh tones and ex-



pressions I wanted. I'll bet I went up and down that ladder a million times before I was satisfied but I never minded . . . I really got my head into that thing."

Mosaics are made in sections. The artist draws the scene, acquires, breaks and selects his tile and then glues or cements the pieces to the wall. He needs a pretty steady hand because the cement is quick-

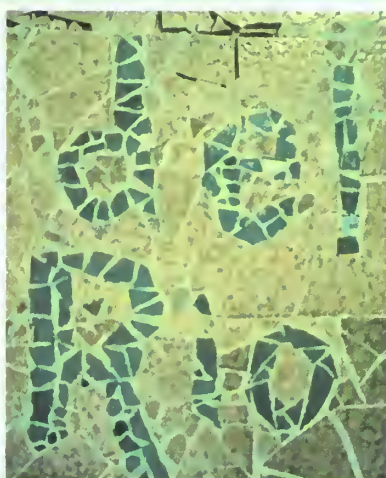
drying and once the tile is in place that's it. Del Rio used a German glue and made very few mistakes. "After I got the hang of it the project went pretty smoothly and I had a lot of encouragement from the guys in the unit. I guess they kind of liked the thing and were anxious to see it finished. So was I."

**In-House Art.** Benny has no idea how much the finished work

weighs but he isn't too worried about it anyway. "There's no way that thing is ever coming off the wall in one piece. It's there to stay and that's part of the kick I got out of making it."

Though it will never be sold Benny figures the mosaic is worth between 3 and 4 thousand dollars which makes the 3d S&T messhall a pretty classy joint.





Opposite page, detail scene from SP4 Del Rio's messhall mosaic shows medieval banqueters at table. The artist says he must have gone "up and down that ladder a million times" before he was satisfied with his wall-sized handiwork.

So far there have been no official visits by German dignitaries to view Benny's accomplishment but that doesn't bother him. "I really made it for the guys in the unit and because I love to express myself with things like this. Sure I would like others to see it and I'm sure as time goes on people will come."

For that matter his wife, Asuman, and their son Benito

haven't even seen the finished work.

Del Rio doesn't know if he will ever make another mosaic but he would like to try and maybe the next one will deal with a theme from his proud Latin-American heritage. "I plan to stay in the Army for another 4 or 5 years and would love to try another mosaic. Maybe somewhere in the states this time. I would like that."

Whether SP4 Benito Del Rio ever makes his mosaic on this side of the Atlantic is anybody's guess. But the job he did for his buddies in Germany is quite an accomplishment in itself. Probably the best way to sum up how Benny feels about his 6-month effort is what he said when it was done. "I want everybody to enjoy it but to myself I can say—'Look, I did that.'"

Military Transport Gliders  
Flew to Fight As Swords of Wood on

# WINGS OF SILENCE



LTC Nelson L. Marsh

**P**ICTURE FLIGHT without power . . . light civilian gliders and sailplanes soaring like birds. This enthralling concept of human flight finds its 1974 popularity growing almost as fast in the United States as in its traditional homeland of Germany where it got its start with Otto Lilienthal and others in the 1890s.

Large military transport gliders are something else again though. For one thing, we shall never see their likes again . . . the gawky, wooden crates of World War II designed as troop and equipment carriers—giving them the aerobatic mobility of an elephant aloft. They did glide—and some designs carried as many as 130 troops at a time or even a 7-ton tank or two—but as for soaring or sailing, forget it.

**Civilian Sport.** Prior to World War II gliding was a civilian sport practiced stateside and

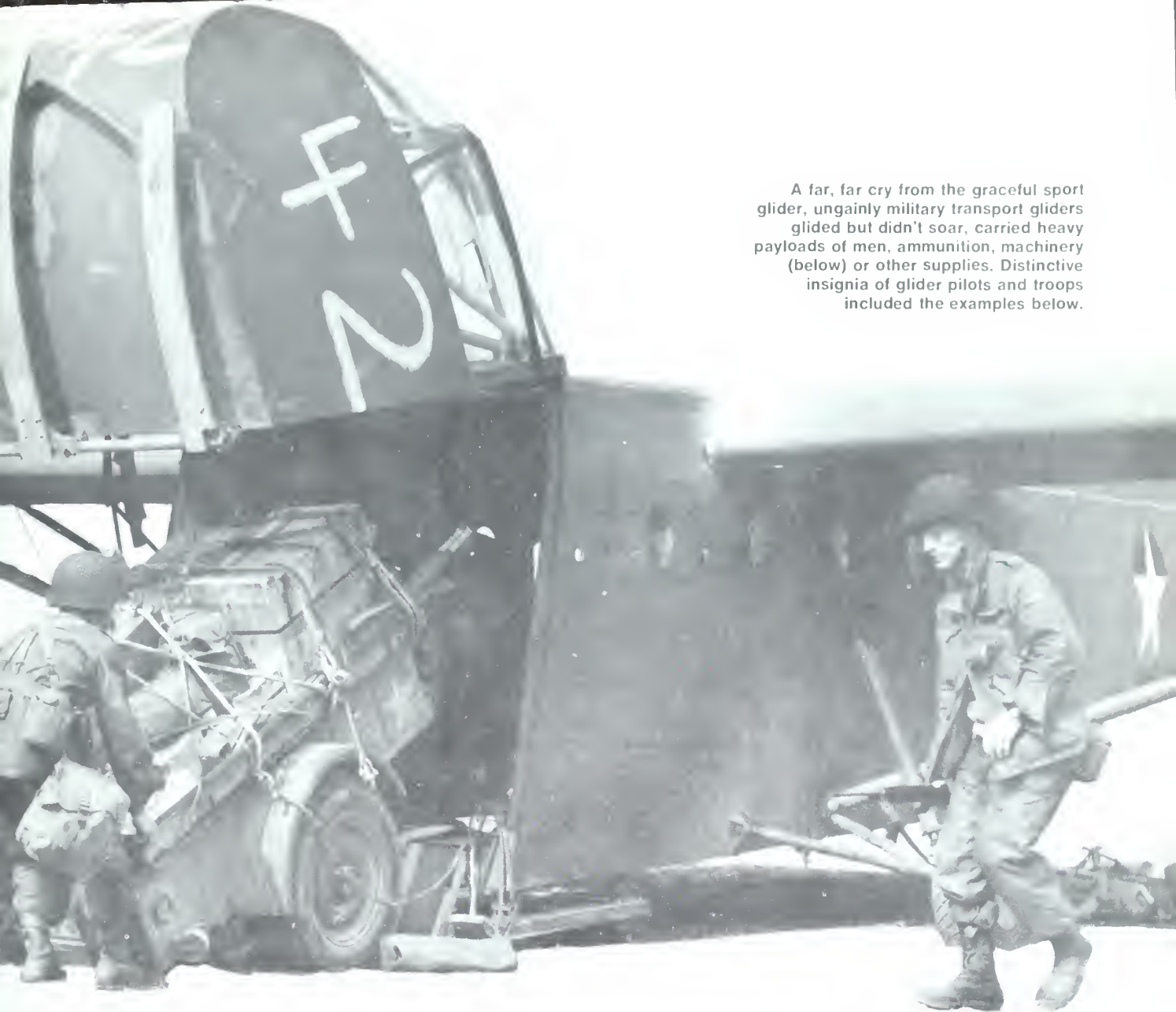
abroad by a few hardy adventurous enthusiasts. Their flimsy aircraft were launched into the air most frequently by strong men running down a grassy knoll or by ropes and winches.

The Germans championed gliding as a sport to disguise the organization of a forbidden forerunner to the Luftwaffe. In the days prior to the mid-1930s before Adolf Hitler openly flouted the Treaty of Versailles, powered flight was expressly prohibited in Germany. In their organized glider clubs, however, the German found the potential of shepherding squadrons of soldiers via military transport glider.

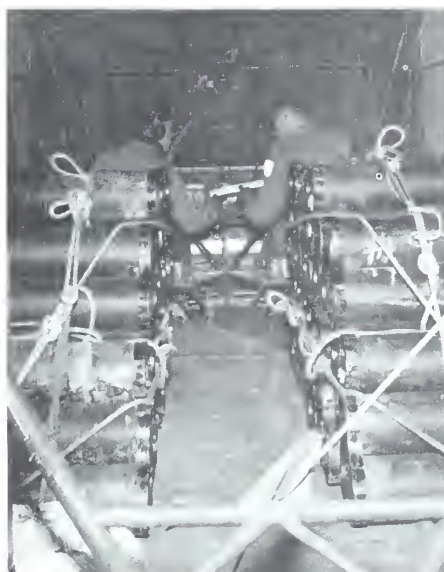
**Gliders Go To War.** As developed by the Germans and Russians, troop gliders were towed singly or in trains of from two to 12 behind transport planes. The Russians lost interest mainly because they didn't have the transport







A far, far cry from the graceful sport glider, ungainly military transport gliders glided but didn't soar, carried heavy payloads of men, ammunition, machinery (below) or other supplies. Distinctive insignia of glider pilots and troops included the examples below.



1st Glider Pilots



U.S. Glider Badge



U.S. Glider Hat Patch



Above, Waco CG-4A with tow rope attached ready for take-off.

Right, British Horsa carried 30 combat-ready troops and two pilots, was rated at 6,900 pounds, nearly twice the payload of the Waco. Waco was usually towed by C-47, Horsa by British bomber but often by C-47. U.S. Army photos on pp. 20, 21, 22, 24.



tow planes or bombers to spare. Indeed, their only large-scale airborne operation was near Kiev in 1943 when they airdropped 5,000 men. Glider warfare was left primarily to the other Allies and to Japan and Germany.

Transport gliders were used to transport men and supplies and for surprise attacks on enemy positions. Gliders helped permit a new tactic termed "vertical envelopment," which included the dropping of paratroops either as a spearhead or followup force. Eban Emael, Crete, Sicily, Normandy and Arnhem are place names which recall the fighting use of transport gliders during World War II.

#### Low Countries Attacked.

German glider expert and airborne force commander Lieutenant General Kurt Student first deployed troop-carrying gliders in Belgium in May 1940. He hadn't used paratroopers and gliders in Poland during September 1939 because Hitler wanted to keep them a secret.

The Germans nailed the keystone of the Albert Canal defenses, Belgian Fort Eban Emael, with a finger-nibbling surprise attack by a small detachment—just 78

parachute-engineers. Descending in a dozen wooden gliders at dawn these audacious skytroopers floated to a silent landing on the citadel's flat roof and up-ended the anti-aircraft defenders of what had been believed an unassailable, impregnable fortress, rated the most powerful in the world. Other glider troops similarly reduced other vital forts and bridges.

Only six Germans were killed as their comrades blew up armored cupolas, gun casements and ventilation systems. They held the 1,200-man Belgian garrison in check and neutralized the fort until Wehrmacht ground forces arrived 24 hours later. Belgian defenders lost 100 killed and wounded but couldn't reach the fort's roof to halt the destruction or oust the determined attackers.

The tiny glider-borne force used in Belgium was an element of Student's modest force of 4,500 trained parachutists of the Luftwaffe's 7th Parachute Division. The 22d Airlanding Division, a Wehrmacht light infantry formation of 12,000 men, landed by powered transports in the May 1940 invasion of Holland. In concert with the 7th Divi-

sion's jumpers, they seized critical airfields and bridges intact. Their combined efforts greatly aided German breakthrough victories over the Dutch and Belgians.

**Crete's Turn.** Encouraged by the heady success of his paratroopers and glidermen in the Low Countries campaign, Hitler turned Student and his XI Luftwaffe Corps loose on the mountainous island of Crete in May 1941. Operation MERCURY marked the first large-scale use of transport gliders in World War II—also about the last in an airborne assault as far as the Germans were concerned.

Late historian and tactician, Captain Sir B. H. Liddell Hart, said, "The capture of Crete by an invasion delivered purely by air was one of the most astonishing and audacious feats of the war. It was, also, the most striking airborne operation of the war."

The 3,000-man first wave of the German airborne assault force arrived during daylight by parachute and DFS-230 gliders. About 22,000 Germans of the battle-tested 7th Parachute Division, plus the 1st Assault Glider Regiment (*Sturmregiment 1*) and the 5th Mountain Division landed on the 160-mile-long, 8-to-35-mile-wide island. They used 80 gliders, 800 bombers and fighters and 700 transports of Fliegerkorps VIII and XI to get there.

The Germans enjoyed overwhelming air superiority, but the element of surprise was missing. The German airborne casualties of 4,000 killed and 2,000 wounded were staggering, and there was a shocking dead-to-wounded ratio—high enough so Hitler was dissuaded from using large-scale vertical envelopment as a future battle tactic. General Student said, "Crete was the grave of German airborne."

The 28,500 British, Australian and New Zealand troops and two divisions of 14,000 Greek defenders literally had a field day shooting down dangling parachutists and slow German towplanes and gliders. The rocky Cretan ground offered few good landing sites; gliders crashed and broke up, strew-



ing men and equipment about the landscape. Many gliders landed right on top of British positions.

Nevertheless, the parachute and glider troops and the 5th Mountain Division in troop-carrier transports provided needed reinforcements, turning the tide for Student's forces as they seized the critical Maleme Airfield. Notwithstanding the unusually high battle and glider-crash casualties Crete was another victory for Hitler, though a costly one.

The potential value of glider transports was lost on neither the Allies nor the Germans. But after Crete, glider development and use largely passed to Allied hands—though the Germans later flew their giant 30-ton Messerschmitt 321 behemoths successfully on the Eastern Front in troop reinforcement and cargo resupply missions. (See box, page 25.)

**82d Airborne Action.** The

first American jumpers facing large-scale combat action in World War II were the 82d Airborne Division. Converted to an airborne formation in August 1942, the 82d initially consisted of two glider and one parachute regiments. The latter sprang from the original 1940 Airborne Test Platoon and subsequent 501st Parachute Battalion. The 2-to-1 glider-heavy ratio followed studies of the German Crete operations and were based on the Luftwaffe-favored technique of sending in gliderborne assault troops first.

In early 1943 the 82d reversed the effective ratio to a pair of parachute regiments and a single glider unit—the 325th Glider Regiment. The War Department officially switched its tables of airborne division organization to this parachute-heavy flavoring in 1944.

**Operation HUSKY.** In July 1943 assault paratroopers of the All-American Division's 505th Para-

chute Regimental Combat Team (reinforced by the 3d Battalion, 504th Parachute Infantry) under then-Colonel James M. Gavin spilled into the night skies from the C-47s of the 52d Troop Carrier Wing over the Axis-held island of Sicily about 30 miles from Gela. The 82d had been an airborne formation only 11 months.

Despite efforts to get the word out, followup airborne forces were fired on by U.S. naval guns of the fleet covering the landings and antiaircraft fire from the beaches, resulting in heavy casualties among the paratroops.

The glidermen of the 82d's 325th Glider Regiment and 319th and 320th Glider Field Artillery Battalions were scratched from the airborne assault because of the discovery of irrigation canals in the landing zone which would have wreaked havoc with the flimsy gliders. Other landing hazards in-

## Glider Pilot Training & Glidermen

AMERICAN GLIDER PILOT and co-pilot training was no snap. Trainees in 1943, for example, were expected to have at least a private airplane pilot license before they entered gliding school.

Once selected for glider flight school, candidates took 60 hours of ground school instruction in meteorology, navigation and aerodynamics. Air training took place in a two-place trainer glider.

**More Training.** Pre-glider school grads went on to elementary and advanced glider training. In elementary training they learned night flying, maintenance, instrument flying and received Link-trainer instruction. In advanced training the pilot practiced handling transport gliders in tactical situations.

Soaring was not taught since it had zero military use. Pilots did learn the various fine points of gliding maneuvers—military style. And they drew well deserved flight pay.

**Never a Dull Moment.** For the first years U.S. Army glidermen faced the same dangers as their paratrooper buddies but without the extra pay the jumpers and glider pilots received. A famous poster of the day replete with photos of wrecked gliders proclaimed:

*Join the Glider Troops*

*No Flight Pay*

*No Jump Pay*

*BUT—Never a Dull Moment.*

In April 1944 the War Department allowed glidermen to draw jump pay—*provided* they became paratroopers. Later in 1944 Congress solved the no-extra-pay bugaboo by authorizing flight pay for glidermen. Top money was \$100 for officers, \$50 for enlisted.

**New Hat Patch.** In the spring of 1943 an airborne hat patch superimposing the parachute and glider was adopted—much to the glider types' delight and paratroopers' chagrin. The early glider hat patch is on page 21. As the war wore on jumpers were often sent to glider outfits and many glidermen became jump-qualified.

Beginning in 1944 glidermen were also awarded the Glider Badge as a parallel to the Paratrooper Wings. The silver glider badge is shown on page 21.

**Airborne Tune.** Verse four from the airborne song *The Glider Riders*, sung to the tune of *The Daring Young Man on the Flying Trapeze*, was a favorite among glidermen and summed up their feelings for their elite corps:

*We glide through the air on our  
flying caboose,*

*Its actions are graceful just like  
a fat goose,*

*We hike on the pavement till our  
joints come loose,*

*And the pay is exactly the same.*

cluded wrecked trucks, guns and concrete blocks the Germans strewed liberally on likely glider landing fields. The glider battalions landed by sea and did their share of the fighting inland.

**British Gliders Land.** With 108 C-47 transports from the U.S. Army Air Forces 51st Troop Carrier Wing and 36 British bombers towing 144 Waco and Horsa gliders, the British airborne force headed for Sicily. Darkness, enemy anti-aircraft fire, smoke, pilot inexperience, poor visibility and strong headwinds resulted in premature release of many gliders while still over water. Only 54 gliders landed on Sicily. The rest crashed into the sea with many casualties. Adding to the problems, those glidermen reaching shore had difficulty finding their landing zones. The British and Americans largely accomplished their mission—causing widespread alarm and confusion among the defenders—albeit at a high cost.

Airborne operations were still in their infancy and coordination was a major problem. A second British airborne force of 1,800 troops and 19 gliders on July 13 ran into *both* friendly and hostile anti-aircraft fire. Only 250 parachutists and troops from four gliders assembled to fight an indecisive battle.

**Lessons Learned.** Overall, the four Allied airborne operations in Sicily were anything but completely successful, though valuable lessons were learned which aided in

improved drops in Italy and in later campaigns. The 82d Airborne conducted successful parachute drops at Salerno but the glider troops again went ashore via ship instead of by glider.

**The Longest Day.** The Battle of Normandy beginning with D-Day, June 6, 1944, has been described by a horde of historians and actual participants alike. To a lesser degree so has the August 1944 Southern France airdrop and the September 1944 airborne assaults on Holland. Glider forces played various roles in all these campaigns.

Shortly after midnight on June 6 three airborne divisions dropped and glided over 18,300 men into Normandy in the Operation NEPTUNE phase of OVERLORD in direct support of the amphibious landing beginning at daylight. The battle-wise 82d Airborne Division, the first-time-out 101st Airborne Division and the rough British 6th Airborne Division dropped from 1,545 troop transports and 478 thin-skinned Horsa, Waco and huge Hamilcar gliders.

The 82d dropped behind Utah Beach. As in Sicily, their glider units were the 325th Glider Infantry Regiment and the 319th and 320th Glider FA Battalions. Major General Matthew B. Ridgway commanded the 82d, which hacked up three German divisions and disrupted two more. The 82d won the coveted Distinguished Unit Citation

for Ste. Mere Eglise and the French Croix de Guerre with Palm for Ste. Mere Eglise and Cotentin.

The 101st Airborne Division also dropped and glider-landed about 6,500 men behind Utah Beach. The 101st overran the German 6th Parachute Regiment and won the city of Carentan following a stiff 3-day fight making it possible to join the Omaha and Utah beachheads. Glidermen included the 327th Glider Infantry Regiment and the 321st and 907th Glider FA Battalions. The "Screaming Eagles" were awarded the DUC and French Croix de Guerre with Palm for Normandy.

The British 6th Airborne Division was commanded by Major General R. C. Gale. He sent the 6th Airlanding Brigade in 338 Horsas and giant Hamilcars in two landings into Normandy piloted by members of the Glider Pilot Regiment—known as the "Lion With Blue Wings." (See page 21 for the insignia of the 1st Glider Pilots.) The 6th Airborne landed to the east of Sword Beach.

**Airborne Results.** While D-Day drops were more accurate than those in Sicily, gliders and paratroopers were still widely scattered. The familiar problems of poor visibility and intensive enemy anti-aircraft fire coupled with flooded fields and Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's "asparagus"—anti-glider stakes—played hell with the thin-skinned gliders. Many were totally



Above, ground crews line up, or "marshal" gliders for take-off in rehearsal for World War II invasion. Right, pilots practice crashing out of glider during a "ditching drill."





# Allied & German Transport Gliders



Giant Messerschmitt ME-321 weighed almost 60,000 pounds, carried 22 tons of cargo or 120 fully equipped troops. Six engines made it an ME-323.

THREE MAJOR Allied gliders were included in World War II inventories. The Germans also had a trio in active service plus a powered derivative monster crossbreed.

**American Waco.** The standard U.S. Army glider was the gawky CG-4A Waco. With a wooden frame and fabric covering and costing roughly \$26,000 per unit, it was usually towed behind the workhorse C-47 (military version of the famous DC-3 airliner) on a 300-foot line.

The Waco carried 13 combat-ready troops and two pilots or a useful load of 3,750 pounds. It could also carry small vehicles or 75mm pack field artillery pieces. A typical mixed load was six men and a Jeep. The Waco's wing span was 84 feet. Americans constructed 15,700 gliders of all types during the war but more Wacos rolled off production lines than any other type.

**British Horsa.** The standard British transport glider was the larger Horsa. Boasting an 88-foot wingspan the Horsa carried 30 combat-ready troops and two pilots. Its capacity was rated at 6,900 pounds or about 2.4 short tons. The British built about 3,800 wood and fabric Horsas—mostly constructed by furniture manufacturers. The Horsa was normally towed behind a British bomber like the Halifax Mark V, but often was towed by the U.S. C-47 such as in Sicily.

As a practical matter both standard U.S. and British gliders were used interchangeably by the Allied Forces, depending on their availability. The so-called "snap" takeoff was often used, whereby the towplane flew low over the glider field and caught the glider towrope,

jerking the Waco or Horsa airborne.

**The Hamilcar.** The British anted up one more powerless glider that logged combat time. Dubbed the "Silent Monster" the Hamilcar was the largest and heaviest glider ever produced in Britain. More than 300 were built and were used with much success in Normandy in June 1944. The Hamilcar was produced by General Aircraft, Ltd., and was designed to carry a 7-ton light tank or 60 combat-gearied glidermen.

It was made of three-ply wood and metal and weighed 14 tons; the two pilots sat in tandem behind one another high up in the fuselage above the wings. A Halifax Mark V towed it, though very slowly and with great difficulty.

**German DFS-230.** The German assault gliders fighting at Crete had wooden wings and a welded steel tubing fuselage covered with fabric. They hauled nine or ten men and a pilot.

The high-wing craft were towed behind Junkers JU-86 and JU-52 transports in aerial trains of up to ten gliders per towplane at a speed of 105 m.p.h. The DFS-230 had a wingspan of 80 feet, was 50 feet long and weighed about 4,250 pounds. A two-wheeled landing gear was used for take off and then jettisoned; the glider made its "controlled crash" landing on a wooden skid. The DFS-230 had a fixed light machine gun.

**Go-242.** Following Crete the Luftwaffe introduced its large Gotha Go-242 glider carrying 25 men and two pilots. It was drawn singly by the JU-52 "Auntie" tri-motor and mounted four light machine guns. The Go-242 ferried men and supplies to Field Marshal Erwin Rom-

mel in North Africa during 1942-43, returning Africa Korps wounded to Italy.

**Me-321 and 323.** German cargo transport glider development tapered off with the tender-skinned, oversized Messerschmitt Me-321 behemoth. This lumbering 59,525-pound boxcar-size goliath of linen, steel tube and plywood boasted a wingspan of 180½ feet and carried a full military load of 22 tons of cargo or 120 fully equipped combat troops and a crew of 11. The bizarre-looking freight glider proved itself useful on the Eastern Front. Two Heinkel He 111 bombers were built into an He 111z for towing the weird-looking monster.

It was so unmanageable that a variant—the Me-323 "Giant"—fitted with six auxiliary engines and nine machine guns—replaced it. The 323's weight fully loaded was 99,225 pounds, its length 93½ feet. The enormous Me-323 was so cumbersome and slow (155 m.p.h.) that Allied fighters slaughtered these "turkeys" in flocks—15 of 16 were lost April 22, 1943 carrying reinforcements to Tunisia.

Thereafter, the massive transports were used only sparingly on the Eastern Front such as Eighth Army's movement of the SS Totenkopf Division to Balta in March 1944. However, in its short lifespan the "Giant" proved an overall adequate combat cargo transporter, the largest used in World War II.

The Germans worked on the ZSO523, an even more capacious glider with 270-foot wingspan and a 90,000-pound gross weight, but technical difficulties doomed it.

wrecked . . . their human cargoes killed. But enough fighters survived to accomplish their mission.

Normandy saw a transition from the regimental-size drops used in Sicily and Salerno to division and multi-division-size airborne operations. But because of the number of lives lost, night drops were abandoned for the rest of the war.

**Operation MARKET-GARDEN.** Allied glidermen and jumpers next landed behind German lines on September 17, 1944 in the largest airborne campaign of all time. About 3,500 men of the First Allied Airborne Army in 425 gliders and 16,500 parachutists in 1,500 transports flew from English bases and dropped in Holland.

Commanded by then-Brigadier General Gavin the 82d Airborne Division—including the veteran 325th Glider Infantry—seized Grave with its key Maas River Bridge, Grosbeek, and Nijmegen with its vital bridge over the Waal. So many Germans were captured that glider pilots attached to the division were detailed to guard them. The 82d was awarded the Netherlands Military Order of William and the Netherlands Orange Lanyard for Nijmegen by the grateful Dutch.

The 101st used 400 planes and 70 gliders to land the Screaming Eagles. They took Eindhoven and crossings over the Scheldt-Maas Canal, forging a 16-mile corridor for advancing Allied ground forces from Eindhoven north through Zon, Vechel and Uden. Again, glidermen of the 327th Glider Infantry and the division artillery fought side-by-side with their paratrooper mates. The 101st also won the coveted Netherlands Lanyard for their herculean efforts.

History has consigned MARKET-GARDEN to the ranks of the all-time losers. The heroic but unlucky 8,000 Red Devils of the British 1st Airborne Division landed 60 miles deep in enemy territory at Arnhem on the lower Rhine River. The 1st Airlanding Brigade used 358 Waco, Horsa and Hamilcar gliders decorated with chalked slogans of defiance of the Germans.

While the gliders and airborne troops landed successfully German panzer counterattacks isolated the Red Devils on the Rhine's north bank, cutting them to pieces before Allied ground forces from the south could traverse the 65 miles separating them from the Red Devils.

A September 21 drop on the south bank by a Polish Parachute Brigade didn't help the British very much. Only 2,400 bedraggled Red Devil survivors were rescued from across the Rhine. They had suffered 70 percent losses. MARKET-GARDEN cost the Allies about 11,850 casualties and shook them to their boot soles. The failure meant another winter of tough fighting for Allied armies.

#### **Other Airborne Assaults.**

The one-division equivalent 1st Allied Airborne Task Force dropped into Southern France in August 1944 during Operation Dragoon but used relatively few gliders.

Later, jumpers and glidermen from U.S. 17th Airborne Division (Golden Talons) commanded by Major General William M. Miley made their first aerial assault when they participated with the veteran British 6th Airborne Division in a British crossing of the Rhine at Wesel, Germany, March 24, 1945. The 17th included the 194th Glider

Infantry Regiment and the 680th and 681st Glider FA Battalions.

This operation, named VARSITY, was the largest single aerial lift of the war—1,696 transports and 1,348 gliders delivered 21,680 troops on target in only 2 hours. The airborne divisions hit the ground with most of their combat power intact. The Americans suffered 1,400 casualties and the British over 1,000, while 50 gliders and 44 C-46 and C-47 transports were lost.

In the Pacific the 11th Airborne Division "Hell's Angels" commanded by Major General Joseph M. Swing garnered 13 different Distinguished Unit Citations and the Philippine Presidential Unit Citation in New Guinea, Leyte and Luzon (with arrowhead) including a DUC for the entire command for Manila. Glider troops were proud members of the 187th and 188th (later parachute infantry) Glider Infantry Regiments and the 472d and 675th Glider FA Battalions.

**Lessons of History.** Gliders were not designed to replace parachute troops. But glidermen had certain definite advantages over the airborne in many respects and in certain situations. The glider's chief advantage was their ability to land in surprise attack as *compact* combat units, with their weapons ready to use, at or near the position most needed. They were slow in the air though, and most fragile on crash landings.

Once a glider landed in its somewhat "controlled crash," that was usually that. More often than not it was scrunched up badly enough so as to render it *hors de combat*. Many flew once into action and crash-landed once, never to fly again.

Their usefulness spent, military transport gliders all but disappeared after World War II as machines of war—consigned to the Valhalla of military history. The transport glider's moments of glory were short-lived but those moments were memorable indeed for the intrepid men who flew to fight on silent wings.



"I told a guy to stop me if he's heard this joke—apparently, he had . . ."



Twelve O'Clock  
and All's Well

# Does Anybody Really Know What Time It Is?

Evelyn Zurian

**Y**OU'RE IN GERMANY and your hometown honey's in Los Angeles. Her birthday was yesterday and you forgot to send a card. Did you blow it?

There's a way out of this potential pickle—flip the page and check out the SOLDIERS Global Time Conversion Simplifier. You'll find out that at 8:00 a.m. today it's still yesterday in California. Rush yourself to a phone, and good luck!

**Try To Remember.** Forgetfulness prompted the invention of the Simplifier. The brainchild of retired Lieutenant Colonel John Gerard Daiger, the Simplifier was conceived when LTC Daiger was listening to a radio broadcast of the U.S. Army Band (Pershing's Own). His host, the band director, asked LTC Daiger to tune in again in 2 weeks for another performance. LTC Daiger forgot.

This led to the development of the "Your Favorite Programs Reminder," which in turn led to the invention of a time conversion chart designed to help Armed Forces listeners around the world figure out what time to tune in on a program



It was an idea whose time had come, so Lieutenant Colonel John Daiger developed his Global Time Conversion Simplifier aided by Mrs. Daiger, below.



being broadcast from a different time zone.

Educated at Harvard, LTC Daiger is now 77 years old. He was a 21-year old Infantry Captain in World War I, and an MP Lieutenant Colonel in World War II. During his 24 years in the Army he served as Director of Publications at the Provost Marshal General's School, attended the Command and General Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., and commanded Fort Deruss, Hawaii.

The Global Time Conversion Simplifier was invented while LTC Daiger was on duty at the Pentagon in 1950. Since his retirement in 1956 he and his wife Peggy have been working on improvements to this revolutionary idea.

LTC Daiger says, "My idea would never have been anything more than that without Peggy's help. She's the one who thought up the format and put it on paper so it could be of some practical use. We've kept the same basic design as the first Simplifier but through the years we've made a few modifications. Peggy researches and designs all the updated versions."

Mrs. Daiger, a registered nurse, has had no formal drafting or art training. She says, "I took up drafting in response to my husband's interest in the Simplifier. But now it's an engrossing and rewarding hobby."

The big advantage of the Daiger method of time conversion is its ease of handling. Instead of a large varicolored map, umpty-nine time zones and a PhD in Mathematics, all you need are the wallet-



sized converter and a few brains. You must be able to: (1) read, (2) count, and (3) tell time. Since you've mastered these basic skills you're in business.

Here's a for instance. You've gotten orders to Okinawa and your wife wants to send good vibes to you as you chow down. So you whip out your Simplifier and run down to number 11 on the "Place" list and read right until you hit supper time—say 1700. Then you read up or down—not unlike reading a map—to your wife's location—say number 3, Denver. Since Colorado's on Daylight Saving Time, you'll go to the bottom of the chart—it's 2:00 a.m. in Denver.

Well, you might get pretty poor vibes if your mate makes a habit of staying up till that hour. So work out a compromise—if she thinks of you at 7:00 a.m. over breakfast, you'll receive those thoughts at 10:00 p.m. as you get ready to hit the sack.

Besides being great for scheduling phone calls and transoceanic meditation, the Daiger method makes flight planning a breeze.

If you leave Washington, D.C. at noon DST on an 8-hour flight to Italy, you'll reach your destination at 1:00 a.m.—not the best hour for flying high! A glance at the Simplifier shows you a 6:00 a.m. departure would be much more sensible. You'll be ready for a night on the town when you land at 7:00 p.m.

**Only the Beginning.** The future of this ingenious idea lies in the simplicity and ready adaptability of the Global Time Conversion Simplifier. It can be modified for use anywhere in the world. In fact, custom versions have been prepared for use by such firms as the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, the National Geographic Society and Army Mutual Aid Association—not to mention the Department of Defense.

The SOLDIERS version has Virginia as the "number 1" location but if your time originates in the Azores, just whip down to Number 21. You'll see that if it's 11:00 a.m. for you it's midnight in New Zealand or 6:00 a.m. DST in Denver. Try it—you'll like it! But don't you wish you'd thought of it first?

| NO. | PLACE                           |
|-----|---------------------------------|
| 1   | WASHINGTON EST                  |
| 4   | CHICAGO CST                     |
| 3   | DENVER MST                      |
| 4   | LOS ANGELES PST                 |
| 5   | ANCHORAGE, HONOLULU             |
| 6   | MIDWAY                          |
| 7   | BIKINI, ENIWETOK                |
| 8   | INTERNATIONAL DATELINE          |
| 9   | AUCKLAND, WAKE                  |
| 10  | GUAM, SYDNEY                    |
| 11  | OKINAWA, TOKYO                  |
| 12  | MANILA, PEKING, SAIGON          |
| 13  | SINGAPORE                       |
| 14  | BANGKOK                         |
| 15  | NEW DELHI                       |
| 16  | TEHERAN                         |
| 17  | BAGHDAD, MOSCOW                 |
| 18  | CAIRO, ATHENS, ANKARA, TEL AVIV |
| 19  | BERLIN, ROME, BRUSSELS          |
| 20  | LONDON GMT                      |
| 21  | AZORES                          |
| 22  | RIO DE JANEIRO, BUENOS AIRES    |
| 23  | LA PAZ, SANTIAGO                |
| 1   | WASHINGTON EDT                  |
| 2   | CHICAGO CDT                     |
| 3   | DENVER MDT                      |
| 4   | LOS ANGELES PDT                 |



LONDON 20 ● ● BRUSSELS

AZORES 21

CHICAGO 2 ●

● DENVER 3

● WASHINGTON 1

● LOS ANGELES 4

ATHENS 18

Y 6

● HONOLULU 5

LA PAZ 23

RIO DE JANEIRO 22

**SANTIAGO 23**

BUENOS AIRES 22

## 1974 SOLDIERS GLOBAL TIME CONVERSION SIMPLIFIER (R)

NO.

|      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |   |
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| 2400 | 0100 | 0200 | 0300 | 0400 | 0500 | 0600 | 0700 | 0800 | 0900 | 1000 | 1100 | 1200 | 1300 | 1400 | 1500 | 1600 | 1700 | 1800 | 1900 | 2000 | 2100 | 2200 | 2300 | 2 |
| 2300 | 2400 | 0100 | 0200 | 0300 | 0400 | 0500 | 0600 | 0700 | 0800 | 0900 | 1000 | 1100 | 1200 | 1300 | 1400 | 1500 | 1600 | 1700 | 1800 | 1900 | 2000 | 2100 | 2200 | 3 |
| 2200 | 2300 | 2400 | 0100 | 0200 | 0300 | 0400 | 0500 | 0600 | 0700 | 0800 | 0900 | 1000 | 1100 | 1200 | 1300 | 1400 | 1500 | 1600 | 1700 | 1800 | 1900 | 2000 | 2100 | 4 |
| 2000 | 2100 | 2200 | 2300 | 2400 | 0100 | 0200 | 0300 | 0400 | 0500 | 0600 | 0700 | 0800 | 0900 | 1000 | 1100 | 1200 | 1300 | 1400 | 1500 | 1600 | 1700 | 1800 | 1900 | 5 |
| 1900 | 2000 | 2100 | 2200 | 2300 | 2400 | 0100 | 0200 | 0300 | 0400 | 0500 | 0600 | 0700 | 0800 | 0900 | 1000 | 1100 | 1200 | 1300 | 1400 | 1500 | 1600 | 1700 | 1800 | 6 |
| 1800 | 1900 | 2000 | 2100 | 2200 | 2300 | 2400 | 0100 | 0200 | 0300 | 0400 | 0500 | 0600 | 0700 | 0800 | 0900 | 1000 | 1100 | 1200 | 1300 | 1400 | 1500 | 1600 | 1700 | 7 |

YESTERDAY

**TODAY**

TOMORROW

8

|      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |    |
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| 1600 | 1700 | 1800 | 1900 | 2000 | 2100 | 2200 | 2300 | 2400 | 0100 | 0200 | 0300 | 0400 | 0500 | 0600 | 0700 | 0800 | 0900 | 1000 | 1100 | 1200 | 1300 | 1400 | 1500 | 10 |
| 1500 | 1600 | 1700 | 1800 | 1900 | 2000 | 2100 | 2200 | 2300 | 2400 | 0100 | 0200 | 0300 | 0400 | 0500 | 0600 | 0700 | 0800 | 0900 | 1000 | 1100 | 1200 | 1300 | 1400 | 11 |
| 1400 | 1500 | 1600 | 1700 | 1800 | 1900 | 2000 | 2100 | 2200 | 2300 | 2400 | 0100 | 0200 | 0300 | 0400 | 0500 | 0600 | 0700 | 0800 | 0900 | 1000 | 1100 | 1200 | 1300 | 12 |
| 1330 | 1430 | 1530 | 1630 | 1730 | 1830 | 1930 | 2030 | 2130 | 2230 | 2330 | 0030 | 0130 | 0230 | 0330 | 0430 | 0530 | 0630 | 0730 | 0830 | 0930 | 1030 | 1130 | 1230 | 13 |
| 1300 | 1400 | 1500 | 1600 | 1700 | 1800 | 1900 | 2000 | 2100 | 2200 | 2300 | 2400 | 0100 | 0200 | 0300 | 0400 | 0500 | 0600 | 0700 | 0800 | 0900 | 1000 | 1100 | 1200 | 14 |
| 1130 | 1230 | 1330 | 1430 | 1530 | 1630 | 1730 | 1830 | 1930 | 2030 | 2130 | 2230 | 2330 | 0030 | 0130 | 0230 | 0330 | 0430 | 0530 | 0630 | 0730 | 0830 | 0930 | 1030 | 15 |
| 0930 | 1030 | 1130 | 1230 | 1330 | 1430 | 1530 | 1630 | 1730 | 1830 | 1930 | 2030 | 2130 | 2230 | 2330 | 0030 | 0130 | 0230 | 0330 | 0430 | 0530 | 0630 | 0730 | 0830 | 16 |
| 0900 | 1000 | 1100 | 1200 | 1300 | 1400 | 1500 | 1600 | 1700 | 1800 | 1900 | 2000 | 2100 | 2200 | 2300 | 2400 | 0100 | 0200 | 0300 | 0400 | 0500 | 0600 | 0700 | 0800 | 17 |
| 0800 | 0900 | 1000 | 1100 | 1200 | 1300 | 1400 | 1500 | 1600 | 1700 | 1800 | 1900 | 2000 | 2100 | 2200 | 2300 | 2400 | 0100 | 0200 | 0300 | 0400 | 0500 | 0600 | 0700 | 18 |
| 0700 | 0800 | 0900 | 1000 | 1100 | 1200 | 1300 | 1400 | 1500 | 1600 | 1700 | 1800 | 1900 | 2000 | 2100 | 2200 | 2300 | 2400 | 0100 | 0200 | 0300 | 0400 | 0500 | 0600 | 19 |
| 0600 | 0700 | 0800 | 0900 | 1000 | 1100 | 1200 | 1300 | 1400 | 1500 | 1600 | 1700 | 1800 | 1900 | 2000 | 2100 | 2200 | 2300 | 2400 | 0100 | 0200 | 0300 | 0400 | 0500 | 20 |
| 0500 | 0600 | 0700 | 0800 | 0900 | 1000 | 1100 | 1200 | 1300 | 1400 | 1500 | 1600 | 1700 | 1800 | 1900 | 2000 | 2100 | 2200 | 2300 | 2400 | 0100 | 0200 | 0300 | 0400 | 21 |
| 0300 | 0400 | 0500 | 0600 | 0700 | 0800 | 0900 | 1000 | 1100 | 1200 | 1300 | 1400 | 1500 | 1600 | 1700 | 1800 | 1900 | 2000 | 2100 | 2200 | 2300 | 2400 | 0100 | 0200 | 22 |
| 0200 | 0300 | 0400 | 0500 | 0600 | 0700 | 0800 | 0900 | 1000 | 1100 | 1200 | 1300 | 1400 | 1500 | 1600 | 1700 | 1800 | 1900 | 2000 | 2100 | 2200 | 2300 | 2400 | 0100 | 23 |

USA DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

|      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |   |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|---|
| 0200 | 0300 | 0400 | 0500 | 0600 | 0700 | 0800 | 0900 | 1000 | 1100 | 1200 | 1300 | 1400 | 1500 | 1600 | 1700 | 1800 | 1900 | 2000 | 2100 | 2200 | 2300 | 2400 | 0100 | 1 |
| 0100 | 0200 | 0300 | 0400 | 0500 | 0600 | 0700 | 0800 | 0900 | 1000 | 1100 | 1200 | 1300 | 1400 | 1500 | 1600 | 1700 | 1800 | 1900 | 2000 | 2100 | 2200 | 2300 | 2400 | 2 |
| 2400 | 0100 | 0200 | 0300 | 0400 | 0500 | 0600 | 0700 | 0800 | 0900 | 1000 | 1100 | 1200 | 1300 | 1400 | 1500 | 1600 | 1700 | 1800 | 1900 | 2000 | 2100 | 2200 | 2300 | 3 |
| 2300 | 2400 | 0100 | 0200 | 0300 | 0400 | 0500 | 0600 | 0700 | 0800 | 0900 | 1000 | 1100 | 1200 | 1300 | 1400 | 1500 | 1600 | 1700 | 1800 | 1900 | 2000 | 2100 | 2200 | 4 |

**WARNING:** Copying any port of the Diager Method of Time Conversion, or making any adoptotian of The Method, is strictly prohibited. Any copyright infringes shall be liable to criminal prosecution.

## SMALL FRY

• 8-year old Packy Jeser-nik realized the ambition of his young life when he was named an honorary Specialist 4 of the 315th Field Depot at the Ford City U.S. Army Reserve Center in Chicago, Ill. Packy's father and grandfather are members of the Veterans of Foreign Wars and tales of their military experiences prompted Packy to write to "The President of the U.S. Army, Washington, D.C." to ask about joining the Reserves. He received a reply from Major General J. Milnor Roberts, Chief of the Army Reserve, who wrote, "We can certainly use the services of patriotic Americans like yourself." Packy, here receiving a certificate of honorary membership from Brigadier General Alfred K. Nelson, Deputy Commander of the 86th Army Reserve Command, now attends meetings of the 315th Field Depot once a month.



• The Fort Lee, Va., Brownie Troop 119 gets a demonstration from Specialist 4 Felix Acklin, 515th MP Company, on how to tag pets for identification. Other highlights of the safety orientation clinic sponsored by the MPs included an inspection of military police equipment and vehicles, and a talk on bicycle safety and security stressing "rules of the road."



• More than 100 Girl Scouts of the Thousand Islands Girl Scout Council participated in an 8-day course in winter survival training at Camp Trefoil near Harrisville, N.Y. Four members of the 11th Special Forces Group (Airborne), an ARNG unit, presented instruction on hygiene, first aid, clothing, food and water, use of map and compass, outdoor cooking, and rappelling. Staff Sergeant William J. Ryle demonstrated the construction of a lean-to as improvised shelter.



## RIFLE RECORD

ROTC Cadet Wanda R. Oliver of Eastern Washington State College now holds the women's and civilian records in smallbore standing rifle competition. She also tied the national record for the 20 shot kneeling position. Her husband Max is a fellow student and ROTC cadet.

## ALL-ARMY FAMILY

The Grady Ramage family would qualify for competition in an all-Army family contest: Grady, his wife Marilyn and one of their three sons recently became members of the Army Reserves at Fort Dix, N.J. A daughter is joining the same unit and her husband is on active duty in Germany. Another son is attending college on the GI bill after 3 years of active Army duty. The remaining son is only 16, but he's hoping for an appointment to West Point.

## PRIZE-WINNING ARTIST

Nadia Werbitzky receives a U.S. Savings Bond for her painting, "Age Long Motherhood," which was judged "Best of Show" at the Frankfurt, Germany, Central Chapel Art Show. Presenting the prize is Chaplain (Captain) Joel J. Iskowitz. This year's show theme was "The Kingdom of God."



## SPECIALIST/SENATOR

Specialist 4 Wayne Olhofs, company clerk of Company A, 1st Battalion, 136th Infantry of the Minnesota Army National Guard, is also the Honorable Wayne Olhofs, State Senator from Herman--the youngest state senator in Minnesota history. The unit's technician, Sergeant Melvin Wohlers, says Olhofs is "a real good clerk and is due for promotion soon."



### WEST POINT CHAMP

Cadet Captain Jerry Johnson is the first U.S. Military Academy cadet to win a Golden Gloves title while still at West Point. He earned the title with a decision win in the 160-lb. sub-novice division before a record crowd at Madison Square Garden. The 23-year-old senior had never worn the gloves before his mandatory plebe boxing instruction. He also wrestles, has lettered twice in baseball, is an active jogger, and directs nearly 1,000 cadets as one of the four Regimental Commanders of the Corps of Cadets.

### SOLDIERS MEDAL WINNER

Army pilot Chief Warrant Officer Ronald C. Bean has been awarded the Soldier's Medal for his rescue of six persons from a crashed White House helicopter. CWO Bean was piloting the copter when it crashed near the Bahamas last spring. He freed himself and then dived repeatedly in dark, fuel-contaminated, shark-infested waters to free the six Secret Service agents trapped inside the aircraft. CWO Bean is currently a helicopter maintenance officer at Fort Belvoir, Va.

### ARMY WIFE OF THE YEAR

Martha Branscome has been chosen the Army Wife of the Year for 1974. Her husband is Major Dexter Branscome III, stationed with the U.S. Military Group in Bolivia. Mrs. Branscome is one of five military wives (one from each Service) honored for contributions to the betterment of mankind and the advancement of meaningful people-to-people relationships.

Mrs. Branscome's activities include putting in a 40-hour a week stint since September 1972 as a volunteer nurse at the pediatric ward of the civilian Viedma Charity Hospital in Cochabamba,

Bolivia, and extensive volunteer work at local orphanages.



In addition to her duties as a mother of four, she has become proficient in Spanish and has learned to operate a radio for emergency communications.

### GOLD WINGS

Sergeant David Layne of the Seventh U.S. Army Parachute Team is the 633d American to be awarded gold wings by the U.S. Parachute Association. SGT Layne, 30, has completed 1,000 sport jumps, holds the U.S. Master Parachutist Badge, and is jump-master-qualified.

### VINTAGE VW

Captain Harry L. Connors' hobby is restoring old German military vehicles. Stationed with the 56th Artillery Brigade's 2d Battalion, 4th Infantry, he owns an armored car of World War II vintage, one of 122 manufactured by Volkswagen. This vehicle may be the only one in operating condition. Originally mounted with a .30-caliber sub-machine gun, the turret was missing when CPT Connors bought the car, but he has since manufactured one from a copy of the original blueprints. CPT Connors also owns a VW 82E--a staff car, one of 667 produced for the Wehrmacht during the war. It features blackout lights, rifle holders, and a "people's radio."

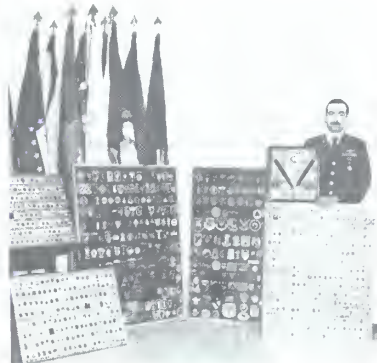
### SERGEANT AARDVARK

Staff Sergeant Charles Chapman devoured 102 live red ants in 3 minutes to win over 15 other ant munchers in a contest highlighting the 1974 Survival Symposium at Fort Lewis, Wash., recently. Chapman's menu will be submitted to the Guinness Book of World Records by Washington state assistant coordinator of search and rescue Patrick LaValla. Staff Sergeant David Bradshaw, third place winner with a stomach-full of 26 insects, commented, "They have a sour almond taste." Eat your heart out, Euell!



### PATCH IT UP

Captain Paul E. Francoeur, stationed with Headquarters, NATO/SHAPE Support Group (U.S.) in Belgium, is an insignia collector. He has more than 1,600 items from the U.S. and other countries, and is seen here with only a portion of his collection. CPT Francoeur is one of 1,200 members of the American Society of Military Insignia Collectors.



**D**OWN SOUTH they call a guy who works on his own car a "shadetree mechanic" because more often than not he used to do his work beneath the nearest spreading oak tree. Not only did the tree provide shade in the summer, but a sturdy limb was the perfect beam to hang a chain-hoist from when heavy work was necessary.

As cars got more and more complicated though, fewer and fewer people took the time to do their own work. Most people started figuring it took a mechanical engineering degree and a watchmaker's skills to work on the modern American automobile.

**It's the Same Car.** Cars aren't all that complicated though. Your 1974 Chromobile has a lot of gadgets and honkers hung on it but it's basically the same car your dad was keeping alive with baling wire and chewing gum back in '51 or even '41. Brakes, engine, rear end, electrical, ignition and fuel systems still operate by the same principles even though a lot of power assists and creature comfort devices have been appended to the basic buggy. Your '74 model is the same conglomeration of simple machines and systems the '54 model was and anybody can work on it.

Now if you know all that already and you'd really like to work on your car but you say they didn't let you bring your tree when you came in the Army don't let that stop you—you have something better:

156 auto crafts shops run by Army Recreation Services both stateside and abroad.

The shops not only give you shade in the summertime and a place to hang the chain hoist, they provide you with the chain hoist, any other tools or equipment you need, light at night, heat in wintertime, grease for grease jobs and instruction if it's the first time you've ever replaced a worn frammus. On top of it all they give you safety-oriented supervision so your 2-ton pride and joy doesn't nail you to the floor because you forgot to set the chocks and put it in "park."

And it doesn't cost you anything—except maybe the effort to clean up after you've finished the job you've been doing. It's a small price to pay in this day and age and when you see some of the shops you know it's an incredible bargain. They're beautiful.

Not all of them are new (though about 20 are) but all are well-maintained and well equipped. All are staffed and run by guys who know automobiles inside and out and who are paid to do nothing but help you get to know your car as well as they do. And best of all, the shops are open when you're off-duty—evenings, Saturdays and some even on Sunday.

**Ask Around.** If it a'l sounds too good to be true just ask around. As a matter of fact ask anybody—your squadmate, your CO, the battalion SJA, the padre, or even the cute Wac in the Info Shop. Chances are



Soldier-mechanics trace ignition short.

**Army Recreation Services  
Didn't Mess Around With  
Mousetraps. It Built**

# A Better Shade Tree

John Michael Coleman



she goes there too.

Still not convinced? Then visit an auto craft shop some Saturday morning. Just talk to the people you'll find working there, most of them with grease up to their armpits. One typical shop might be at Fort Belvoir, Va., where the shop is newer than some but representative of Army auto craft shop facilities.

If you see a guy lubing a fairly new, blue Chrysler it might be Lieutenant Colonel James H. Gordon—if he grins a lot and sounds a little like Tennessee Ernie Ford. He obviously knows his way around a grease rack but he says he hasn't been meehanieing long.

"I started working on my own cars about 1967," he says. "My wife took the car over to the garage 3 days in a row one week and each time she got there too late or they didn't get to it or when they got to it they were using a mechanic they'd scraped up off the street and I could never trust the job.

"I've been doing it ever since. I'd estimate it probably saves me \$5-700 a year; and I know what type work is done, I know the part the car needs has been put on because I put it on there myself and I know what its condition is.

"I have three cars, a '73, a '64 and a '56 model and I do virtually all the work they need except for aligning them, which is one capability we don't have

here. I haven't pulled an engine yet but I think I can do it when I get the time."

**Expert Supervision.** LTC Gordon won't be afraid to tackle the project when it becomes necessary because he knows he'll have all the supervision he needs. "You notice Dave (Dave Alleman, the Belvoir auto craft shop supervisor) and his mechanics continuously walk the line and look to see how you're doing the job and if you're not doing it properly they'll show you how. Or if it's the first time you've ever done the job you can ask them questions; they'll show you how it's done and keep checking back on you.

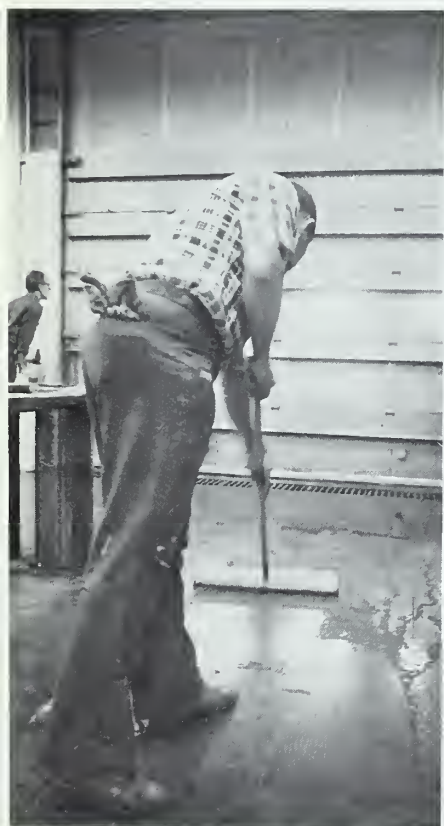
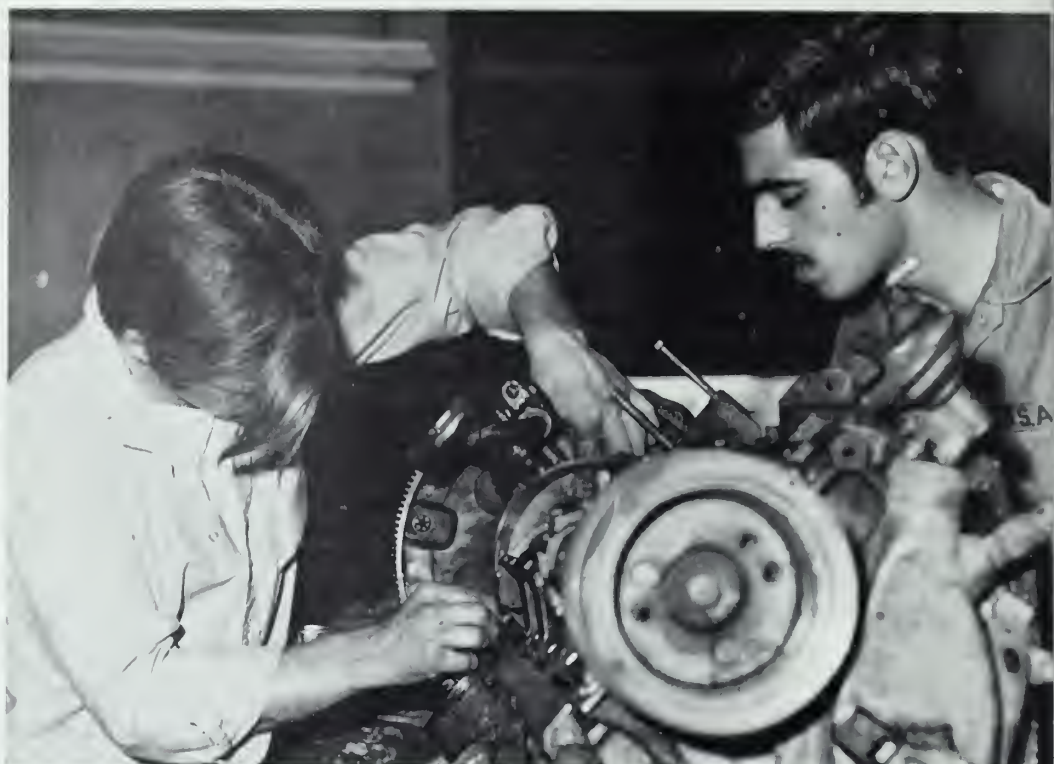
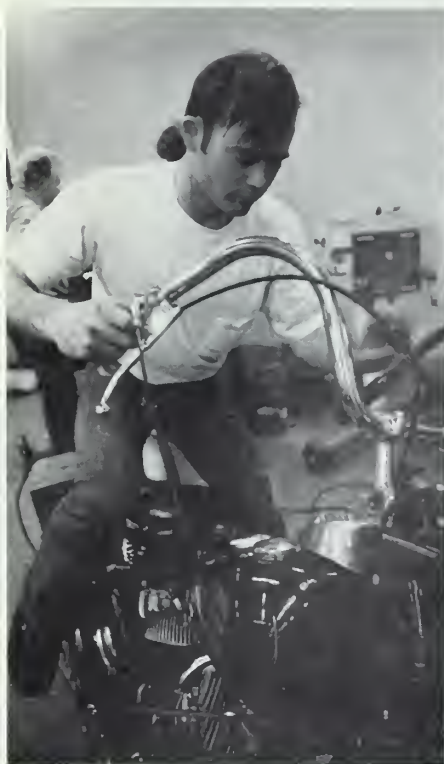
"They run a good shop and Dave likes to keep the place clean—and I mean clean enough so you can lie on the floor with your clothes on and not get dirty. Everybody cleans up when he's through so when you come in you're not working in somebody else's grease. And everything is done fair and square. You have to line up according to when you get here and it doesn't make any difference what your rank is. When you get here you get your turn.

"Also, through the shop we can buy the parts we need wholesale from most of the auto parts places in the area, which saves money too. If you take your car to a garage you'll get charged full price. Here at the auto craft shop they have a form they give you which you present at some of the area parts stores to buy

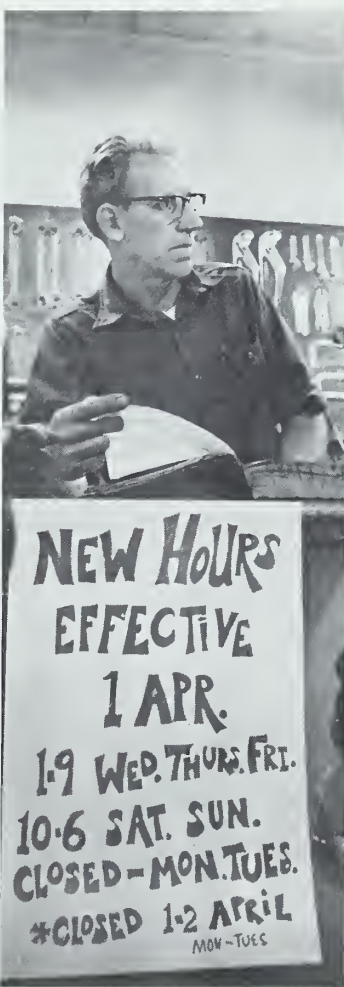


Fort Belvoir auto craft shop is well-equipped.





Clockwise from top left, Mike Kelley cranks up his chopper; getting it back together; Dave Alleman, Fort Belvoir auto shop honcho; user cleans up after work.



parts at discount, but around here most shops will go ahead and give you the discount if you're in uniform or just show your ID."

**Always Open.** Down at the end of the shop you'll see Sergeant First Class Marlin Yelton working over the tire machine. From the way he wields a tire iron you can see he's probably no stranger to this place either. "No, I come here whenever I need to do something to my car," he says. "It's always open when I need it with all the equipment I need."

"Every post I've been on has an auto craft shop and I use them. I couldn't afford to keep a car if I didn't. And because of the craft shops a lot of guys make cars their hobby."

"I'd say the auto craft shop ranks high on the list of benefits the Army offers. Not only does the soldier save a lot of money but also he learns a lot. I don't know anything about mechanics but every time I come here I learn something."

"You're working around people who are in the same shape you're in so a lot of information changes hands. And there's a lot of help available from the people who work here—they're all professionals. You never get into a position where you can't get any further with whatever you're working on because there's always your buddy to help you, or one of the guys who works here."

"And when you come into one of these places you leave your rank at the door. It doesn't mean anything here. If you can't get that tire off the rim it doesn't matter whether you're a private or a general. You need help."

**Wrench Wenches.** "Periodically you even see



Wacs in here working on their own cars or with their boy-friends. I usually bring my wife when I come here and she likes it. Two years ago you'd never see a woman in one of these places but now it's not uncommon at all. With women getting out more today I think it's important my wife should be able to change a tire or at least be able to look under the hood and tell if a wire's broken or something.

"I haven't yet had her attend a powder-puff mechanics' course (which several Army crafts shops are offering now) but she's expressed a desire to do so. I've told her I want to go to a sewing class so maybe we're going to trade places."

Around the corner you'll find First Lieutenant Mike Kelley working on his '47 Indian Chief chopper. Against the wall behind him is a professional-type, shoulder-high tool chest full of his personal tools. "It means I live here a lot," he says. "I need a lot of special tools—for the bike, for instance—so I keep them here."

"You don't have to own your own tools, though. These chits we can exchange for tools at the toolroom. You sign it, show your ID and your post registration and they give you the chits. That way they can keep track of tools and you know how many tools you have checked out."

**Retirees, Too.** And the facility is open to retirees, too. Tom Carroll, a retired Navy officer who lives near Belvoir, is tuning his Buick wagon and installing a capacitive discharge ignition system on it. "I find this is a nice place to come," he says. "The tools are good, the temperature is good—it's an ideal place for automotive work. I'm out here two or three times a week between my car and my son's and daughter's cars."

Retired Army Lieutenant Colonel Lowell K. Solt says he hasn't had either of his cars in an outside garage for 3 years and brings up another plus for the facility: "Besides operating quite efficiently these places have an outstanding safety record. They're very strict about taking precautions and in the 4 years I've been working in this shop I've never seen or heard of an accident any worse than a skinned finger or something of that sort."

Another retiree, Army Master Sergeant Phil Colella, a regular at the auto craft shop, has done repairs up to and including a complete engine overhaul. "I've had my car for a long time now," he says, "going on 13 years. I bought it new and this is the facility that's helping me keep it that way."

"I don't trust mechanics—they tell you one thing and do something else or they proceed by trial and error, which costs you money all the way."

"If you figure on \$100 a year—which is really a very conservative estimate—I figure I've saved at least \$1300 by doing my own work, easy. And if you get down to the nitty-gritty of it I may have saved four times that amount, with the price of labor. I don't count my own labor; I just count the cost of parts."

**Common Sentiment.** Another man who distrusts mechanics and garages is Specialist 4 Bruce Ray. "I wouldn't take my car to a shop," he says, "and I wouldn't advise anybody else to, either. I've worked in shops before and I know how they overcharge. I've never worked with dealerships though I do know they charge a lot and have different price lists for their parts. . . ."

Ray says he feels it's a "natural thing" for him to work on his car but doesn't believe just anybody should tackle every job their car needs. "I've serviced my own air-conditioner," he says. "It's not any trouble for me because I'm an air-conditioning mechanic but if you don't know what you're doing it can be dangerous. The average guy probably shouldn't attempt overhauling his automatic transmission, either—they're *hard* to work on."

For the most part though, Ray thinks working on cars is fairly simple. "The hardest part is trying to figure out what's wrong. A lot of times one little thing wrong will cause four or five symptoms and you have to check them all out. The electrical system can give you problems like that, for instance."

"I just came back in the Army in January. The benefits—the auto craft shop included—had a lot to do with it. You won't find any job on the outside that has this kind of benefit. Having a shop like this is especially helpful in the wintertime. I have a lot of my own tools so I don't have to come here when it's nice outside."

**Why Pay?** You can find commercial places where you can work on your car but why pay? Staff Sergeant Lawrence Schladweiler says, "There's a do-it-yourself garage near where I live which has all the features of the Army auto craft shop but you have to pay about \$4 an hour. At those prices you might just as well pay a guy to do it for you."

"Every time I've replaced this clutch I've done it in an Army auto craft shop; this time I ran into a problem. I had trouble pulling it down and trouble lining it up so I had to leave it here a couple of nights. There was no static about leaving it here."

As good as it sounds, though, the auto craft shop set-up isn't perfect. SFC Yelton, though not complaining himself, mentions one of the few complaints you'll hear around one of these places—they're just too popular. Sometimes you have to wait your turn. "I'm changing my snow tires because I think winter's about had it. There was a man in front of me working on his tires so I was about 30 minutes waiting. But if I'd gone to a garage—especially with the gas crisis today—I'd never have gotten in."

Score another point for the auto craft shop. Convinced yet? If you are do yourself a favor and start doing your own mechanicing. It may be greasy and sweaty and hard at first but it'll get to be a satisfying pastime and you'll save yourself bundles—enough to take out that cute Wac over there under the green Mustang, maybe.

# A MYTH EXPLODED: *THE VOLUNTEER ARMY WORKS*

CPT John P. Courte

**W**E'VE ALL heard them—the many myths about our Army. In fact we believe some of them ourselves and we spread them amongst each other and sometimes the civilian community without regard to their truths. That's called "bad-mouthing."

Myths are rampant when facts are ignored and some people are always ready to believe the worst. What's one of the most popular myths today? What basis—if any—does it have in fact?

## **"The Volunteer Army Isn't Going to Work."**

That's a big one right now. It's favorite food for thought for newspaper columns and TV specials and there are some people in our Army who still haven't gotten with the program and don't think it's going to work either.

In 1973 for the first time in 25 years our Army was required to maintain its manpower without the draft. The target date set by the President for the end of the draft and a move to an all-volunteer system of manpower acquisition was 1 July 1973. But the Army beat that deadline by 6 months and actually stopped depending on the draft in January 1973.

That meant recruiters had to pour on the steam and Army planners had to work to make our Army a more attractive career by reducing some of the irritants of Army life. The Army also sought and obtained from Congress some much-needed pay increases for the new soldier coming in.

Pessimists predicted the Army would fail to attract enough volunteers to fill its ranks. Their words were given added weight by the fact that for the first months of 1973 we did fail to recruit the number of volunteers we had set our sights on. But by mid-year the picture began changing. Our recruiting shortfalls became smaller and smaller until by November and December we met the goal we had set for ourselves. It's too soon to see what 1974 will bring.

Numbers alone don't make an Army though.

What about those old timers who say the quality of young soldiers recruited today is so poor they'll never be able to hack it in a modern and sophisticated Army. They've been around, those old sarges. They just can't be wrong on that.

Well a lot of these "old" sarges haven't been around all that long and don't remember much before Vietnam. Others are living in a dream world. Sure, the quality of men being recruited today is different from what the draft brought in. By and large they're younger, less educated and have less civilian experience than their draftee counterparts of the Vietnam war years.

But the kind of men coming into the Army during Vietnam were the exception rather than the rule. Many were college graduates and men with well-honed civilian skills when they entered the Army. In many cases they didn't have to be trained and just transferred their skills directly to their MOSs.

So a lot of leaders got a bit lazy during those years. In many cases they didn't have to teach a guy his job, just show him once. They didn't have to follow up and check, make corrections and work with a guy until he got it right. Now the demands of leadership are much greater and the challenge is there for the leaders who want it. Those who don't won't be with us very long.

**Then and Now.** If leaders remember before Vietnam they'll recall there weren't many college graduates in the ranks in those days either. True, the draftee tended to be a bit older and had some civilian skills, but college graduates were relatively few then, as now.

The kind of men coming into the Army today are pretty representative of society at large. We are not, as some critics say, recruiting all high school dropouts, juvenile delinquents and underachievers. Let's take a look at the percentage of men in various mental categories in the U.S. population and compare it with the percentage of those categories in the Army. The chart shows comparative figures for the past 3 years. You can see our Army is in pretty good shape.



| Mental Category of Army Men<br>True Volunteers Without Prior Service<br>(Percentage) |      |      | U.S. Population<br>(Percentile<br>Distribution) |     |
|--|------|------|---|-----|
| Category   | 1971 | 1972 | 1973  |     |
| I-IIIa   | 42%  | 48%  | 50%   | 50% |
| III b  | 30   | 31   | 32  | 20  |
| IV   | 28   | 21   | 18  | 21  |
| V  | 0    | 0    | 0   | 9   |

But the Army isn't satisfied with the goals it's reached. An Army study conducted last year determined the minimum essential quality required by the Army in order to assure skill trainability is 61 percent of its volunteers in categories I-IIIa and no more than 19 percent in category IV. We meet the criteria in category IV but we have to work to increase the number of recruits in I to IIIa—and we are.

What all those statistics boil down to in terms of getting volunteers is that the Army's saying to a prospective enlistee: "If you have the capacity and are willing to learn you have a place in the Army. It doesn't matter that you don't have a college degree or a current skill. It doesn't matter that you're young, poor, black or white—just so long as you *can* and *want* to learn we'll teach you your job."

By all indications the new volunteers are learning their jobs and will suitably fill the ranks of our combat divisions. After all, when all is said and done that is the real measure of an Army—Can it fight? Is

it trained and ready for combat if combat is necessary?

As we reduce our size it becomes more important to reach and maintain a high standard of readiness. The Vietnam turbulence and the rapid phasedown at the end of the war caused some problems in readiness but that picture is rapidly changing. In December 1972 for example, less than half our Army's 13 divisions were able to meet the stringent standards set by the Joint Chiefs of Staff to be labeled "combat ready." As new men are recruited, trained and join their units the readiness picture continues to improve.

The Army doesn't claim to have met *all* the goals it set for itself as part of the all-volunteer force concept. We still have some obstacles to overcome. We don't have all the volunteers we want and we still lack some of the kinds of volunteers we're seeking. And remember recruitments are going well and women enlistments are surging.

We still have to train and work hard to get all our units up to snuff and we have to work to improve our leadership to meet the challenge of the volunteer force. But those who say the volunteer Army isn't working are ignoring facts.

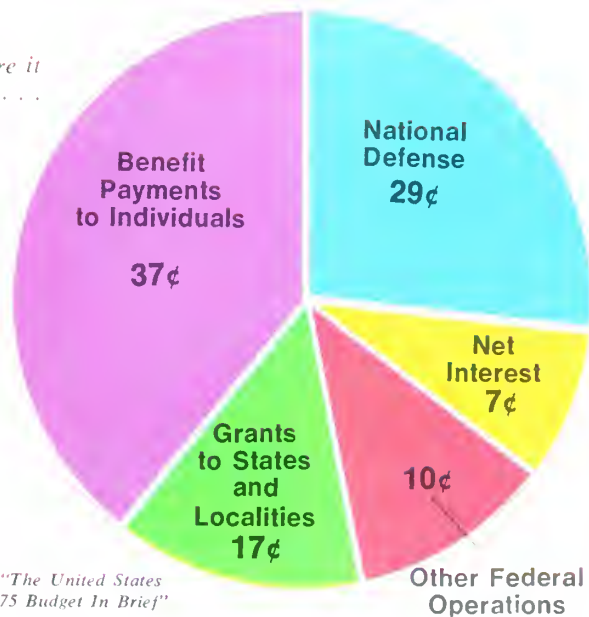
We've only been a volunteer force for a little over a year and all indications are that we're progressing toward our goals at a more than acceptable pace. It's high time those of us in the Army closed ranks and worked toward maintaining our proud tradition of being the best Army the people of the United States can have.

## A NOTE ON THE BUDGET

**A** volunteer Army is expensive; attracting the kind of volunteers we want in the Army is going to cost money. Already the number of pay raises provided by Congress has made us one of the highest paid and most expensive armies in the world. Our reduction in size also means we have to depend on having the best equipment available, the best weapons and the most advanced technology. What does all that do to a defense budget some say is already too high?

Those who say the FY 1975 defense budget is the highest it's ever been are right. BUT so is the entire Federal budget; and so is everything we buy. The true picture of the portion of our resources spent for national defense has to be looked at in terms of the entire budget. The FY 1975 budget shows 29 cents out of every dollar going to national defense. That compares to 42 cents in 1964 so you can see the trend is downward. By far the largest expenditure of the national budget—more than half—is dedicated to human resources programs of one kind or another involving efforts to improve the quality of life in the United States. They include programs dealing with health, education, justice and civil rights, environment and natural resources, housing, community and economic development, individual benefits—and the list goes on.

Where it goes . . .



From "The United States  
FY 1975 Budget In Brief"

As the chart shows those who say defense is "eating up" their taxes should take another look.

Taking a vacation in Germany  
isn't cheap but the USAREUR R&R program is

# a pretty good deal

CPT Charles G. Cavanaugh, Jr.

**J**OIN THE ARMY and see the world" ranks as a pretty good recruiting slogan and for the most part it's true. But the realistic soldier knows there's one other slight detail necessary to enjoy the fun and games that come with travel. That's money—bread, bucks, dinero, deutschmarks, Ps or wampum. Whatever you call it—you need it.

So when Uncle Sugar is handing out a good deal it's a good idea to take advantage of it. The United States Army Europe (USAREUR) R&R program is a primo, number-one good deal. And a lot of Germany-based soldiers are fast finding it out.

**Good Stuff First.** Sure there're a few things wrong with the program and sure there're guys who are going to bitch no matter what. But there are a whole lot more good things going on so let's save the gripes for a while and get on with the good stuff.

First on the list of good things is the fact that the person who gets selected for this R&R gets a week away from the green machine at one of the most exclusive and beautiful winter resort areas in the world—and it doesn't cost one minute's leave time. That's right, not a minute.

The whole thing is charged off as travel time and a 3-day pass. It's a Monday to Friday night excursion that won't show up in the minus leave column of your pay voucher.

**Wo Gehen Sie?** One of the nicest things about the program is that you get to spend the week at Garmisch in the Bavarian Alps. Now Garmisch may not hold the same attractions as the "block" back

in Chicago or offer you your pick dating material but it has its points. Located about 75 miles south of Munich, it's world renowned as a winter sports paradise. If you can do it in the snow you can do it at Garmisch. From some of the best skiing there is, to bobsleds, to ice skating, to skating, to hiking, Garmisch has it all. And a lot more to boot.

Garmisch is that picture postcard look at Germany you owe it to yourself to see. It's some of the friendliest people in Europe who happily cook some of the best food in the world and have plenty of beer and wine to wash it down with.

It's yodeling and strudel set in the cleanest air to be found. It's a part of Germany where the cows are dressed up for parties and the parties never seem to end.

It's a place where for a few marks you can see the greatest skiers in the world compete and if the schussing bug bites you there are ample slopes to put the wood to yourself. It would be easy to go on and on about Garmisch but it's almost as easy for a troop to go to Garmisch and see for himself.

**No Tents.** But before getting into what's happening on R&R it might be a good idea to talk a little about why the R&R in the first place and how it's run. There are some great assignments in Germany but there are also some lousy ones. A lot depends on the individual and how good he is at entertaining himself. Sometimes that can't always be controlled.

The Army is in Europe on serious business and a lot of the time spent by the average soldier is spent preparing for that business. In other words, training.

There's no doubt that after a

few fun-filled weeks at Grafenwoehr or Wildflecken the romance of the German winter takes on a new meaning to many. They hate it. They need a break and that's part of the "why" of R&R.

Another part is the money. Travel in Germany today is no freebie. It's a beautiful country where there's a tremendous amount to see and do but most of it costs money and it's a lot easier if you have a car. That's the other reason for R&R. USAREUR headquarters knows that one soldier in 17 in the grades of E4 and below has a car.

They also know that even though today's soldier is pretty well paid he's no millionaire so they came up with a good solution: Give the soldier a chance to see Germany at a truly reduced rate and provide free transportation with the deal.

**Who Goes.** Technically all enlisted personnel are eligible but the program is really designed for younger troopers. USAREUR guidance clearly states priority is to be given to soldiers in the grade of E4 and below. Married guys can take their wives but so far the majority using the program have been singles.

**How Many Go?** The program started in January 1974 with weekly allocations of about 150 people. In February the total was raised to 600 persons a week with allocations given to units in ratio with their manning strengths. Sorry, if you're stationed in Italy, Belgium or the Netherlands you can't take part.

**For How Long?** You get a week. Monday and Friday are considered travel days and Tuesday through Thursday are chalked up as a pass and none of it costs you any leave time.





© Hans Huber KG, 81 Garmisch-Partenkirchen



R&R at Garmisch means plenty to see and do. Ettal Monastery, above, and the Royal Castle Linderhof, left below, stand out from the Christmas card countryside. But many just ski.



© Hans Huber KG, 81 Garmisch-Partenkirchen



© Hans Huber KG, 81 Garmisch-Partenkirchen



**Go How?** That depends on where your unit is located in Germany. More than likely you'll be bused to a central location and then it's a train ride to Garmisch. However, if you're close enough the whole thing may be a bus ride. Guaranteed: no cattle cars or deuce-and-a-halves. And there are no green suits involved. The whole week is done in civvies, from start to stop. What you wear is your own business but most tastes run toward ski clothes and jeans in the winter and you name it in the summer.

**How Much?** This is a tough one but most people seem to think \$50 to \$75 is plenty. It all depends on what you plan to do and how much of it.

All this information is good to know but what really goes on when you get there is what counts and that's whatever you want to get on with. The whole thing is pretty much up to you.

Nobody tries to make you follow a super organized tour with a bus rushing from castle to castle and hardly enough time to hit the restroom. It's a rest and recreation week and the people from the Armed Forces Recreation Center (AFRC) are dedicated to seeing that you get what you want. And that starts from the minute you arrive.

Your bus or train will be met but not by a leather-lunged first-shirt. Chances are it will be Rose Miller or one of her hostesses who will give you the first "*guten Tag*" in Garmisch.

And they're there to make sure you know what's going on, where it's going on, how to get to it if you want or how to avoid it if you're not in the mood. There are absolutely no high power sales pitches and nobody keeps any rosters.

After you get there you're on your own if you want to be or you can participate in the activities planned by the AFRC. Most people get with the AFRC program because it's designed to show and do the things you would want anyway—

but again, everything is up to you.

**Hotels.** You'll have a room in one of the four hotels run by the AFRC in Garmisch. They're all first-class places and the price is right. For \$3 a night you and a buddy (you choose your roommate) get a room with twin beds but you have to use a common bath. For \$4.50 a night you can have the same arrangement with a bath. That's fairly cheap any way you look at it.

In addition each hotel has specialty foods designed to please even the most discriminating gourmet. The Patton Hotel features native Bavarian fare and has a folk dancing show that draws raves from everyone who sees it. The Sheridan has a Mexican food restaurant that turns out south-of-the-border stuff to compare with LA and Texas. As a matter of fact it's kind of a kick to get a fine enchilada prepared by a Bavarian hausfrau and served by a Greek waiter.

The Green Arrow offers Italian cuisine and the Von Steuben has a wide reputation for its French kitchen. The hotels are well run, nicely furnished and they have good restaurants and bars . . . what's left?

**So What Goes On.** The AFRC has planned about every kind of activity you could ask for. The first night in town you can go to the Olympic Ice Palace for skating, fraulein-watching or whatever. If you'd rather dig some heavy sounds head for the Sheridan which has a rock band nightly. By the way, regardless of what hotel you're staying in all the others are at your disposal while you're in town.

The first full day is usually devoted to touring the Garmisch/Oberammergau area. It may sound like a drag but until you see some of the castles and churches you really can't appreciate why tourists have travelled to Germany for centuries. Castles like King Ludwig's Linderhof and Neuschwanstein have to be seen to be believed.

The second day is usually filled with more touring or skiing

or hiking. The third day is pretty much the same but by now you have a pretty good idea of what's around and you can just do your thing. The nights are your own too. There's no curfew and no bedcheck. The hotels are open around the clock so if doing the town is your thing have at it.

**Skiing.** One of the really big things to do in Garmisch is ski. It doesn't matter if you're a novice or have an Alpine rescue badge you should at least be able to say you skied in Garmisch.

And you don't need any equipment so don't worry about laying out a fortune on gear before you arrive. If you can afford a pair of heavy socks the AFRC will provide you with all the rest. That includes skis, poles, boots, gloves and whatever else you need.

A full day of skiing with unlimited lift privileges plus all the gear and transportation to and from the slopes costs \$4. That can't be beat—it just can't.

If that isn't enough there are instructors. They are GI's like yourself with the possible exception that they're some of the finest skiers in the Army. They'll gladly take the beginner through the rudiments of snow plowing or the hot-shot on a cross country that will test endurance as well as skill. And they're part of the deal at no extra cost too.

**Lone Wolf.** For the guy or girl who just can't abide organized activities of any kind there's plenty to do on your own. If you dig staying in the sack till noon do it.

If you just want to prowl around the town have at it but be advised that Garmisch is one of the most expensive resort towns around so have some jack in your jeans if you plan to buy much.

If you think one hell of a way to spend the afternoon is to get a bottle of good white wine and just watch the mountain tops do it. If your German is pretty good and you'd like to see some of the spots of interest at your own speed there





© Hans Huber KG,  
81 Garmisch-Partenkirchen

A Garmisch side street with its alpine backdrop and lots of white stuff shows why it's not unusual to find a soldier ski instructor with a smile on his face.



are local guides who will take you around by car—you pay but it's not that expensive.

If you have a little extra bread there's a casino in Garmisch complete with slots and roulette. This is not cheap. The game plan for Garmisch is simple—do your own thing.

**And There's More.** If you want to split your stay between the country pleasures of Garmisch and the bright lights of Munich that can be arranged. The AFRC owns a hotel, the Columbia, in Munich and if that's your bag let them know. The Munich tour includes all the places of interest and one very interesting stop at the world-famous Hofbrauhaus where undoubtedly more beer is consumed on a daily basis than anywhere else in the world. Your Munich rates are the same as in Garmisch.

The Munich tour also includes the Dachau concentration camp memorial. There's a stop in the Schwabing night club district,

and plenty of time set aside for shopping too.

**The Gripes.** Although the vast majority of people say they had a blast and would like to return there are some who have a bitch or two . . . and some of the gripes are valid. There's not an abundance of girls in Garmisch and in fairness this cuts down some of the attraction of spending the night listening to a good band.

Some of the tours run a little long and once a guy is on the bus he's a captive audience until the bus returns to home base. In fairness to the hard-working AFRC people, though, most men thought the tours were great.

Another gripe was that many people didn't know they were selected to go until the last minute. This is a fair complaint because sometimes you need more than a day to come up with the money to make the trip worthwhile. The last gripe was also about money but the other way around. The Garmisch

hotels should be able to provide more German currency for the soldier when he wishes to make an exchange.

**Applause.** The AFRC people in Garmisch and Munich are much like truly professional recreational specialists everywhere. They stay in the background and make sure everyone has the best time available.

From Colonel John W. Myers, who commands the AFRC, down through the ski instructors, tour directors and hostesses there's a feeling that if you're lucky enough to come to Garmisch you won't be sorry about it. They mean to make their end of the R&R program work.

So if you haven't been selected to come to Garmisch and you're interested ask your CO what your chances are and when you can plan on it. It might be that once-in-a-lifetime chance to really do something big for yourself—and at these rates everybody can afford it.



# AIRBORNE

SP4 Dan Rifenburgh



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FROM A DISTANCE they look like worms caught in a giant spider web. Or larvae trying to wriggle out of a cocoon. They dangle 250 feet above the ground and suddenly something amazing happens. They're set free from the giant tower like seed spores thrown to the wind. Their parachutes fill with air and bloom above their heads into miraculous white flowers.

Within 10 seconds the ride is over. Already their airborne classmates are scrambling around them, helping them out of their harnesses and preparing the chute for another rider. The "Mike Sergeant" has already lost interest in this group of students and is barking instructions to the next sky-riders. But the guy who's just returned to terra firma is still savoring his first, brief taste of a feeling he'll come to know better in the next few weeks but will never wholly understand—the feeling of being AIRBORNE.





**Ground Week.** The first week of Airborne training is spent learning and practicing the PLF, for "Parachute Landing Fall," and toughening up the body by lots of running and PT. Students begin practicing PLFs on the ground, then from 2-foot, then 4-foot platforms. The proper method of exiting an airplane is drilled into the student on the mock door, then on the 34-foot tower.

**Tower Week.** During the second week students learn how to "steer" their chutes on the suspended harness and how to handle difficult landings on the Swing Landing Trainer. Then it's off to the 250-foot tower for a sample of the real thing.

**Jump Week.** This is what it's all about. By now the students have been given as much training as they can get on the ground. During this week they'll make five jumps, one with simulated combat equipment. When the students have made five jumps they're airborne qualified and entitled to wear their airborne wings.

**Chutes or Choppers?** Right now there are approximately 27,500 airborne slots in the Army. Since the helicopter came into its own in Vietnam some people feel the airborne concept has outlived its usefulness. Here's how some of the people in the Infantry School's Airborne Department at Fort Benning, Ga., counter that argument:

"They haven't built a helicopter yet that can

pick up 120 men at Fort Bragg and put them on a drop zone in Korea or the Middle East," says First Lieutenant Michael Menser.

"Let's say we go into a non-nuclear, mid-intensity conflict in the future," says Major Mark Ponzillo, Jr., director of the Tower Training Committee of the Airborne Department. "Let's also say the unit of combat is an airmobile unit. Well, they have many helicopters. But they don't just fly over a denied area and say, 'Well, I think we'll sit down here and start operating.'"

"Somebody's got to go in there and get that ground for them first. How? You can walk in, you can come in by sea or you can drop men out of airplanes. We can drop a brigade-size unit into an area and secure it. Then we can start moving airmobile divisions into that area and break out of our initial hold.

"Why airborne? Aside from the practical value of airborne troops, there's a tremendous psychological mystique that's established around men who jump out of airplanes."

1LT Menser adds another important point. "The Army needs men throughout the ranks who know what it's like to have the hell scared out of them and still be able to function. That's where the Army makes its money.

"You know the people around you have been tested, met the challenge and have come through." 🗣️



Left to right: Learning how to fall on the swing landing trainer; hitching a ride to the top of Benning's 250-foot tower; NCO directs preparation for next ride to top.

TRUE  
ROMANCES:  
ARMY  
STYLE

# MARCHING TWO BY TWO

Evelyn Zurian

**A**DD TO THE APPEALS of Army Service—Fun, Travel, Adventure—another attraction: Romance. The last element has been added by a change in official Army policy. It's now easier for service couples—where both marriage partners are active military—to be stationed together.

There seems to be a good deal of this in the Army today so it must be a good deal. At least the couples SOLDIERS spoke with think so.

**Strangers When They Met.** Captains Gary and Charlotte Cochard met in Hawaii where he was staff duty officer the day Charlotte signed in with Headquarters U.S. Army Security Agency (ASA) Pacific at Helemano Military Reservation.

Gary enlisted after graduation from Bowling Green State University in Ohio in 1968. After Basic and AIT he attended the Engineer Officers' Candidate School at Fort Belvoir, Va. and the ASA OBC (Officers Basic Course) at Fort Devens, Mass. He finally made it to Hawaii in January 1970.

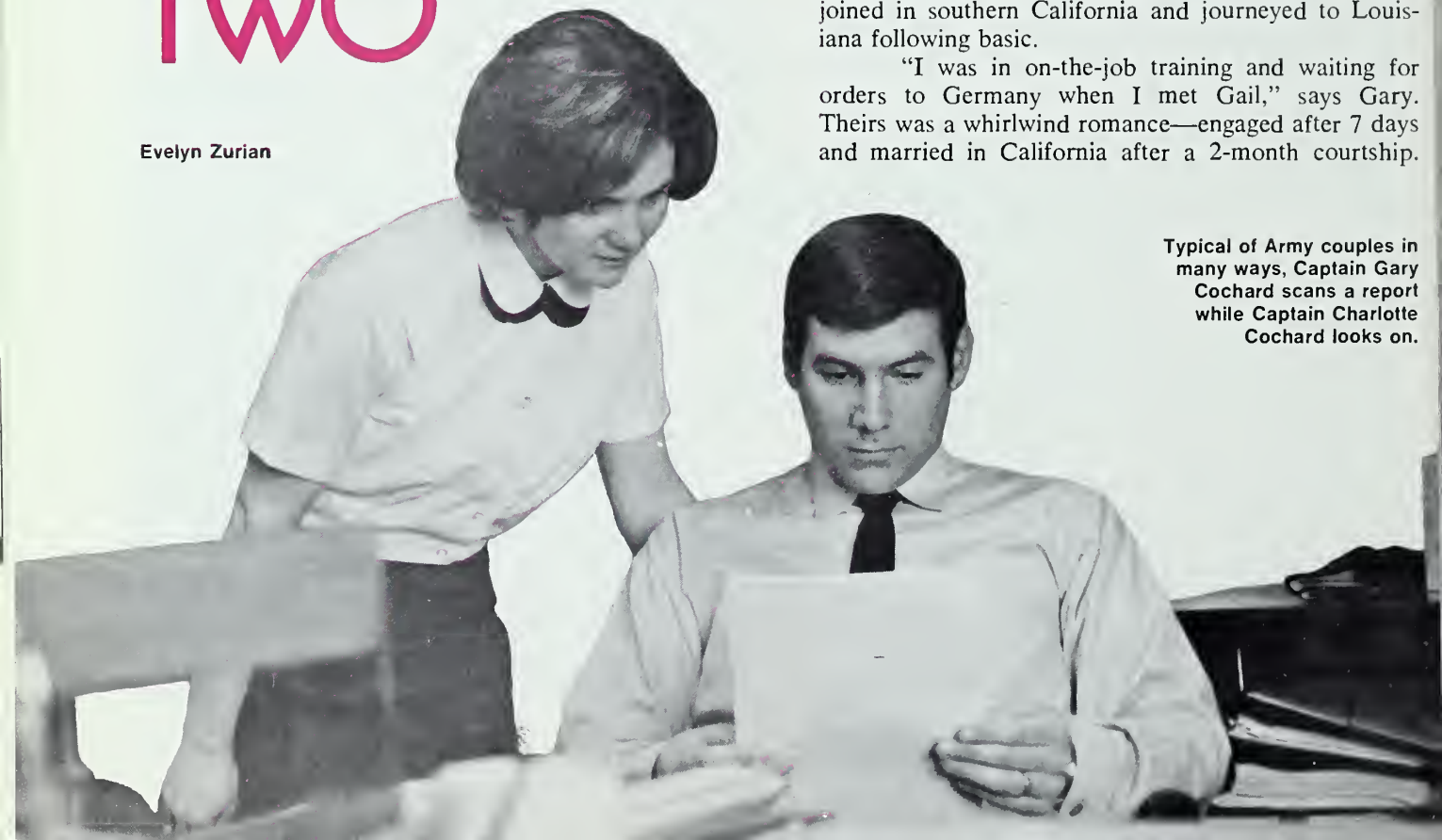
Charlotte arrived at Helemano a year later, after her June 1969 graduation from Gettysburg College in Pennsylvania and WAC OBC at Fort McClellan, Ala. where she stayed for a year with the WAC Training Battalion.

Charlotte and Gary were married in March 1972 and remained in Hawaii until August. Then they came to their present assignment at the ASA Field Station at Vint Hill Farms, Va. where Gary commands B Company and Charlotte heads up the WAC Company.

**No Time To Spare.** Specialists 5 Gary and Gail Dodge took AIT together at Fort Polk, La. Gary enlisted in Texas and wound up at Polk after legal clerk training at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind. Gail joined in southern California and journeyed to Louisiana following basic.

"I was in on-the-job training and waiting for orders to Germany when I met Gail," says Gary. Theirs was a whirlwind romance—engaged after 7 days and married in California after a 2-month courtship.

Typical of Army couples in many ways, Captain Gary Cochard scans a report while Captain Charlotte Cochard looks on.





Shortly after the wedding Gary's orders were changed so he and his bride could be assigned together to the Washington, D.C. area. Gail works as a clerk-typist for the Military Personnel Center in Alexandria, Va. and Gary is a legal clerk at Fort Myer, Va.

**APS Love Match.** Captains John and Jo Rusin worked side by side in the officer assignments office at Fort Benning, Ga. "You might say the Army Personnel System got us together," says John.

CPT John Rusin, an Infantry officer, attended North Georgia College and was commissioned through ROTC in 1967. Following a tour in Vietnam he spent 2 years with the 82d Airborne at Fort Bragg, N.C. and then was assigned to Fort Benning in August 1970. He had been there almost a year when he met Jo.

Jo's participation in a college drill team at the University of Kentucky led her into the Army. After WAC OBC in 1969 she served for 6 months as Training Officer for the OBC. In January 1971 she was reassigned to Fort Benning.

After 2 years in Georgia, where they were married, the captains were sent to Washington, D.C. where John supervises ceremonial activities for the Military District of Washington. Jo works for DA's The Adjutant General Center in recreational services.

**Bachelor Merger.** "We're two Army bachelors who got together," says Major Ann Ashjian. She and her husband, Captain John Ashjian, met while living at the BOQ at Fort Belvoir, Va.

CPT Ashjian was commissioned in the Quartermaster Corps after ROTC training at the University of Rhode Island. Following tours in Germany and Vietnam he came to work for the U.S. Army Computer Systems Command at Fort Belvoir. He and Ann were married in August 1972.

MAJ Ashjian spent 3 years nursing in Brazil before she joined the Army. She's served as an Army Health Nurse in Korea and San Antonio and El Paso, Tex. as well as earning a Master's degree in nursing which qualified her for an instructor's slot with the Walter Reed Army Institute of Nursing. She's presently teaching a 4-year baccalaureate degree program in nursing there.

**PCS Romance.** Specialists 4 Albert and Nona Kellogg met in Washington, D.C. where Albert works as a computer programmer. He'd been working in an electronics firm but enlisted when he found few advancement opportunities open in civilian life. Completing computer operators' training at Fort Benjamin Harrison, he was assigned to Fort Myer in January 1972.

SP4 Nona Kellogg arrived in August 1972 after attending college in Minnesota. She was dissatisfied with that life and with a subsequent job in an insurance company so she enlisted. After basic at Fort McClellan she returned home for 1 month as a home-town recruiter. Then on to Fort Leavenworth, Kans. for only 1 week before being assigned TDY to Washington, D.C. Her TDY became PCS when she married Albert in August 1973. She now works for the Military Personnel

Center in Alexandria as an Officers' Records Clerk.

**Bennies and More Bennies.** Besides two monthly paychecks and PX, commissary and health care privileges, the doubled Basic Allowance for Quarters is a big selling point, especially for enlisted couples. Another advantage is the rapport established through an understanding of each other's work.

CPT Jo Rusin says, "Most wives don't have any idea what hubby does all day long. Since John and I are both in the Army I have a greater basis for understanding why he has to be staff duty officer on Christmas Day—and vice versa."

**Night Shift No Big Thing.** SP4 Nona and Albert Kellogg have a small problem along this line. Nona works "regular" hours—7:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. But Albert's hours are from 3:30 p.m. to 11:30 p.m. "That doesn't bother us too much," Albert says. "In the work I'm doing, I'd probably be doing shift work on the outside anyway. And in the daytime I have time to take courses for an associate degree in computer programming."

**Meeting People.** "What we really like about the Army is the people we meet," says MAJ Ashjian. "They're part of what we are and that's something neither of us would want to give up."

CPT Ashjian says, "Because I'm Quartermaster and Ann is a nurse our days aren't too much alike aside from both of us being in uniform. It keeps things interesting."

**Reassignment Blues?** Most of the couples interviewed have had no problem in being assigned together. Even those problems that have developed have been overcome.

SP5s Gary and Gail Dodge had 2 weeks apart following their trip to the altar—Gail already had orders for Washington, D.C. and had gone on ahead. Arrangements were made to change Gary's orders for Germany. "We think the Army really wants to keep couples like us together," says Gail.

The Ashjians also had a bit of reassignment trouble. John already had orders to the QM advanced course at Fort Lee, Va.—about 3 hours' drive from Fort Belvoir. "Because I was locked in to my 4-year teaching assignment, the Nurse Corps couldn't let me go to Fort Lee," says Ann. "And because John had just come from Fort Belvoir the QMC was reluctant to send him right back." So for the first 9 months of marriage the couple saw each other only on weekends.

"We sweated it out for a few months because there just aren't a whole lot of Quartermaster captain slots in the Washington area," says John. "A month before the end of my course a slot opened up as post S-4 at Vint Hill Farms. That makes a 26-mile commute for each of us but we figured it was close enough."

**Prospect of Separation.** All these pairs have lucked out so far. Nevertheless, the prospect of a possible separation faces all Army couples.

The Cochards and the Rusins feel that any permanent decision for dealing with separation must be based on the circumstances at the time the problem

## RULES OF THE GAME

Interim Change dated August 1973 to AR 614-200 reads in part as follows:

**Assignment of married Army couples.** To the maximum extent possible, married couples . . . will be assigned to locations where they can establish a common household. . . . Married couples will be counseled that . . . (they) must expect to serve a relative proportionate share of unaccompanied service along with their military contemporaries when concurrent assignments are not feasible. . . . If necessary, individuals concerned should consider retraining and/or reclassification into compatible MOS career fields.

**Guidelines.** When married couples are serving at different CONUS/overseas long tour locations, either spouse may request reassignment to the other's location, provided the affected member will be able to serve a minimum of 12 months at new duty station.

The regulation also has provisions to allow couples to extend or curtail tours to permit concurrent DEROS or rotation to CONUS.

**Eligibility and Assignment Conditions.** (1) Requests must be based on actual marriage. Action based on projected marriage will not be considered. (2) A valid requirement for the individual must exist. (3) A second PCS within the same fiscal year will not be authorized.

arises. A normal short tour would be treated differently from a longer one when they would be apart.

CPT Jo Rusin says, "If a short tour came up where John and I couldn't stay together I think we'd stick it out and just work on getting back together as soon as possible."

"On the other hand," says CPT Charlotte Cochard, "if Gary and I had to be apart for 2 or 3 years it'd be hard on our marriage. We'd have to give serious thought to one or both of us getting out of the Army."

The SP4s Kellogg and the SP5s Dodge have chosen the latter route. "If that situation comes up," they say, "we'd probably just get out."

"It's a street we'll have to cross every time a tour ends," say the Ashjians. "We don't want to face it until we have to."

**A Question of Philosophy.** "It's a basically a matter of deciding which has the greater priority—your marriage or your individual careers," says CPT Jo Rusin. "Obviously if you're apart your marriage will suffer in one way or the other. Then again if one of you turns down a good assignment because the other can't go along it may not be good for your career."

"Marriage shouldn't be placed above career nor career over marriage all the time," says CPT Charlotte Cochard. "You have to reach a workable compromise."

**And Baby Makes Three.** The ordering of priorities comes into play again when a couple decides whether or not to raise a family. Choices include (1) applying for a waiver to enable the prospective mother to stay in the Army, (2) leaving the service, and (3) not having children at all.

CPTs John and Jo Rusin have chosen the third alternative. "You can't have two people with careers and do full justice to children," says John. But everyone doesn't reach the same conclusion.

The Ashjians are the only couple interviewed who have a child. John Paul arrived right on schedule, between school terms, his mother says. The necessary waiver was accomplished with minimum fuss. "I happened to be in a job that made it a lot easier," the Army nurse says. "If I'd been night duty nurse instead of an instructor I probably couldn't have taught right up until the baby was born."

After 6 weeks convalescent leave MAJ Ashjian went back to work. "I wanted someone to take care of John Paul and spoil him like I'd spoil him," she says. "We were lucky to find a good babysitter who's great at keeping him stimulated—she doesn't just diaper and feed him."

**Staying In vs. Getting Out.** SP5 Gary Dodge figures he might reenlist depending on his Variable Reenlistment Bonus. "When it comes to that I'm a bit mercenary," he says. "But I don't think I'll stay in more than one more tour. After that I'll take my chances on the outside."

His wife Gail says, "I'm getting out when my tour is up. I figure I can make more money on the outside, maybe as a secretary with the Government."

The CPTs Rusin are both career-oriented. The only thing that'd make them change their minds would be a prolonged separation and they're hoping that won't be necessary. The CPTs Cochard feel the same way.

SP4 Albert Kellogg says his decision whether to re-up will depend on the civilian job situation in the computer field. Nona says, "If he decides to reenlist I'll extend until he gets out. But neither of us is up for more than one tour."

"Ann and I got married on the basis that we'd stay in," says CPT John Ashjian. "We like our lifestyle and we're both planning on making it a career."

**Advice to the Lovelorn.** The Cochards offer this piece of advice to prospective Army couples: Don't be too egotistical especially if your wife has a few months time-in-grade on you, as Charlotte does on Gary. He maintains this doesn't bother him a bit though some of his friends rib him about it. He does say that kind of a set-up could be bad news if a guy is really hung up on machismo. CPT Ashjian gets ribbed too but says, "It's never been a problem for us."

CPT Jo Rusin advises, "Decide first if the individual's career will come first or if your marriage is more important. If the career takes precedence, that's O.K. too, but you can't change in midstream."

CPT and MAJ Ashjian counsel, "Don't automatically assume one of you will have to get out. Think over very carefully what it'd be like having a joint career in the Army—then try it!"

**Happiness Is: Being Together.** Officer and enlisted couples alike agree that real happiness is being together. The Army is doing its best to make this possible, and the incidental benefits sweeten the deal. You may come to a "uniform" decision when you consider becoming an Army couple. Here they come—marching two by two. Why not join the parade?



**I**T'S GOTTA BE done and that, pal, is a fact. You're probably really sick of being told how to do it. You've had pamphlets shoved at you, films shown to you, articles recommended to you and a zillion DA, SF and DOD forms firmly placed in front of you. Everybody in the Army does it—yet how many know what's coming off when it happens? How many

personal property for all military personnel. Their objective: efficiently managing the transplanting of your personal property where you want it—when you need it. Which is exactly what you want, right? So what happens?

#### **Orders, Orders, Orders.**

You got them. Before you decide whether you're happy or miserable about your new duty see your local



It's a pain but . . . once again you're

# ON THE MOVE

Pat Thomasson  
Photos by SP5 Ed Aber

—even the 30-year veterans—plan in advance for moving?

It's coming, you know. Right around the corner lurks the rugged, hectic and muggy summer moving season. "So what?" you say. Well, you're due for a move sooner or later so the next few pages might be worth much more than their weight in gold.

Approximately 400 Installation Transportation Officers (ITOs) in this world are your guardian angels when moving time rolls around. They handle everything from weight entitlements to hand-picking a commercial moving company tailored to your specific needs. These are the guys who make it work.

The Military Traffic Management Terminal Services, MTMTS for short, gets involved also. They have worldwide responsibility for the movement and storage of

ITO for information on the authorized shipping allowance. Pick up your inventory forms (DD 1701) and while you're there ask him if you can see the film, "It's Your Move." It's worth seeing. And before you leave pick up all the propaganda he has and make sure you read it. It might be a good idea to have your wife read it too.

**Go Back And Apply.** And don't fool around—the faster you complete your inventory and make application the sooner you can get a pick-up date. Surveys show the average civilian family makes moving arrangements 28 days prior to the actual move while the average military family allows only 13 days. Chances are you'll have a lot more advance notice than that so don't put it off.

**A Matter of Timing.** If you have a choice do your damndest to move sometime between October and April. Everybody and his brother moves between May and

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September each year. So whenever possible we recommend the slack period—you'll get better service. You'll also find a mid-month as well as a mid-week move is better for the same reason. While this can create a rent or lease problem it may be worth it in the long run.

### **The Counseling Session.**

Everybody who moves has the chance to sit down with a counselor from the transportation office and have the whole shebang laid out step by step. This is your opportunity to clear up what was foggy before. Make sure you understand everything the mover is required to do. Take notes if necessary.

The actual move is usually accomplished between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. Monday through Friday only. Shipments will not be scheduled for pickup or delivery on Saturdays, Sundays or U.S. holidays unless there's a mutual agreement between the member/the ITO and the carrier. But these aren't all the requirements you should be familiar with; ask your transportation officer what the score is during the counseling session and don't settle for less than the full picture.

It's also helpful to arrange to have your goods packed at least one day before the scheduled pick-up. That way you won't get a super "bangup" packing job and the van driver gets a headstart loading your goods and will probably complete the process during normal working hours.

While you're at it select a realistic delivery date which reflects your true needs. Consider such things as travel time, planned leave and when you expect to move into your new home. The ITO uses your requirements to set up the method, time and type of move you need.

And one word to the wise. Sometimes it's impossible to get unaccompanied baggage to its destination by the stipulated delivery date. Hand-carry uniforms and other items you'll need as soon as you report in. And before you leave the transportation office get the name, location and telephone number of the transportation officer at your next duty station. You're going to

need him.

**Life Preserver.** The one sure-fire way of protecting yourself is to take a letter-perfect inventory. Attack this itemized list of household goods exactly as you'd attack your income taxes. Keep in mind the inventory is used to estimate the weight of your personal property. And if you try to conceal any property exceeding entitlement it's a safe bet you'll get nailed. You'll be charged one way or the other, so why bother?

Also consider the mover plans what equipment and materials he'll take to your house from the advance inventory information. When the inventory isn't accurate he may have to get additional supplies and that slows things down.

At inventory time make arrangements to have antique furniture and other prized possessions appraised. Give copies of the appraisal to the transportation office and the mover. You'll be protected should anything happen later. It all boils down to being careful; if you foul up the inventory you're only hurting yourself.

Once you and the transportation officer have selected packing and pickup dates don't change them. Cancelling a firm date could mean as much as a 2-week delay in rescheduling.

**Before the Van Arrives.** Follow this checklist:

- To avoid confusion separate your property according to destination and/or packing and pick-up dates. First segregate the items to go into storage and those to be delivered direct to your next residence. You must remember which shipment will be handled on which date because generally a different firm will handle each shipment. It's easiest to place shipments in separate rooms. If you have any high-value items to be shipped separately set them aside from the rest of your property. Professional books, papers and equipment required at the new duty station should also be isolated so they may be packed up, marked and weighed separately.

- Get rid of excess. Don't

ship or store anything you can toss out. Dispose of old books, papers and magazines, broken furniture, worn-out appliances, broken toys, old clothes, and the like. Shipping unneeded household goods could cause you to exceed your authorized weight allowance could cost you money. On top of that you'll have less storage space at the other end, which only complicates unpacking.

- Frozen foods can't be shipped and it's a good idea to discard open cans of syrup and other liquids. Paints, oils, cleaning fluids or similar flammables cannot be shipped because of fire hazards.

- You are responsible for disconnecting all appliances such as the washer-dryer. Remove and dismantle TV antennas. Remove all blinds, paintings and what-have-you from windows and walls. Empty, defrost, clean and dry your refrigerator and deep freeze. Your movers aren't allowed to perform these services and unless you do it the articles won't be packed. Don't forget to dismantle rooftop antennas and swing sets or any other playground equipment. Empty, wash and dry barbecues and hibachis before you ship them.

- Make sure all heavy items and liquids are out of your furniture. The added weight can break bureau or dresser drawers or damage the items themselves. No matter how well packed, heavily weighted furniture drawers are going to bump around while the van is on the road.

- Don't tempt thieves. Suggest you cover up or remove all manufacturer or personal markings from boxes or cartons which specifically identify high-value contents. Let's not advertise such items as tape recorders, camera equipment, stereos, radios.

- Watch those waterbeds. Be sure to completely drain your waterbed several days before the movers come. It must be bone dry in order to be packed properly.

- If you're moving back to the States from overseas clean all foreign soil, plant or animal life off your property. Double check lawn mowers, garden tractors and vacuum cleaners. You'd be surprised how





Transportation Officer makes on-spot check of household goods on move, left. Leave packing of fragile, valuable items to professionals, above.

many people ship last week's house-cleaning grime and a whole year's supply of dead grass back home.

- Don't put your clothes in either closet bags or plastic bags thinking they will offer more protection. Severe damage due to condensing moisture and mildew might be the result. If you insist on shipping your clothes in plastic bags the moving company isn't liable.

- Tell the Mrs. to leave the packing of fragile and valuable articles to the professionals. Don't think for a minute your dishes, glassware, china or antiques will be "safer" if you wrap them yourself; not so. Furthermore, carriers can always refuse to be responsible for any damage to items they didn't pack.

**Along the Way.** Certain rules of thumb apply throughout the entire moving process.

One "must" is to make *all*

arrangements with the transportation officer. Report changes in requirements and time frames directly to him. Don't consult the commercial moving people—they can't help you. Your transportation officer has some very strict rules that movers must follow. If you try to change things on your own they can backfire and there's little the transportation office can do to penalize a moving firm in such a situation. Whenever the mover suggests a deviation from what's been agreed to tell him it's not your decision. Never argue with the moving people in this situation or any other one—call the transportation officer. He can handle it far better than you.

And never, *never* accept mediocre or unsatisfactory service from a mover. Call the ITO immediately. He knows what to do.

And while it isn't required by any directive a little courtesy

goes a long way. A pot of coffee, soft drinks or a pitcher of lemonade will be greatly appreciated by movers. They're doing a lot of hard, physical labor and many times the weather can be rough. A small gesture of politeness will most likely be repayed with good service.

**M-Day.** First be home. Be present during packing and pick-up. If you don't show interest in what's going on you can hardly expect the movers to be interested. Let yourself be seen—it's a built-in guarantee for better service. The same holds true for delivery.

You'll save yourself and the movers a hassle if you get the kids and the animals out from underfoot—neighbors, too.

Here's what else to do:

- Be alert and ask questions. If you're not pleased with the way something is being packed don't just stand there, ask about it—



politely, of course.

- Check the packing of rugs. Both rugs and rug pads should be rolled and not folded when being prepared for shipment. Folding rugs or even bending properly rolled rugs will break down the backing material and leave permanent creases.

- Waterbed owners must be extra watchful. The dry mattress should be spread out flat, slipsheeted with kraft paper, rolled and then carefully wrapped. Watch out for wrinkles and creases—they're instant doom.

- Think of the carrier's inventory as "a stitch in time." Your movers prepare an accurate inventory at your home reflecting the condition and quantity of the goods they're picking up. This inventory is to be signed by you and the company's representative to certify its accuracy and completeness.

- Take out your magnifying glass and check that inventory. You'd best agree with the mover on the condition and quantity he's listed before you sign. This little piece of paper will determine exactly what loss and damage occurred during the actual move and who's going to end up holding the bag. If a discrepancy can't be settled with the movers, *don't* sign; pick up the phone and tell your transportation officer.

**The Last Leg.** You made it, but what about your household goods? What with the new job, house-hunting and just plain getting oriented, your personal property can take a low position on the priority ladder—sort of a "catch it next week" chore. Look out or you'll suffer from a surplus of priorities. There's an easier way.

- Number one on your list of things to do when you reach your new duty station is *contact the local transportation office*. This simple task will avoid many problems.

- Give the transportation officer a contact address and telephone number and stay in touch with him on a daily basis. If you reach him immediately chances are your household goods probably haven't arrived yet. But by letting

him know your whereabouts you're more apt to be able to keep your property out of unnecessary storage. And that eliminates one more handling that increases the chance of loss or damage. You'll save time too, because once goods are placed in storage (especially during the summer rush season) a lengthy step is added to delivery process.

- In case you don't know, the commercial moving people have to meet certain requirements during delivery. Make sure they do. Movers must unpack all items from containers unless you request in writing that containers not be unpacked. However, if you furnish a written



**"But, Captain, that was the GOOD news!"**

authority to waive unpacking the moving company is not released from liability for any concealed damage which may be discovered within 30 days after the date of delivery. The movers must also place the goods—one time—in any room desired. And they must remove all empty containers and waste material from the premises unless you sign a statement releasing them from this obligation.

- Don't be free with your John Hancock at delivery time. First check all items against the inventory. Be certain the accessorial services (such as cartons, barrels, wardrobe, mirror cartons, crates, boxes and appliance servicing) listed on the

DD Form 619 have been provided before signing as having received them. Don't let substandard service slip by. Note any loss and damage found while unpacking on the reverse of the Government Bill of Lading, carrier inventory or DD Form 6191. Once the delivery is complete and all discrepancies are noted then—and only then—sign the bill itself and have the carrier also sign.

- Despite all the precautions taken to insure a quality, damage-free move, loss or damage to personal property does occur. If it happens holler for your transportation officer. He'll tell you what to do.

**It's Over.** Breathe a sigh of relief but don't forget there's one more form to be filled out. Sit down and complete the "Property Owner's Report." This is your "report card" on the mover; it also your insurance for future quality moves.

The transportation officer needs your evaluation of a mover to evaluate that mover himself. If you don't tell the ITO about the type service you received it makes the job of weeding out poor performers nearly impossible. You can call the shots but only about 16 percent of the military families that move return an evaluation. Since only a few report foul-ups it should come as no surprise there are unsatisfactory movers who continue to do business with DOD.

By now you've recognized the most important word in this process—YOU! There are others involved but they can't do their job well unless you take the lead. So if you have a move coming up—even months off vet—take the initiative and start planning your attack. It will pay big dividends in the end.

All the foregoing do's and don'ts add up to the recipe for a successful move. Like all recipes, though, it isn't worth much without a competent cook. That's you, ol' buddy. Your ITO will help you with the ingredients but it's up to you to make sure that the end result is palatable. A smooth move is like gravy without lumps—it's worth all the effort you put into it.



# What's Green And Digs In The Dirt?

Evelyn Zurian

**A**NSWER? An Army archeologist. "I'm the only military archeologist in the Army," says First Lieutenant George C. Shott, Jr. Stationed at the U.S. Army Engineer Museum at Fort Belvoir, Va., he's supervising a "dig" into the post's history.

How did the Army get mixed up with archeology? Well, if you have the ruins of a colonial mansion in your back yard, you don't just sit on them. Engineer Museum curator Edward B. Russell has spent 20 years encouraging the Army to develop its historic treasure at Belvoir.

"Before the Williamsburg renovations in the 1930s," he says, "there wasn't much interest in archeology in this country. Some amateur work was done on the site in the thirties but no real records were kept, and since then nothing has been done so far as we know. In 1965, despite command interest, we couldn't find a qualified archeologist so on the advice of the local historic society the ruins were covered over to protect them from the weather and vandalism.

"At one time," says Russell, "there was a plan to build a house on top of the ruins to be used as quarters for the post commander,



Photo courtesy Fairfax County Public Schools

Students concentrate on their work as fifth graders get a tour from 1LT Shott. Commissioned through ROTC, he has Archeology degree from University of Arizona.

but that idea didn't get much further than the architects' drawing boards."

Finally, in 1971, came a lucky break. Credit for that goes to the former Commander of the Engineer Center and School, Major General Robert R. Ploger. He arranged to have 1LT Shott assigned to the project.

1LT Shott says, "I seem to get these things through sheer luck."

While thumbing through a booklet on Fort Belvoir, he came across an illustration of a nicely landscaped brick foundation which was all that was left of the mansion. "The first thing I thought was, 'I wonder if it's been excavated?'" He visited the ruins during his stint at the Engineer Officers' Basic Course.

"Instead of seeing a manicured brick foundation, I saw a



"To be rented from yr to yr or for a term of yrs. Belvoir, beautiful seat of the Hon. George William Fairfax, Esq., on the Potomac in Fairfax County, Virginia. The mansion is of brick two stories high with four convenient rooms and a central passage on the lower floor, five rooms and a large passage on the second. Servants Hall and cellar below. Convenient to it are offices, stables, and coach houses; adjacent is a well furnished garden stored with a great variety of fruits, all in good order. Appertaining to the tract on which the house now stands and which contains 2000 acres of land are several valuable fisheries and a good deal of cleared land. The terms may be known of Colonel Washington, who lives near the premises"—  
*The Philadelphia Gazette,*  
 October 19, 1774



It was thumbs down on architect's plan to build CG's quarters, above left, on Belvoir ruins. Plans for Bicentennial park, right, show locations of out-buildings and the proposed visitor's center. Above right, 1LT Shott puts experience gained at Fortress Louisburg in Nova Scotia into practice, cataloguing artifacts found at Belvoir. Right, school official Ron Savage is delighted with project's results. Far right, Edward Russell details Fairfax history.



jungle," says 1LT Shott. "I said to myself, 'I've gotta find out more about this place,' so I went over to the Museum. I remarked to the sergeant there that I happened to be an archeologist and things really got rolling.

**"No, He Doesn't Embalm People."** "When they were trying to figure out an MOS slot for me—they finally landed on Arts and Monuments Officer—I guess the secretary wasn't too sure what an archeologist does. I heard parts of the conversation—'No, he doesn't embalm people.' But one morning at 9:00 Mr. Russell went in to the CG. At 9:15 my orders were changed," says Shott. "The next day I picked up new orders assigning me to the Museum."

So what makes Belvoir's pile

of brick so special? The fact that it's more than 200 years old, for a starter. Belvoir Mansion was built in 1736-41 by Colonel William Fairfax. He was the cousin and land agent of Lord Thomas Fairfax, who inherited 5 million acres of prime Virginia real estate.

Lord Thomas arranged a position for Colonel William as Collector of Customs for the South Potomac—a cushy job because the collector kept a percentage of the take—so Colonel William agreed to leave Massachusetts to manage the property.

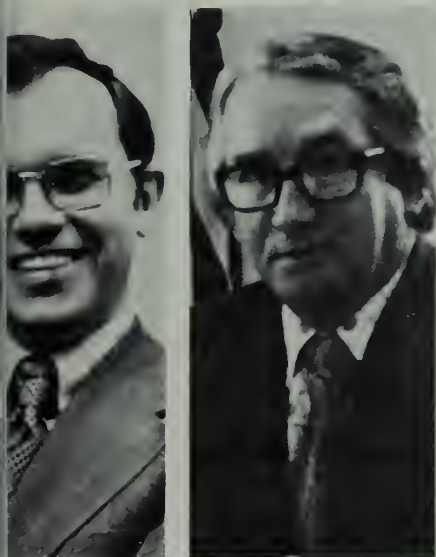
#### **Presidential Neighbor.**

George Washington's home at Mount Vernon lies not far from Belvoir. Colonel William's son, George William Fairfax, and young Washington hunted and fished to-

gether at Belvoir Mansion, where Washington came under the influence of Colonel William. A prominent figure in the area, the colonel served not only as customs collector and land agent for Lord Thomas but as judge for the area and president of the Council of Burgesses in Williamsburg as well.

The friendship between Washington and the Fairfaxes was a close one. But the Fairfaxes were loyal British subjects so when George William left for England in 1773, it was for good. The house had to be disposed of, so George William wrote to Washington in 1774 about renting the house and auctioning off the furnishings. A newspaper advertisement appeared naming Colonel Washington as con-





during this battle," says Russell. "We've found shrapnel and cannon balls as far from the river as the coach house and we even found an 1812 penny that may have been dropped in the confusion."

**Army Takes Over.** The District of Columbia bought the land in 1910 and after a plan to build a house of corrections there was shelved, the Belvoir land was turned over to the War Department.

From there it was transferred to the Engineer School when the school outgrew its home at what is now Fort McNair in the District of Columbia. The Engineers called their new home "Camp Belvoir." An additional 10,000 acres were acquired during World War I to satisfy the future needs of the Engineer School. All of that land is now Fort Belvoir.

And now 1LT Shott is on the job . . . but not by himself.

Throughout 1972 most of the archeological labor on the site was done by volunteers recruited through advertisements in newspapers and at nearby universities. Then 1LT Shott heard some local high school teachers had been to an archeological workshop and were looking for some place to put their new skills into practice. When they all got together, the arrangement clicked.

**Student Power.** "A number of students were saying they'd like to have a course in archeology," says Jack Hiller, who teaches U.S. History at Groveton High School in Alexandria, Va. "I thought, 'Gee, I can teach a course like that, and now we have a site, so what are we waiting for?'"

Hiller and Martha Williams, a U.S. History teacher at George C. Marshall High School in Falls Church, Va., wasted no time in setting up courses for the spring and summer. Some of the students got so worked up about the dig their interest in it has branched out to other fields.

Ed Langland, one of Martha Williams' students, located a 17th century church ruin in eastern Maryland. He hopes to get permission

from the owners to dig there. A classmate, Kay Bellor, says, "When Mrs. Williams showed her Williamsburg slides in class it really got me going. Now I'm shopping around for a college with a good program in anthropology and archeology."

A third classmate, Nanci Edwards, got so involved she volunteered to go to the site after school started up again. The three students work outside when the weather is good. When it's not they help 1LT Shott with the monumental task of cataloguing more than 10,000 artifacts already recovered from the dig. These include a child's ring, a gold shoe buckle, a wine bottle and seal, and two silver spoons as well as numerous pieces of fine porcelain and more common earthenware. The work is slow and requires use of chemical solutions and an electrolytic tank, as well as just plain elbow grease.

**Organization Plus.** "I've got the site divided into three areas designated by roman numerals," says Shott. "Then every major excavation has a letter and with each of these are 10-foot-square trenches. They're separated by what we call baulks, to walk on and to preserve the stratigraphy—the layers of earth that build up over a period of time. Within the trenches we number the layers of earth as we remove them."

"When the students find something unusual within a level they call me or one of the site assistants—either Jack Hiller or Martha Williams," he says. "They talk the students through the procedure a couple of times and show them how to dust off the artifact, photograph it in place, then remove and tag it with a 'lot card' so you'll always know where each piece was found."

**Dating the Artifacts.** How do you decide how old the artifacts are?

"We use common sense along with a general knowledge of the history of the site," says the Army archeologist. "For instance, we know the house burned in 1783 and if we find a consistent layer of ash all over the site we can say,

tact. He was a good realtor (*see box*).

After the destruction of the house by fire in 1783 Washington made a visit to the ruins. He wrote to the Fairfaxes in England, "ruins indeed they are. When I viewed them, when I considered that the happiest days of my life had been spent there, I was obliged to flee from them."

**War of 1812.** In 1814 after the British had burned the White House they sailed back down the Potomac past Belvoir. The mansion occupied a defensive position overlooking the river. A small group of Americans waited for the British on the cliffs.

"The remains of the main house and the other outbuildings were probably hit and set on fire

'Aha! This is the destruction debris from the fire!' And then anything we find below that level will date from before then."

And how do you decide what the buildings were used for?

"We use pure logic on that too," says 1LT Shott. "Where would you want a stable? Not too close to the house. But you want the kitchen fairly close so the food won't get cold while you're carrying it to the house."

"Then we look at the architectural evidence. We say to ourselves, 'No coach would go through a 7-foot-wide opening,' and we ask, 'Why would a single-room coach house have a corner fireplace?' Not to warm the coach!" he says. "So the kitchen was a possibility. Then we looked at the artifacts we uncovered, like iron cooking-ware, utensils and stone-ware and that pretty well clinched it."

The coach house was labeled using the same logical approach. 1LT Shott reconstructs a colonial scene: "Somebody arrives at Belvoir and you leave them off at the main house. The first thing you do after that is unhitch the horses and drop off the coach."

"Well, the building closest to the present house entrance has two rooms. The long room might have been for the coachmen or it might have been a blacksmith's shop. We found out it'd been built after the other room, on top of a very heavy ash layer—the kind you'd find as the result of blacksmithing."

"Of course, all this is supposition," says Hiller. "I have an idea that after the main house burned the residents moved to the outbuildings. So the artifacts we find there may not indicate the original uses of the buildings at all. We have a lot more work to do before we can say for sure."

**Bicentennial Plans.** The site of the Belvoir Mansion ruins has been designated a National Historical Landmark. In keeping with

its new status plans have been drawn up to build a park in time for the nation's 200th birthday. "There'll be diagrams at the various sites to give visitors a clearer idea of what it looked like 200 years ago," says Russell.

"We also hope to have a visitor's center—a small museum with artifact exhibits and push-button, recorded narratives of the mansion's history. But that costs a lot of money so we'll have to hold off for now."

The Fort Belvoir Officers' Wives Garden Club is getting into the act too. "We've worked up a plan to divide an area next to the main house into individual garden plots," says Russell. "Each interested member of the club will be responsible for her own 'historical garden.'"

#### **Invaluable Opportunity.**

The students and teachers who've worked with the project are grateful to the Army and to 1LT Shott for providing an invaluable learning opportunity. They say that without Shott's efforts and enthusiasm the program would never have gotten off the ground.

Jack Hiller, Martha Williams and their students feel the Belvoir experience has been very worthwhile. Besides opening up new career and avocational fields to young

people, the project has had other advantages.

"Some of the kids were pretty turned off to school," says Williams. "But now they're taking a real interest in it—their enthusiasm with this project has spilled over to other subjects. I think they're more mature, too. They've shown they're ready for responsibility."

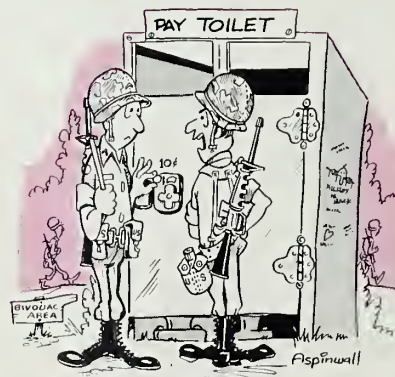
Hiller agrees. "They've also shown a spirit of cooperation in working with others and an awareness of their own capabilities and limitations," he says.

**Relevance Is the Key.** The continuation of the project has a lot to offer. Mr. Ronald J. Savage, Social Studies Curriculum Specialist in the Fairfax County, Va., public school system, sees it this way: "Relevance is a key word in education today. The students are eager to try new forms of learning—to get out of the classroom and do something meaningful. The Belvoir project is a beautiful way to begin; learning by doing has made the study of history a lot more real to these kids."

"The effect of the program on our community is really a long range one," says Savage. "We're planning to take advantage of the interest that's been aroused in the students to encourage them to research other aspects of the county's history. Perhaps after 2 or 3 years—maybe even in time for the Bicentennial—we'll be able to publish a student-written history of Fairfax County."

**You Can't See It, But It's There.** The tangible result of the Belvoir Mansion excavation will be a beautiful park designed to please history buff and ecology freak alike. But perhaps more important are the intangibles—in Army archeologist 1LT George C. Shott's words, "a spirit of cooperation between military and civilian communities in the preservation of an irreplaceable part of our mutual heritage."

Who knows? Maybe it'll catch on!



"... Then somebody decided that slit trenches were bad for the ecology."



**LTC BOARD**

A DA selection board convened to consider officers of the Army, Chaplain and WAC promotion lists to the grade of Lieutenant Colonel, AUS. A separate Army Medical Department Selection Board (excluding Medical Corps and Dental Corps) also met. Primary zone of consideration for all promotion lists include all active duty majors with a date of rank August 31, 1967 or earlier. The secondary zone for all promotion lists include active duty majors with DOR 1 September 1967 through 9 October 1968.

**VOTING INFO**

The Headquarters DA Voting Assistance Hotline for voting officers can be reached at Autovon 22--31060 or 202--693-1060 for help with voting problems. The service is operative 24 hours a day. Massachusetts and New York have changed their 1974 primary election dates. Both will now hold primary elections on September 10. New York does not permit absentee voting in its primary.

**PROGRAM REVISED**

The Qualitative Management Program was recently reviewed with a view toward providing commanders more latitude in the retention of personnel. As a result of this review major changes to the Qualitative Retention feature of the program were announced by DA message DAPC-EPA 191138Z, March 74, subject: "Changes to Qualitative Management Program." The principal changes provide the major commander with new waiver criteria for retention of soldiers beyond the reenlistment ineligibility point and extend the reenlistment ineligibility points for grades E4 to 10 years and E5 to 13 years.

**REORGANIZE**

The Army Headquarters Staff undergoes a major reorganization effective July 1. The reorganization reduces the staff by 675 spaces, making more soldiers available for combat units. The reorganization, the first of the Army Staff since 1962, should improve efficiency, cause substantial manpower savings and delineate Army management responsibilities more clearly.

**CIVILIAN SCHOOLS**

Soldiers attending civilian institutions under all full-time Army education programs are required to continue enrollment on an uninterrupted basis--to include summer sessions where applicable--and must pursue maximum academic workload approved by the educational institution. All personnel participating in these programs as of June 1 are required to adjust their academic programs to take the following academic workloads:

| ACADEMIC DEGREE<br>BEING PURSUED | ACADEMIC<br>SYSTEM          | MINIMUM WORKLOAD<br>(Academic hrs per<br>training period) |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|---|
| ● Graduate degree                | Semester System             | ● 12 hrs/semester   |
| ● Undergraduate degree           |                             | ● 15 hrs/semester   |
| ● Graduate degree                | Quarter System              | ● 12 hrs/semester   |
| ● Undergraduate degree           | (Include Summer<br>Quarter) | ● 15 hrs/semester   |



## WHAT'S NEW

### OPTIONAL UNIFORM

To enhance passenger comfort and convenience USAF Military Airlift Command has determined the wearing of military uniforms by Category Y Passengers should be optional. Passenger dress should be consistent with the uniform policies and procedures of the traveler's sponsoring service. MAC poses no objection to the wearing of civilian clothing as long as good taste is maintained and the attire follows the norm of the international civilian traveler. Category Y Service is port call orders directing individual(s) to report with a transportation request to a CONUS commercial airport for travel abroad.

### EER ERRORS

The Enlisted Evaluation Center reports that some 40 percent of the Enlisted Evaluation Reports it got in 1972 contained errors. Since the EER is very important to a soldier's career, the Center is reminding commanders to make sure all EERs are complete and accurate before they are forwarded.

### CHAMPVA

Private physicians and hospitals will be used in carrying out the Veterans Administration health care program for certain dependents of veterans. CHAMPVA (the Civilian Health and Medical Program--Veterans Administration) covers children and spouses of veterans permanently disabled by service-connected conditions and widows or widowers and children of veterans dying from service-connected conditions. CHAMPVA pays 75 percent of reasonable charges for hospitalization and outpatient services. For outpatient services the beneficiary must also pay the \$50 each year or the first \$100 when more than one family member uses CHAMPVA. See a VA hospital for full details.

### TDY RATES UP

Soldiers who use their own vehicles for local travel on official business will see the mileage rates for such trips increased to 8-cents a mile for motorcycles and 12-cents a mile for cars. On July 1, increased mileage rates will go into effect for both PCS and TDY travel.

### RESERVES HELP

"27-35-Hike!" Sounds like some kids playing football. But these youngsters are blind and handicapped students at the Oak Hill School in Hartford, Conn. They play football, basketball, bowl, swim, ice skate and go tobogganing and snowmobiling. Members of the USAR 411th Civil Affairs Company in West Hartford aid in making it happen.

### THAYER AWARD

The 1974 Sylvanus Thayer Award recipient is Ambassador Robert Daniel Murphy, Presidential adviser, foreign policy strategist and statesman. Since 1958 the Association of Graduates of the U.S. Military Academy has presented the Thayer Award to a U.S. citizen whose record of service to his country, accomplishments in the national interest and manner of achievement exemplify outstanding devotion to the principles expressed in USMA's motto: "Duty, Honor, Country." General of the Army Omar N. Bradley was the 1973 recipient.



**SOLDIERS**

**Bonnie Hightower**

Photo by  
Gary D. Smith





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**SOLDIERS**

**VISITS AFRC**

**GARMISCH**





# SOLDIERS

JULY 1974



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Left, SP4 Franks in his Army job and uniform; clown role requires another uniform, below.

**W**HAT DOES the Army do with a rodeo clown and bullrider when he's called to active duty? "Well, first you get rid of the greasepaint, floppy coveralls and switch from cowboy boots to combat boots," says Specialist 4 Jess Franks Jr., a radio operator assigned to Recovery Branch at White Sands Missile Range, N. Mex.

Although SP4 Franks does perform occasionally as a rodeo clown and bullrider on weekends, he spends most of his time tracking down spent missiles at White Sands.

Franks was originally drafted into the Army in 1970 and served in Vietnam. He reenlisted in 1973. "I think Army duty is easier than the rodeo circuit," he says. "As a rodeo clown I've ridden my share of hospital beds and ambulances."

Franks says he's had ribs crushed, bones fractured and

"enough stitches to satisfy a sewing bee" during his brief clowning and bullriding career. On the other hand he points out he didn't get a scratch in Vietnam, where he served in combat with the 1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile) and won a Bronze Star Medal for Valor, Combat Infantryman's Badge and the Army Commendation Medal.

**Early Start.** Franks started riding as a youngster, climbing aboard milk cows, steers, horses or even calves "... if they had enough spirit to pitch a little." From cows and calves he graduated to young bulls while a high school student and gradually got interested in rodeo.

"I learned to respect rodeo clowns while riding bulls and always wanted to try my hand at it," Franks says. After working up a costume and act he finally got his chance, traveling throughout the West as a rodeo clown and bullrider.

"Rodeo clowning is like bullfighting," he says. "My main purpose is to draw the bull away from a downed rider—getting laughs from the crowds comes second."

And being a rodeo clown isn't exactly a barrel of laughs, he says. According to Franks, a good clown will be at an arena 2 days before a show to get his act together. Pre-

paration may include digging a ditch for a disappearing act, rigging a dummy near the chutes or aligning props for a dynamite act.

"It's hard work finding something new that's funny," he says. "Real rodeo fans have seen about everything a clown has to offer. Remember, the better act you have the more money you get."

Although Franks still rides bulls and does some clowning on weekends he's not looking toward the rodeo arena for a long-term career. "Right now at age 23, it's a hobby that provides fun and a few dollars but you can't be a rodeo clown and bullrider all your life."

With an eye on the future Franks is attending New Mexico State University at Las Cruces during off-duty hours studying agriculture education and doing extension work. "When my Army tour is finished, I plan to return to rodeo for a while and be a school teacher on the side," he says.

**ED WHITE** is assigned to the Information Office, White Sands Missile Range, N. Mex.



Ed White

# COWBOY IN COMBAT BOOTS



# SOLDIERS

OFFICIAL U.S. ARMY MAGAZINE

JULY 1974  
VOLUME 29, NO. 7

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SOLDIERS, the Army's official magazine, is published under supervision of the Army Chief of Information to provide timely, factual information on policies, plans, operations and technical developments of the Department of the Army and other information on topics of interest to the Active Army, Army National Guard, Army Reserve and Department of the Army civilian employees. It also conveys views of the Secretary of the Army and the Chief of Staff on topics of professional interest to Army members and assists in achieving information objectives of the Army. ■ Manuscripts of interest to Army personnel are invited. Direct communication is authorized to Editor, SOLDIERS, Cameron Station, Alexandria, VA 22314. ■ Phone: Auto 284-6671 or Area Code 202-274-6672. ■ Unless otherwise indicated material may be reprinted provided credit is given to SOLDIERS and the author. ■ Military distribution: From the U.S. Army AG Publications Center, 2800 Eastern Boulevard, Baltimore, MD 21220 in accordance with DA form 12-5 requirements submitted by commanders. ■ Individual subscriptions: \$17 annually to Stateside and APO addresses; \$22.25 to foreign addresses. ■ Individual paid subscriptions are available through the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. ■ Use of funds for printing this publication approved by Headquarters, Department of the Army, July 17, 1973.

FRONT COVER: Getting down to basics, there's no footdragging during the intensive 8 weeks when the new volunteer is transformed from civilian to soldier as reported in "Army Basic Training: The More It Changes . . ." beginning on page 5. Photo by SSG Zack Richards. BACK COVER: The frontier era of sobers and horse soldiers comes alive when "The Cavalry Rides Again" on page 13. Photo by John Michael Coleman.



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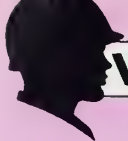
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SP4 Dan Rifenburgh  
Evelyn Zurian



### MORE HOUSING

The Army has been given the authority to lease an additional 2,250 economy family housing units in Germany. The additional leasing authority triples the allocated number of leased units in the Federal Republic of Germany and is designed to help alleviate the military housing shortage. Officials say most additional units will be made available to eligible enlisted members and company grade officers and their families. The largest number of units are being sought in Kaiserslautern, Landstuhl, Wuerzburg, Bamberg, Nuernberg, Mannheim, Stuttgart, Darmstadt and Hanau.

### USAR HELPS

What does the Army Reserve contribute to Bogalusa, La.? In the case of the 688th Supply and Service Company commanded by Major Lewis V. Murray, Jr., \$187,000+ is paid in salaries and reserve center operational costs annually. A subordinate unit of the 692d Maintenance Battalion (GS), the 688th has been rather active in community relations projects and ecology efforts.

### UNIT OF CHOICE

On May 1 the 5th Engineer Battalion, Fort Leonard Wood, Mo., joined the active Army's rolls as a Special Unit of Choice. The 5th is recruiting extensively for soldiers who will be guaranteed at least 16 months with the battalion and a choice of available MOS codes. Among the specialties are: ● 12B - combat engineer; ● 51A - construction and utility worker; ● 51F - pipeline specialist; ● 62B - engineer equipment repairman; ● 64C - truckmaster; ● 71B - clerk-typist; ● 71D - legal clerk; ● 76Y - armorer/unit supply specialist; and ● 91B - medical specialist.

### WAC RECRUITING

Since April 1 qualified woman applicants have been able to enlist for assignment to active Army divisions and military police battalions. WACs enlisting for such units are advised they are not signing up for a unit within a division whose primary mission is combat oriented or whose location is unsuitable for the assignment of women. Qualified women applicants will fill needs within division headquarters, division support commands and MP battalions.

### AAGC DISSOLVED

The Association of the Adjutant General's Corps, a 2300-member organization of AG officer, warrant and enlisted personnel, has officially been dissolved as of August 31.

### RETIREMENT WAIVERS

DOD Directive 1332.20 requires a minimum of 2 years active service in the grades of E-7, E-8, E-9, W-3, W-4, O-5 or O-6 as a condition of non-disability voluntary retirement. The 2 year service in grade requirement which was waived until June 30, 1974 in the case of persons with 6 months or more active service in such grades has been extended 1 year.



# HERE'S YOUR OPINION

## (The Results of the March '74 SOLDIERS Survey)

### REMEMBER IT

In March 74 SOLDIERS asked what you thought about your magazine. The answers are in and they are interesting.

### HOW OFTEN READ

A healthy 86.4% overall answered that they read us every month and another 10% read us at least frequently. Officers are a little more faithful every month and the men in the audience beat the ladies by a few points as every-month readers.

### WHY NOT READ

Those remaining as less-than-monthly readers told us that 57% of them don't get to see the magazine and 28.3% don't have the time to read us. Gals and officers seem more able to land a copy. Overall, only 12.4% claimed lack of interest.

### HOW LONG/SHORT

You don't like long-winded stories at all. 43.1% want short one and two pagers while another 42.6% opted for medium length (3 to 5 pages) stories.

### TYPE OF STORIES

Here's how you called for them across the board:

- |                           |  |
|---------------------------|--|
| 1. Personal Affairs       | 6. Duty and Training                     |
| 2. History                | 7. Personalities, hobbies and recreation |
| 3. Research & Development | 8. Medical                               |
| 4. Policy                 | 9. Sports                                |
| 5. Controversial issues   |  |

### HOW MUCH USE

We didn't ask how you use the information presented but 44.1% said they found it very useful and another 49.0% found our magazine at least somewhat useful.

### BELIEVERS

More than a third of you (35.3%) believe all the information presented and another 62.0% believe at least some of it. Men and women find us equally believable, as do officers and enlisted personnel.

### MINORITIES

Most of you (61.5%) believe the coverage we give to racial and ethnic minorities is about right. About 10% of the younger soldiers felt we should do more while 25% of E-8s and E-9s felt we were doing too much as did 39.6% of the Warrant Officers.

### THE PINUP

The majority (80.4%) of the total audience voted to keep the pinup, 83.2% of all males wished it retained as did 36.9% of the ladies (28.2% of the girls said get rid of it and 34.9% of them had no comment).

### AFTER READING

A majority of you (72.7%) pass the magazine on to another reader after you are finished. 20.1% keep it and 7.2% of you put it in the round file. Senior officers, Warrants and senior NCOs are the best at passing it on.

### STANDARDS

The standard features WHAT'S NEW, FEEDBACK and FOCUS ON PEOPLE get some heavy reading. 55.3% of you read all three and another 33.4% read WHAT'S NEW exclusively.

### THAT'S ALL

To the thousands of readers who took the time to fill out the survey...THANKS.



SOLDIERS is for soldiers and we invite readers' views on topics we're covering—or those you think we should. Please stay under 150 words—a postcard will do—and include your name, rank and address. We'll honor a request to withhold your name if you desire and the editors may condense comments to meet space requirements. We can't publish or answer every one but we'll use representative viewpoints. Send your letter to: Feedback, SOLDIERS, Cameron Station, Alexandria, VA 22314.

### Another View

I have just finished reading your article, "A Different Drummer" in the April 1974 issue of SOLDIERS. For a nation which reeled with shock and indignation at the My Lai massacre, it is amazing that George Armstrong Custer wasn't court-martialed for his savage attack upon the women and children of Black Kettle's Cheyenne village on the Washita River in 1868. Custer was not, as your article insinuates, a victim of our nation's barbaric Indian policy but a willing and savage accomplice to it. Many historians, and I am one, believe that Custer hoped with one crushing blow to walk into the White House over the bodies of the Sioux nation. We, as a people, have always regarded those who fight for freedom with the highest esteem. Yet how many times do we hear praise for Crazy Horse, of the Ogalala, or Gall, of the Hunkpapa, who only wished to keep their people away from the corrupting influences of the white civilization.

As is standard practice in any military organization, those who attempted to bring about an enlightened policy found themselves held in contempt by those who never questioned the morality of what they were doing. Could Hitler have used our Indian policy as a blueprint for his "final solution" of the Jewish problem? Unable to accept the fact that less than two thousand, not 5,000 as you state, Sioux warriors armed with old rifles, bows, and lances destroyed the finest the Army had to offer, we canonized Custer as a brave, loyal soldier doing his duty. Can we not find in our own recent experience proof of what a warrior can do when he is fighting for his home and what he believes in? I suggest you do a follow-up article on the revenge the 7th Cavalry took out on the women and children of the Sioux nation at Wounded Knee.

I don't expect to see my letter published, but I feel the need to say that as long as we continue to glorify megalomaniacs such as Custer, we will continue to see good men led to their deaths for the personal glory of their superiors. Today the national disgrace of our Indian policy continues to humiliate the only true Americans. It is a comfort, however, to know that no matter how much he is

glorified Custer is one they can't take away from the Indians.

PFC Craig A. Warner  
20th Engineer Battalion  
Fort Campbell, Ky.

I read the April 1974 SOLDIERS and the story "A Different Drummer." I'm a ¾ Sioux, Hunkpapa band from the Standing Rock Indian Reservation just south of Bismarck, N.D., where that first account of the so-called Custer Massacre was published. The article said, "Squaws mutilate and rob the dead," and "Victims captured alive and tortured in a most fiendish manner," and last but not least, "Shall this be the beginning of the end?"

It was, for us. . . . Those figures about how many warriors, women and children were at the Little Big Horn are outrageous. You make it sound like all the Indians of the U.S. were there. There were only about 7,500 Indians altogether at the Little Big Horn and about 2,500 warriors who actually did the fighting. I think my sources through my ancestors are far more accurate than Donald C. Wright's research. . . .

No one can change history but we only did what Custer came to do to us. . . . What about a story on Wounded Knee or Sand Creek or the massacre of Indian women and children on the Washita by the 7th U.S. Cavalry . . . ?

SP4 Robert L. Primeaux  
Jolon, Calif.

### Buffer Zone

The excellent article, "I Remember Corporals," by Sergeant First Class Floyd Harrington, featured in the March 1974 SOLDIERS met with outspoken approval from the members of the 1st Battalion, 40th Field Artillery Regiment.

In November 1973, based upon the recommendation of Specialist 4 Ronald E. Stenberg, the "All For One" Battalion initiated an aggressive Acting Corporals Program. The intent of the operation was to identify and recognize those soldiers who occupied nondesignated leadership positions. Application of the program has proven it to be an effective management and command tool. Not only is there visible evidence of an individual soldier's authority but also a logical progression for the development and assessment of leadership potential. The program has enhanced morale by granting increased status to many deserv-

ing soldiers as well as buffering the sometimes lengthy period between promotion from Specialist 4 to Sergeant.

The soldiers of the "All For One" Battalion look to the time when corporals are once again an integral part of the United States Army.

1LT Roger A. Rains  
Btry B, 1st Bn, 40th FA  
3d Armored Division (Spearhead)

### Heartening

I have just finished reading "Company Command, Leadership at the Grass Roots" (March '74 SOLDIERS). I have read articles of a like nature, but never have I read one as candid and well written.

My only disagreement with the article would be the importance that one places on the non-high school grad and how he might not work out. Granted there seems to be a trend with the non-high school grads, but given the right kind of motivation and proper direction the non-high school grad will make one fine soldier.

At any rate, it is heartening to read an article that looks at the Volunteer Army as objectively as this one does. It is good, too, to see that company-level commanders are taking the training of their junior NCOs to heart. This is the only course of action that can be taken to educate the junior NCO in his responsibilities to his commander/subordinates, as he, one day, will be the Army's Senior NCO.

SSG William M. McBride  
United States Army Recruiting  
San Francisco, Calif.

### Top Stripe

I was absolutely amazed at the number of people who referenced the article ("Walking Tall—And Eager," February '74 SOLDIERS). I've had comments from National Guard, Reserves, privates, generals, to include a 4-star in Panama—tremendous!

I say to you, you have a large audience and you are indeed important to our Army.

The troops like your magazine and I certainly number among those troops. Good work!

Leon L. Van Autreve  
Sergeant Major of the Army

### Changing Life Styles

SOLDIERS has received several letters objecting to the publication of "Changing Life Styles," our February '74 article discussing the philosophies of zero population growth, childless marriages and other controversial aspects of world population.

The article written by former SOLDIERS Associate Editor Barney Halloran in no way advocated certain views or attempted to convert anyone to a particular philosophy. Rather, as with any controversial subject SOLDIERS presented the issue. The reader is free to agree or disagree as he or she desires.

SOLDIERS presents information on issues of concern to the soldier not only in his official capacity but as an active and responsible member of society. An article such as "Changing Life Styles" is intended to inform our readers on a current social issue and in no way represents the official position of the Department of the Army.



**EDITOR'S NOTE:** *There was gnashing of teeth and wringing of hands when the subject of an all-volunteer Army was first seriously discussed during the closing years of the 1960s. Many career soldiers as well as concerned civilians expressed doubts as to whether the Army could hack it with only volunteers.*

*A zero-draft era began in January 1973 but the draft law was still on the books and still influenced some to volunteer. A no-draft era began in July 1973 with the expiration of the draft law.*

*For the new volunteer Army life begins as it has for soldiers in the past with Basic Training. It is this phase of a man's life which changes him from civilian to soldier.*

*If the volunteer Army is to be a viable force Basic Training has to be a maximum effort for both the volunteer and those who train him. And all indications are that it is. As the following report reveals, the new soldier is not without adjustment problems but when he completes Basic Training he is tempered, tested and ready to go on to become a truly professional soldier.*

"USING A 30-INCH STEP, YOU STEP OFF WITH YOUR LEFT FOOT. I WILL GIVE TWO COMMANDS: A PREPARATORY COMMAND, AND A COMMAND OF EXECUTION. WHEN I SAY FORWARD, THAT'S THE PREPARATORY COMMAND . . . YOU DON'T DO ANYTHING . . . YOU JUST GET READY. WHEN I SAY MARCH, THAT'S THE COMMAND OF EXECUTION. KICK OFF

WITH THAT 30-INCH STEP. LET'S TRY IT . . . FORWARD. . . . NO, NO, YOU DON'T STEP OFF ON THAT COMMAND . . . LET'S TRY IT AGAIN. FORWARD MARCH. . . ."

"Today's soldier has to learn more about more things than any other soldier in the history of our Army. The basic trainees have to put out the max—not 75 percent or 95 percent—but the max, or

# ARMY BASIC TRAINING: The More It Changes...

Story and photos by MSG Nat Dell







Weapons have changed over the years but school of the soldier remains essentially unchanged. Drill sergeants, top, instruct trainees in manual of arms. Bottom, men await turn on firing line.

they don't graduate," says Staff Sergeant Earnest Hicks, a Drill Sergeant at Fort Jackson, S.C.

"The drill sergeant is going to make an impression on the trainees they'll never forget. The more you lean on them while they're here the quicker they learn to work under pressure," says Staff Sergeant Guillermo DeLeon, another Fort Jackson drill sergeant.

"It takes a whole lot of work to bring these guys around. You have to observe them all of the time. If a guy comes apart during Drill and Ceremonies training then I know that he and I can't take any hills together in a combat situation," SSG Hicks adds.

"While our trainees are generally less educated than trainees were a couple of years ago they are probably no dumber or smarter than their predecessors were. They bring an awful lot of personal problems with them when they enter the Army but if we work with them the majority of them will make damned fine soldiers," says Captain Glenn D. Robnett, a Basic Combat Training (BCT) company commander.

"The first thing I notice about these guys is that most of





enlistment a true volunteer Army becomes more of a reality.

"LEFT, RIGHT, LEFT, RIGHT  
... ONE, TWO, THREE,  
FOUR..."

**Quality Training.** A soldier's training never ends. The learning process begins on the day he's sworn in and continues until the day he's mustered out—in 3 years or 3 decades. But no matter what training he receives later in his Army career the quality of his basic training often determines the kind of soldier he'll be. What is the quality of that basic training today? Are the trainees different from their predecessors? What about the trainers? What, if any, adjustments have they had to make in the training of the Army's future soldiers?

If it's been a couple of years since you spent some time on a BCT post your first impression if you visit Fort Jackson is things haven't changed too much.

Sure there are beautiful new buildings—chapels, post exchanges, bowling centers, service clubs, recreation centers, brick and mortar changes—but the people don't seem to have changed.

"TODAY, YOU TAKE YOUR  
FIRST PHYSICAL READ-  
INESS TEST. . . . MOST OF  
YOU CAN'T RUN TEN  
YARDS . . . YOU'RE OUT OF  
SHAPE BUT I WANT YOU TO  
PUT OUT THE MAX ON THIS  
TEST. . . ."

The trainee is still ubiquitous—no changes there. You can damn near tell what week of training he's in by looking at him. He's in his first couple of weeks' training, you tell yourself, because his fatigues don't fit, he has that confused and apprehensive look and he hasn't mastered the art of shining his new boots.

You spot the one who has passed the mid-point of his training because he walks a little straighter, seems to have sort of grown up to the size of his fatigues; his boots are

beginning to show some semblance of an acceptable shine—they're also beginning to show some wear—and he displays an attitude of, "Look, I'm making it."

The one in his final week displays a certain new savvy. He's learned to cheat a bit on his G.I. haircut, really walks tall and when he looks you in the eye you get the feeling he's saying, "The bastards can't knock me out of the race now." No change. It's been that way for years.

The drill sergeant is also ubiquitous and doesn't seem to have changed very much either. He's still the master of that cold unblinking stare which makes a trainee's neck muscles dance the Watusi. Listen to one talk and that raspy voice which strikes terror in a trainee's heart assaults your eardrums with sledgehammer force. He doesn't seem to have lost the ability to be everywhere at the same time either.

But there are changes. Visit a BCT company and you see a marriage of change and tradition geared to accommodate the sons of a changing society and at the same time produce young soldiers who'll serve in an Army with a mission essentially unchanged since they held the first roll-call in the Continental Army.

**Zero Week.** The trainee's first week is officially known as 'fill week'; that's when the company begins receiving the men for a new cycle, but most people call it 'zero week.' They're 'welcomed' to the company by a committee of drill sergeants.

SSG Hicks has welcomed trainees of 30 new cycles and believes the initial meeting is very important. "The first thing you have to do is to get undivided attention. Each drill sergeant has his own individual way of doing it but as for me, most of the guys coming through Fort Jackson are country boys and being an old country boy myself, we don't have much trouble understanding each other."

SSG DeLeon takes it a step further. "We only have 7 weeks in which to train these young people

them don't seem to be accustomed to eating a full-course meal," says Sergeant First Class William Fair, mess sergeant in a BCT company. "They like sandwiches and other short-order type meals. It's also almost impossible to get them to eat corned beef because they think it's made out of horsemeat," he adds.

These men don't all belong to the same unit but they all have one thing in common: Army Basic Combat Training (BCT). As trainers or in training support roles their everyday lives revolve around and touch the lives of the young men who when properly trained will make today's volunteer Army a continuing reality.

They have trained thousands; they have seen subjects added to the training schedules and dropped and finally added again as Army officials sought ways to make training more realistic, meaningful and efficient. They have also witnessed the elimination of some of the unnecessary irritants that were traditions in Army life.

Only a few draftees remain in the Army, and each time a group of young men takes the oath of



"Today's trainee is no smarter or dumber than his predecessor of a couple of years ago," says CPT Glenn Robnett, BCT commander, top left. Trainee education is a continuous process. SSG DeLeon, center, discusses responsibilities with trainee squad leaders. After day's training, drill sergeants' relaxation takes many forms. SSG Hicks, right, relaxes by preparing gourmet meals.



during an 8-week cycle. The first thing you get across is that BCT is not a fun-and-games business. You start out by observing them and you don't stop observing them until they march down the parade ground on graduation day.

"The majority of them are in the 17-20-year-old group and while many are real savvy—street-wise—most are very immature and have never had to think entirely for themselves. A lot of them seem to have little or no parental guidance or discipline, and it's the first time most of them have been away from home for any length of time. I like to start out by really leaning on them because if I do they soon come around. The first impression you make on them can make your job a lot easier later."

Impressions travel along a two-way street however. Drill sergeants also form opinions of their trainees based on first impressions.

"You try not to but being human it's hard not to do so," says SSG Hicks. "But the way some of these guys look when they arrive here can blow your natural mind.

"I remember an enlistee stepping off the bus with blond hair extending down to his belt and a beard that reached his chest; he wore a poncho, carried a stick similar to a shepherd's staff and wore no shoes. That was in January. My first impression of him was 'What a dud!' But he turned out to be one of my best squad leaders. We called him J. C. during the entire cycle. He was a good man."

The first trainees of a new cycle get to the BCT company on Thursday or Friday. It's the first of many busy days. They're fed, issued bedding and field equipment and assigned to platoons and barracks. The drill sergeants then instruct them in the art of making up an Army bed. It's all standard procedure of long standing. There have been additions to the routine however.

The company commander personally interviews each man and conducts a class in barracks crime prevention. They're also briefed on fire guard duties, some are selected for fire guard that night and they hit the sack about 10.

By the following Friday they have been issued clothing and ID cards, had their immunization shots, received orientation on available personnel and community services and been officially welcomed to Fort Jackson by the commanding general. They've had a smattering of instruction in drill and ceremonies (marching and the like). Squad leaders have been tentatively selected and some of the men are introduced to KP and other details. And there's something new: squad leaders from another battalion who are in their last week of training give the men a peer-group orientation—they tell them what basic training is all about.

Drill sergeants are hovering in the wings during zero week but their guidance and instruction are somewhat restrained. A first sergeant puts it this way: "We know these guys are confused during the first week. We don't want to shake them up too bad before they get the commanding general's official welcome. But after that our drill sergeants had better bring nothing but pee for the next 7 weeks."

A drill sergeant is more



blunt. "They belong only to the Army during that first week but from the second week until they leave here, they belong to us." No changes there.

"We have one hell of a big job to get done in only 7 weeks," SSG Hicks points out. "Take the term 'Basic Combat Training.' We're not only teaching the basics of survival and functioning in a combat situation. We're also teaching the basics of soldiering. When our trainees leave here they might become infantrymen, computer operators, cooks, bakers or candlestick makers—you name it. So we're really laying the groundwork for the rest of the time they're going to spend as soldiers.

**Moving Men.** "There's also the business of motivation. Most of our trainees today came in the Army to learn a skill or to take advantage of other educational opportunities. You can't motivate them by saying 'If you don't learn it here you're gonna go over to Vietnam and get your stuff blown away.' You motivate them by treating the training subjects as tasks and requiring them to satisfactorily perform those tasks before they can graduate.

"Those with lower educational levels don't grasp all the training as fast as some of their predecessors did and it takes a lot of patience with them. You have to explain things again and again. But once they start working together—around the third week—the quicker ones actually jump in and help pull the slower ones through. It's a beautiful sight when you see them taking shape as soldiers and as a team.

"While a man's educational record does tell me something about him the scores that really turn me on are the ones he makes on the rifle range, his PT test scores and those he makes in final tests at the end of basic training. The men don't leave here unless they meet our standards. The majority meet those standards—within 7 weeks."

Training subjects are basically the same as before with a few added ones. They run the gamut

from Drill and Ceremonies to Rifle Marksmanship to Physical Training (it's now called Physical Readiness Training) and Field Sanitation. Some relatively new ones include Race Relations, Equal Opportunity and Drug Abuse.

**Committee Group.** Initial instruction in all subjects except Rifle Maintenance, Physical Readiness Training, Drill and Ceremonies and Preparation for Inspections is given by Committee Group members assigned to the Post Basic Training Command. Drill sergeants handle the first three. They're deeply involved in making sure the trainees thoroughly learn all subjects taught by committee group instructors however. They do it with "Reinforcement Training" at night.

"LEFT FLANK, MARCH, RIGHT FLANK, MARCH, TO THE REAR, MARCH. . . YOU PEOPLE ARE NOT PAYING ATTENTION. LET'S TRY IT AGAIN. . ."

SSG DeLeon explains how it works: "We don't march our troops out to a training site, turn them over to the instructors, then take off for the coffee shop. We stay right there with them. Most of the subjects involve hands-on training and while the instructors are doing their thing we're observing our people and assisting them during the class. It takes a while but you do get to know whether or not a man is absorbing the training. We're also constantly testing them on the subjects.

"When we find one who isn't mastering a particular subject it's up to his drill sergeant to 'reinforce' him in the evening.

"It takes a while but you get to know each individual well enough so we can tell if he's not picking up the training. When I see a member of my platoon having trouble with a particular subject I stay in the company area and give him a couple of hours of reinforcement training in the evening. I like it that way: It's up to the drill sergeant to teach his trainees the finer

points. We also learn more about the individual trainee."

"FORWARD, MARCH. . .  
DOUBT TIME MARCH. . .  
ONE TWO THREE FOUR. . .  
ONE TWO THREE FOUR. . ."

SSG Hicks begins to learn more about his trainees during mail-call. "You stand there and watch them as the mail is handed out and they reveal a lot about themselves.

"Say a young man is married and has been putting out the max during the week's training. But he receives a letter from his wife one day and from then on he starts dragging ass. If you've been observing him you have no trouble spotting the sudden change in his performance and behavior. You find out what's wrong and if you can't help him you send him to someone who can.

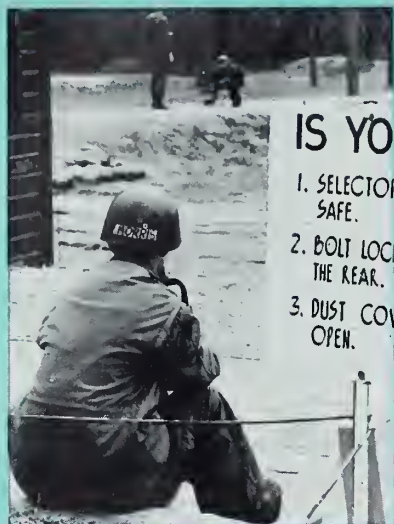
"But unmarried trainees also have problems. I remember one who was the happy-go-lucky type. He received a letter one day and was the saddest person I had ever seen for the rest of that day. I called him aside and asked if he had a problem. 'Drill Sergeant,' he said, 'My dog died last weekend and I want to go home and bury him.' My first impulse was to tell him to get his ass in gear and stop pulling my leg. But that was a very serious matter to that young man so I took about 30 minutes explaining why he couldn't go home to bury his dog. In a couple of days he was his usual happy-go-lucky self."

**Handling Problems.** Trainees' personal problems also consume a lot of a BCT company commander's time. "Many of the married trainees fail to bring their marriage licenses or children's birth certificates with them and this causes headaches because the personnel and finance people can't get their wives' allotments started without those documents," CPT Robnett explains.

"The trainee is very young and his wife is even younger. She panics, writes or phones when she doesn't receive her check right away

# BCT

## As Trainees See It



**NO DRY RUN.** Trainee observes others during record firing. Men must earn Marksman Badge to pass BCT.

How do today's volunteers feel about being in the Army? SOLDIERS interviewed several who were in the seventh week of training at Fort Leonard Wood. Included in the group were high school dropouts as well as graduates, and some with 2 years college. No drill sergeants were in the immediate area and the trainees had no advance knowledge of the questions asked. Names have been omitted but actual comments were tape recorded.

Ask them individually why they volunteered and their individual answers almost become collective ones.

**A 19-year-old soldier from Missouri:** "Times were getting bad out there. My parents were killed in an automobile accident last year and my aunt who's taking care of us thought I was going to turn out to be nothing . . . I wanted to make something out of myself. Since I didn't finish high school the Army is giving me a chance. You have to work for what you get here but I want to make a career of it. . . ."

**A 19-year-old Chicago soldier:** "I came into the Army because I wanted to make a better home and life for my wife and son. I'm going into electronics after BCT and that will give me a good skill if I go back to civilian life. . . . There were no real problems in BCT. I know I'm more mature now and am in good physical condition. When I took my

first PT test my score was 335—barely passing. My last score was 475—just 25 points below max. . . .

"My wife is having financial problems at home but it's not the Army's fault. We were in financial trouble before I came in. I've been discussing those problems with the drill sergeants and they're trying to work out something for me. They're hard but they really try to help you. . . ."

**A 17-year-old private from Texas:** "I didn't finish high school because I didn't buckle down. . . . I came into the Army to make something out of myself. . . . The Army teaches you a lot of things and I'm going to mechanic school at Fort Knox after BCT. . . ."

"The training hasn't been rough but the drill sergeants sure have . . . but I needed somebody to be firm because I never had that before. . . ."

**Another Texan—a 20-year-old private who left school in 12th grade to get married:** "I came in the Army to learn a trade and am going to welder's school. . . . I scored low on my tests because I didn't pay attention to what I was doing. . . . The training has been rough, especially the physical training. My recruiter told me that we wouldn't have to do much marching and that sort of thing but I'm better built up now and I guess you gotta work for what you get in this world. . . ."

and it has a ripple effect. He also panics and if you can't take care of it right away that young man just might go AWOL.

"You also have the trainee whose girl friend is pregnant and we have to set up counseling sessions with the chaplain for him. If he marries the young lady we give him a pass or arrange for them to be married here on post. Either way it interferes with his training time and we don't have enough of that to start with.

"The married ones also bring many financial problems with them when they enlist. This also results from them being young and immature. Some have over-extended themselves financially.

"We do spend a lot of time

counseling these guys," says First Sergeant Robert V. Slack, C-2-1. "And our administrative burden seems to have doubled from what it was in BCT companies 10 years ago.

"We have such a short time in which to train these people that we can't afford to let their personal affairs paperwork wait until tomorrow. We can't let a trainee miss too many training periods by running to finance or personnel because every hour counts; neither can you afford to let them worry about their affairs too much because it detracts from their ability to absorb the training."

"COUNT CADENCE, COUNT. . . I CAN'T HEAR HALF OF YOU PEOPLE . . . SOUND OFF. . . ."

"I would really like to see us get back to a full 8 weeks of training. While it's true that they receive additional polish when they arrive at their Advanced Individual Training (AIT) stations it seems to me we try to cram too much into their heads in the short time we have them. I don't think any additional subjects should be added—just expand the training time for the subjects we cover now."

The trainers are unanimous in their opinions that given time today's trainees will make fine soldiers.

"We would be the first to admit a few marginal ones slip through," CPT Robnett explains, "But for the most part I'm thoroughly satisfied that trainees graduating from this company are



**An 18-year-old Oklahoma private:** "I couldn't get the right kind of job and came in to stay out of trouble. My older brother was in the Army and made out pretty good. I was within one semester of finishing high school but wanted to get ahead. . . . Training hasn't been too rough. The drill sergeants are tough but I look upon them as wrestling coaches like I had in high school. . . ."

**A 17-year-old black from Chicago:** "I finished high school under an accelerated program and came into the Army to further my education. The Army is a lot different than on the outside because we're working as a team. . . . Out there it's every man for himself and if you stumble and fall there's no one to help you up. . . . You have someone to help you in the Army. . . ."

Asked if he thinks he's getting an equal opportunity as a black he says, "I really do think so. No one has degraded me or put me down. The drill sergeants are tough . . . they really make you hump but they do that to everyone. . . . BCT is like a cram session . . . it comes fast but you can do it if you put your mind to it. . . ."

**A 22-year-old Texan with 2 years of college:** "I received an Associate of Arts degree but just hadn't decided what I wanted to do. . . . I was in terrible physical condition and BCT was rough. . . . I'm going to get married after AIT and then

go to Europe . . . the Army has a million opportunities if you want to advance. . . ."

**A 17-year-old black from Texas:** "I quit school in the 10th grade because my teachers were giving me a hassle. The drill sergeants do the same, they do indeed, but you know you have to take it from them. I came in because the Army was giving me the opportunity to start a career. . . ."

Ask if he thinks a black gets a fair shake in the Army and he says, "The drill sergeants try to hide it but if you've been around as long as I have you know they expect a black to work twice as hard as anyone else before you can make it. . . . But I'm willing to take it because I know in order to be something good you have to work hard. . . ."

**A 22-year-old Texan:** "I only went to 9th grade because me and my teachers didn't get along. . . . I didn't always do right but they still shouldn't have jumped on me for every little thing. . . . I was doing odd jobs and wanted to get better training. . . . The drill sergeants jump on me too but you have to take it here and it's made a better man out of me. . . . My folks pretty well let me do as I please when I was at home but the drill sergeants sure as hell don't. Overall I know I've changed a lot since I came in the Army. . . ."

Listen to them shooting the breeze during a break and they're discussing the proper way to wear their marksmanship medals on the class A uniforms. Ask if they'll wear the uniform while at home on leave and most of them say they will for the first couple of days.

Ask if they aren't afraid of getting hassled by their friends at home and two or three who have already been home on week-end pass say they wore their greens home and that their old friends seemed proud to have a buddy who is serving his country. One says he's going to wear his class A uniform home but is going to change to fatigues when he gets there because he doesn't want to get the class As dirty.

Finally put this question to them: "Most of you said you came in the Army for schooling or other benefits. Don't you guys have any patriotism? And if a war breaks out while you're in do you realize you might have to fight?"

Their answers add up to this:

"Sure we did come in for schooling or other benefits and the drill sergeants don't let us forget that we might have to go in combat. We're not waving flags but we think we're serving our country and still doing something for ourselves. We're just as patriotic as any other Americans. As for those who think we're not . . . well they'll find out if we have to fight a war. . . ."

soldiers I wouldn't mind commanding in a regular unit. Sure they need more training—AIT and specialty training—and some good NCOs are going to have to work with them but many of them will go on to make outstanding career soldiers."

**Same Pattern.** Visit Fort Leonard Wood, Mo., another BCT center, and with only few variations the training routine is the same.

Ask Brigadier General Edward Greer, deputy commander of Fort Leonard Wood, to assess the quality of trainee coming through that BCT center and he puts it another way: "It's true the educational level is lower than a couple of years ago but we can't let this be an albatross around our necks. We could probably use a little longer

training cycle but you also have to remember some of the subjects formerly taught in BCT are now taught in AIT.

"But the real proof of the pudding is in the opinions of the commanders who receive our trainees after they leave here. We've been receiving some most encouraging comments from commanders in the field.

"I'm more concerned about the physical condition of the young men coming in the Army today. America has to do something about the physical conditioning of our youth—and this situation exists irrespective of educational levels.

"We have to first get them in physical shape before we can begin leaning on them in BCT. They're

given a PRT test when they arrive and are retested during the cycle.

"We also are requiring them to do more marching and less riding to and from the more distant training sites. Members of one battalion marched a total of 53.5 miles per individual during one recent cycle and I would be willing to bet that most of them hadn't walked that far in that span of time during their entire lives."

**"YOU HAD A GOOD HOME BUT YOU LEFT. . . . YOU HAD A GOOD HOME BUT YOU LEFT . . . . SOUND OFF, ONE, TWO . . ."**

So basic training hasn't changed all that much. The train-

ees are younger, less educated and many are less mature than the trainees of a couple of years ago. They receive 7 weeks of formal BCT but on the other hand some of the instruction—grenade launcher, claymore mine and antitank weapon—has been reduced from 10 hours instruction to 1 hour, which is for familiarization with these weapons. The training schedule reflects a 50-hour week (including inspections, PRT and other training on Saturday mornings but not including reinforcement training at night).

Drill sergeants don't physically abuse trainees—that was never legal anyway—but they still have their methods for getting a point across and are as tough as ever.

**Believers.** What makes a person want to be a drill sergeant?

"I like being one because I believe in what we're doing and like working with people," SSG Hicks says. "I was an infantry squad leader in Vietnam and know how important it is that a soldier receive the best training possible.

"I feel so strongly about our training and our Army that I've volunteered to take my own leave time, go back to my North Carolina home town and work with the local Army recruiter to recruit my own 50-man platoon. I'd like to take them through the BCT cycle and then ship out with them."

**"AIN'T NO USE IN GOING HOME, JODY'S GOT YOUR GIRL AND GONE . . . SOUND OFF, ONE, TWO . . ."**

Asked if the extra \$75 drill sergeants receive each month influenced his decision to be one, he says, "Not a heck of a lot. I was a drill sergeant before they started paying the \$75 and could make a lot more than that by moonlighting. The hours are long and although I can never show it or admit it to the trainees there are many nights when my feet and back are hurting after walking back and forth up Drag-Ass Hill (a march route to and from

some of the training areas). "If my commander doesn't take me up on my offer to recruit and train my own platoon I'd be just as happy spending the rest of my Army career here giving BCT."

Visit the Hicks at home and Mrs. Hicks talks about her husband's love for his work. "He knows his job, is good at it, and he loves it. I know some NCOs who go to work, put in their time and come home and complain about how much they hate their jobs. But the only thing he gripes about is that they don't have enough time or they're short of drill sergeants.

"Don't get me wrong. I'm no super-wife. When he promises to take the kids and me to see a movie or to take me out and I've arranged for a baby-sitter and then he calls saying he has to work late I get just as hacked off as any wife. But I do understand the importance of his job and my annoyance doesn't last for very long," she adds.

And SSG Hicks says, "She sometimes jokingly tells me that if she outlives me she's going to have my remains cremated and scatter my ashes along Drag-Ass Hill. I could think of worse places."



**"Course I'm sure the shirt's your size—why do you ask?"**

**"OH, THE MONKEY WRAPPED HIS TAIL AROUND THE FLAGPOLE DA DA DA DA DAaaaa . . ."**

Those are not the real words to that old marching song but give a soldier a tune and he's suddenly a polished lyricist—of sorts. It's graduation day and the trainees are half-way down the parade field. The commanding general is in the reviewing stand; drill sergeants and parents are on the sidelines. They march by, tall and in step, and do an "Eyes Right" that makes an old soldier proud.

After it's all over some trainees bring their parents over to meet the drill sergeants. Dad was in the Korean war and hands the family instamatic to Mother so she can snap a picture of him, Junior and the drill sergeant together. A widow comes over and declares SSG DeLeon has worked a miracle with her son. DeLeon tries to be nonchalant but a blind man could see his pride.

The BCT graduates begin to pile into family cars and return to the company area for the duffel bags before heading for home and a few days with the folks before reporting to their AIT station. SSG DeLeon turns to leave but spots a drill sergeant who had bet a fifth of Scotch his platoon would score higher on the end of cycle tests than DeLeon's. DeLeon won the prize.

"I'll really have to be on my toes during the next cycle," DeLeon says. "That guy really hates to lose a bet and this is the second one he's lost in a row. I'll really have to keep my eye on him."

And so will his trainees.

**Editor's Note:** For a look at a young soldier who has progressed beyond BCT and AIT see "John-Boy Joins the Army," page 44, this issue.



Spurs Jingle, Sabers Flash  
and Crowds Cheer as

# The Cavalry Rides Again

John Michael Coleman

**I**T'S an enchanted saber. Look through its hilt and you see the unspoiled, sage-covered rolling prairie and the clear, blue sky of 1874. Concentrate, and out of that blue sky at the crest of the hill materialize the blue-suited troopers who guard the vast frontier territories of the young nation—the horse soldiers.

You take away the saber expecting the vision to melt into air but the horsemen remain—and advance. They aren't apparitions after all, but men of the 1st Cavalry Division's

# Carrying On The Cavalry Heritage

**T**HE Army took cavalymen off horses in the early 1940s and mounted them in a variety of machines—tanks, tracks, trucks, jeeps. But 30 years later, in the Fall of 1971, the 1st Cavalry Division at Fort Hood, Tex., began rebuilding a horse-mounted unit. The outfit would carry on the military traditions and heritage of the cavalry, enhance community relations and assist the division's Unit of Choice recruiting program.

The unit started as a volunteer honor guard riding its own horses. Then the 1st Cavalry Division Association, a kind of an alumni club for the past and present First Teamers, came through with a grant to purchase authentic equipment. The Association still provides continuing financial support to the platoon, and serves as the official receivership for all the unit's property and horses.

Soon after, the troopers scrounged scrap lumber and built stalls. Later a barn and corral and a fort-like facade were added to the colorful little complex. Membership rose from 4 to 6 to 9 to a platoon of more than 20 volunteers and horses.

By April '72 the platoon was ready to give the public a glimpse of what the horse soldiers were like. Almost continually since then the troopers and their horses have been performing for audiences

throughout the Southwest. Wherever they've gone, the horse platoon has made friends for the division, which takes particular pride in its distinctive horse-mounted heritage.

In fact, the Cav's commanders have attributed much of the First Team's success in Unit of Choice recruiting to the platoon's ability to convey to civilian audiences both "the traditions of the old Army, and the spirit of the new."

The platoon is currently at its desired strength of 32 horses and riders, a goal they reached last fall. On New Year's day, they marched in the nationally televised Cotton Bowl Parade in Dallas. Later the same month, they swung through Louisiana and Mississippi to appear in a number of shows, rodeos, parades, even putting in an appearance at the Mississippi Governor's mansion. Throughout their trip the men received enthusiastic response. Even the newest troops and horses returned as confident "veterans" of the recruiting campaign. For some, these had been their first public performances.

"The Mississippi trip galvanized us," says Captain Tom Hill, the Horse Platoon's commander. "I don't think much of anything will bother us any more."

*The Cavalry rides again.*

Horse Cavalry Platoon, a living, breathing, saber-wielding, sweaty, tobacco-chewing museum of the 19th Century U.S. Army. They are a multi-dimensional look at a way of life which passed away with their great-grandfathers.

Their clothes, saddles, rifles, sidearms and sabers are relics of a bygone era. Their mounts are companions and not mere machines. Much of their equipment is authentic, dating from the period they portray, and what is not authentic is an exact replica fashioned—usually by hand—after the tack, weaponry and uniform of the United States Cavalry, circa 1880.

**More Than Show.** But it's more just a portrayal. "The ones who grew up on ranches are really cast in a cowboy image," says Horse Platoon Commander Captain Tom Hill. "They're more concerned with their horses than with just about anything else. It's all very personal, very physical. They're concerned with what they do as individuals, that they do a good job and that they be proud of what they do."

And most of the men in the troop did grow up on ranches or farms or some place where they had experience with horses from an early age. Just because the Horse Platoon is an all-vol unit doesn't mean anyone can volunteer and expect to be accepted. A man has to know something about horses and he has to really want to be a member of the unit. That means he has to be willing to work.

"We use a 10-day trial for prospective members," says Sergeant Ken Goines. "During that 10 days we watch a new man pretty closely and he really has

to become part of the team. . . .

"If a man comes in here and shows he can ride a horse or knows what he's doing he fits in pretty well with the group. But if a guy comes along and can't do what he says he can do or can't cut it, people here shy away from him. We don't need that kind of member."

**Hard Work.** "When you come in for your trial," says Specialist 5 Leo Pate, "you catch a lot of heck from the guys on the squad. The worst thing when you're cleaning the stables is pushing the wheelbarrow and for 10 days you'll push the wheelbarrow every day. . . . When they clean out the stalls the guys will rake up all the manure and a bunch of dirt with it so you're pushing about ten times as much as you have to."

"They have to be hard workers," says SGT Goines. "Sometime when we're on the road we work 12, 14, 15 hours a day and a whole lot of Saturdays and Sundays when everybody else is off. But it's something we enjoy doing and nobody here seems to mind."

As a matter of fact, all the hard work and maybe that 10-day tryout seem to be good for troop esprit. "I've been in the Army 5 years," says SP5 Pate, "and I've never been in a unit that has as much spirit throughout the entire group as this one has. You have griping here just like anywhere else but if one guy in this outfit gets in trouble everybody stands behind him. . . . Being in an outfit like this is like being at home."

For Sergeant First Class Chester Carter, NCOIC





Far left, CPT Hill watches from horseback as troopers run saber course, then tries it himself. Platoon command group and color guard make the prairie look a hundred years younger. SP4 Blower shows how to shoe a horse. Left, a good old-fashioned cavalry horse-laugh.





of the Horse Platoon, it is almost being at home. A Texas native who first heard of the unit while he was stationed in Korea, SFC Carter wasted no time finding out all he could about the troop.

"I came home on a 30-day leave and looked into it and they told me to check back when I was assigned to Fort Hood. When that assignment came up I came out, they had an opening and I got the spot.

"I was raised on a ranch and have about 30 years experience riding horses but this was the first time I'd ever done any military riding. It didn't take too long to pick it up though—it's basically somewhere between English and Western riding."

**Of Men and Horses.** The men already in the unit can tell if a new man is a willing worker but because you can't expect a 20-year-old trooper to have 30 years riding experience SFC Carter looks for other qualities in prospective Horse Platoon members. "What I call an outstanding rider is a man who knows both how to ride and how to get along with and quickly understand the horse he's riding. He knows the particulars about a horse and what it takes to bring the horse around.

"It's not just sitting up there riding—a lot of people can stay on a horse. But to really understand a horse and how to handle him is something else. . . . Some people have a knack for understanding the horse. Other people might have taken some riding classes and know how to stay on a horse but they don't understand. . . . You almost have to be born with the feeling."

The feeling or ability for a man to communicate with his mount creates special bonds within a unit like this. "A horse is the most noble companion a man can have—join the cavalry and have a friend," reads an antique recruiting poster. And if what the poster says was true in 1874 it's just as true in 1974.

"Pretty strong relationships develop between the men and horses," says CPT Hill. "They're all assigned one particular horse to ride and care for and if they look bad in a show it's both horse and rider who have to take the blame so they want the horses to respond properly."

"You have to develop close communication with an animal," says SGT Goines. "You have to understand the animal and he has to understand you for you to work together. You work together as a team and as part of a bigger team you have to know your animal pretty well."

**Varied Skills.** There are some other aptitudes the men of the Horse Platoon have to have because they constitute a self-contained unit. They do their own driving to and from shows and maintain their own mechanical equipment as well as their horses. Evidently they're pretty good drivers and mechanics too—their trucks don't break down and no one's had an accident yet in tens of thousands of miles of meeting the public.

"Some of the expertise we have to have out



**SP5 Jim Aul drives Pete and Nate, PFC Scott Hessener rides shotgun.**

here is just not around," says CPT Hill. "But I have a blacksmith, an auctioneer, a bugler and a tremendous freehand signpainter. My muleskinner had been in vet school a year before he got here so he's our vet tech.

"Hell, once when the mules ran away with the escort wagon and pulled it across a ditch, it broke one of the bolsters under the wagon and several other pieces of equipment. Specialist 5 Jim Aul, the muleskinner, got some other people and took the wagon apart and reworked it and fixed it up where it's straight again—even fabricated the missing pieces. Fixing 1880s Studebaker escort wagons is hardly a skill you find just anywhere!"

SP5 Aul says, "For a while we didn't feel too safe on that wagon, as old as it is, but after some of the things we've been through with it now we're not worried about it. It's all oak."

He's not worried about the mules—Pete and Nate—running away with him either. He knows they're going to do it from time to time—they were trained to, for the movies. They co-starred with John Wayne in "The Cowboys." "And once a mule is trained to do something," says SP5 Aul, "he never forgets it. You can't untrain a mule—once it's in 'em it's in 'em." What the muleskinner does is to let Pete and Nate "run away" when it's convenient for him, not them.

Another trooper with special skills is Specialist 4 Alfred Blower. His MOS is 63C40 (Track Vehicle Mechanic) and in a way that's what he's doing—putting "tracks" on horses, shoeing the animals. "Though I'd worked with horses all my life," he says, "I'd never done any shoeing before . . . but it's going pretty well.

"It's basically a pretty simple matter to take the horse's foot, take the nippers and trim the hoof, smooth it out and nail the shoe back on." When he's not busy shoeing or riding or caring for his horse, SP4 Blower is busy building a blacksmith's shed with more scrounged lumber and the help of one



of his fellow troopers who knows carpentry.

**Why Did Chuckles Chuckle?** Though the troop usually solves problems and surmounts obstacles with a minimum of trouble, a problem arose on tour last January which had all the men buffaloed for a while. For apparently no reason at all SP5 Pate's mare Chuckles began acting strangely.

"We couldn't figure out what was making her act up," says Pate. "We were running saber courses in Mississippi and she got to the point where she'd go crazy and wouldn't do anything. She tossed me on my head once and we just couldn't figure it out. We looked under her saddle and checked her bridle and changed bits on her—tried everything. She wouldn't stop acting up so we just quit riding her."

Then one day back at Fort Hood somebody said, "Hey—Chuckles is getting a little thick around the middle. You don't suppose. . . ." Unassisted, Chuckles gave birth to a white colt the night of March 23. Mother and son are still doing fine.

Everyone was excited about the colt but the job has to go on. Being 19th Century soldiers in the 20th Century is something the men of the Horse Platoon have to think about continually.

**That Feeling.** "I'm not a real history nut but I've always been interested in the past," says SP5 Pate. "We did a couple of trail rides last summer and you kind of get the feeling you're a 19th Century horse soldier. You get the sensation it might have been a really rough life. It was harsh but you see how they could enjoy it at times too."

It's easy for the men to see how the men they portray might have felt because the whole atmosphere around the Horse Platoon area at Hood is one of authenticity. "When the platoon was set up they wanted it to be as authentic as possible," says CPT Hill. "So they went back and did a lot of excellent research from libraries and old manuals.

"All the drill work comes out of an 1873 tactics manual, which is close for our purposes since we're patterned after the Army of the 1880s. The manuals didn't really change that much; it was basically the same book from about 1860 till 1940 when they disbanded the cavalry.

"Everything we do isn't directly out of that manual because we're also a show unit and a lot of the stuff was pretty dull drill work done at a walk. We try to incorporate more action into our show. In the normal show we come in at a canter or a lope, go into a walk, then a trot. We do all our saber work at a dead run or a gallop and leave at a canter.

"The saber course we run comes directly from the old training manual. What we do as an exciting part of our show, they did as a normal part of their training, teaching men and horses agility and the man use of the saber and confidence in himself, his weapon and his mount.

"In the downed rider pick-up you have a man unhorsed in combat and another rider goes out and

polices him up. The pick-up man comes out at a dead run and the downed man jumps up behind him on the back of his horse. At the same time you have two outriders coming down and circling around them and shooting to cover them. When it's done well it's really exciting because the horse hardly slows down when he makes his turn.

**Equipment.** "We carry a .44 caliber cap-and-ball reproduction revolver in operational condition and some .45s in which we can use cartridges in the drill where we fire wax plugs at balloons on the ground from a dead run. That's an authentic drill too but I'm sure the 19th Century soldier used live ammo.

"Our McClellan saddles are all cavalry saddles which were donated to us and everything we've had made for us has been copied down to the smallest detail from 19th Century equipment—sabers, spurs, boots, bits, and like. From the research we've done we think we're almost exact replicas of the 1880s cavalry—except they were considerably scruffier looking.

**Brave Soldiers.** "They didn't get the highest-class soldier in the world back then. . . . But they were some pretty brave soldiers and they fought some good campaigns. I'm sure there were bad units and bad soldiers but the troopers of the 1800s did a good job. Some of the campaigns get a really disproportionate share of attention—like Wounded Knee and the Little Big Horn—these tend to overshadow the more routine campaigns and patrols that really opened the West for settlement and kept it open.

"The horse trooper and infantryman of the day deserve a lot more credit than they usually get. Theirs was one hell of a rough life. Recruiters back then didn't get the cream of the crop either. They got volunteers anywhere and everywhere they could and a few were probably pretty unsavory characters.

"The class of trooper they got was nowhere near the caliber of the soldier today, who normally has a high school education and sometimes more. Our man is used to a higher standard of living which he expects to maintain when he comes in the Army.

"I don't think there's any doubt the modern soldier is treated better by his superiors too. . . . I think higher leadership today is more aware of the individual soldier than it ever has been before.

"I think the modern American soldier is as good if not better than any soldier there ever was. I heard everybody complain about the soldier in Vietnam but the Infantry unit I was in I would have taken into any war anytime anywhere."

Some of the good points of the American soldier haven't changed in a hundred years. "A lot of traits are the same," says CPT Hill. "You take my individual cav trooper out here and the trooper of the 1880s—I see a lot of similarities between the two.

"The trooper of the 1880s was individualistic; he didn't take any lip off anybody; he was proud of what he did and he did a good job. I see all that in my people."

Headstart can help you find  
the key to open

# The Door To Deutschland

CPT Charles G. Cavanaugh, Jr.

**O**NE OF the rottenest feelings in the world is trying to get something or go somewhere including the men's room without having the slightest idea how to get the message across. To many this might not seem to be a big problem but if you're a GI with about 2 hours "in country" in a foreign land it can be a big deal. And U.S. Army Europe headquarters is trying pretty hard to do something about it.

What's being done is called Project Headstart and though the name may turn you off a lot of troopers are finding what they learn during the 40-hour program is well worth the effort. They're learning that with just a little shove in the right direction a tour in Germany can mean a lot more than beer, barracks and boredom.

Sure Headstart has a mission and it's full of all the good words most mission statements seem determined to use—"providing guidance," "positivizing attitudes," "understanding behavior patterns" and so on. But the people who run the program have a good





handle on what they're doing and the classroom talk is realistic, helpful and not the least bit highfalutin.

**Instant Culture.** Les Johnson, who runs the program for the Baden-Wuerttemberg district, which includes Heidelberg, looks at it this way: "We want to give the soldier enough background, culture, geography and language so he can get out on his own without being embarrassed or, worse, becoming hostile. For many their first experience in a foreign land can be terrifying and very lonely. We want to help them see Germany is a wonderful country and they have a great opportunity to see, do and enjoy while they are here."

Headstart teachers feel the best way to get the message across is to get it to the soldier as soon after he arrives in Germany as possible and that's what they're doing. The program became mandatory for arriving soldiers in January 1973 and since then about 18,000 a year have taken the mini-course and most like it.

Private First Class Robert Flynn, a Jamaica-born Brooklynite, thinks it helped. "It was good for me because I knew no German when I came and I really wanted to get out and see the country. I'm a bicyclist and enjoy racing and touring on a two-wheeler. Having an idea of what to say and some of the customs has come in handy on many occasions; it also helps with the girls."

**Small Classes, Big Help.** The course is conducted on duty time and lasts a week. For 5 days students are given a mixed bag of language, culture, geography and practical exercises to include field trips to town, where what's taught in class is tried out. The course includes 20 hours language and 20 hours split up among the other areas.

And it's not 400 people jammed into the post theater either. Says Johnson, "The maximum class size is around 20 people. There's no percentage in having huge classes because unless each student gets some personal attention and a chance to use and discuss new skills he will not learn. We usually set the classroom up in a semi-circular or horseshoe-type seating arrangement so everyone feels involved and gets his or her chance to participate."

He points out that the goal of the course isn't to make language experts out of students or offer a college course in history. "We want to give the soldiers practical knowledge to help them get out and about. How to order a meal and know what they'll get when it arrives, how to get a date and use public transportation, how to ask directions, offer a compliment or make an apology.

"Headstart is not designed to be a crash course on all things German; we know that's impossible. What we really want is to make the soldier feel like a member of German society—feel like he or she can move about with some certainty. That's about it."

And the teachers are good. Most are Germans with perfect command of the English language but

every now and then a dependent with excellent German is used. There's absolutely no ridicule in the classroom. Whether the student drawls, twangs or dude-talks his German the teachers understand and give helpful hints to insure the waitress in the local *gasthouse* understands also.

The discussions on culture, government and geography are short, fact-filled and to the point. There's no memorizing the last six German presidents or being called on to list three great battles that happened a 1,000 years ago. If that's your bag you'll find it out on your own.

**Living Learning.** What does happen is finding out that Germany is about the size of Oregon and that more than 60 million people live there. From facts such as these the students are made aware of the many differences between their own culture and that of the host country.

Local cultures are discussed with emphasis on the area where the soldier is stationed. Just like differences between Texan and New Yorker there are many differences between the Bavarian and the Berliner and it helps to know them.

Another area discussed with interest is the government and laws of Germany. Just about everybody in Germany knows about American presidents, the Congress and so on but many soldiers just have never learned any of this about Germany. And according to Headstart teachers they want to know and understand and frequently ask some pretty penetrating questions.

"Along with giving understanding we want to clear up some misunderstandings," says Johnson.



Field trip to town, opposite, provides practical exercise in German language and culture. Above, bi-lingual Citizen Pass issued by Stuttgart Tourist Office identifies soldier-visitors.



If you can't say it in German

Harry B. Davis

WHILE ENGLISH uses only a few words directly taken from German—like *kindergarten* and *blitz*—modern German has taken over hundreds of words from English. Most of them are in technical fields (like electronics and aeronautics) and are known only to German specialists; but the words listed here are widely known.

One word of caution. When a foreign word is taken into a language, it's usually only in a single sense of the word, although the word may have several meanings in the original language. For example, the word *live* has many meanings in English, but in German it's used only in connection with a TV or radio broadcast—a *Livesendung* is what the Germans call a program that is not recorded. This is the case in a number of the words listed below, and for these, we've put the single meaning in parentheses. For readers who speak German, we've also indicated in parentheses the gender of nouns.

|                      |                |
|----------------------|----------------|
| Air-conditioning (n) | Band (dance    |
| Baby (n)             | orchestra) (f) |
| Baby-sitter (m)      | Bar (f)        |

|                     |                        |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| Beat (m)            | Last (but) not least   |
| Bestseller (m)      | Live (broadcast)       |
| Bluff (m)           | Lunch (n, sometimes m) |
| Boy (m)             | Makeup (n)             |
| Boss (m)            | Manager (m)            |
| Cocktail (m)        | Meeting (n)            |
| Comeback (n)        | O.K.                   |
| Computer (m)        | Outsider (m)           |
| Container (m)       | Paperback (n)          |
| Couch (f)           | Party (f) (festivity)  |
| Countdown (m)       | Pipeline (f)           |
| Cowboy (m)          | Playboy (m)            |
| Design (n)          | Public Relations (f)   |
| Disc Jockey (m)     | Publicity (f)          |
| Do-it-yourself      | Pullover (m)           |
| Drink (m)           | Ranch (f)              |
| Entertainer (m)     | Safety first           |
| fair                | Self-made              |
| Fairplay (one word  | Sex (m)                |
| in German) (n)      | Sex-appeal (n or m)    |
| Farm (f)            | Sheriff (m)            |
| Feature (m and n)   | Show (f)               |
| Fellow-traveler (m) | Sit-in (n)             |
| Festival (n)        | Sketch (m)             |
| Fifty-fifty         | Skyline (f)            |
| fit                 | Song (m)               |
| Flair (n)           | Star (personality) (m) |
| Gag (joke) (m)      | Start (f)              |
| Gangster (m)        | Superman (m)           |
| Gentleman (m)       | Sweater (m)            |
| Grapefruit (f)      | Teach-in (n)           |
| Happy End (n)       | Team (n)               |
| Happening (n)       | Teenager (m)           |
| Hobby (n)           | Test (m)               |
| Hit (m)             | Thriller (m)           |
| Image (n)           | Tip (in the sense of   |
| Interview (n)       | hint) (m)              |
| Jazz (m)            | Tip-top                |
| Job (m)             | Training (not          |
| Jockey (m)          | military) (n)          |
| Killer (m)          | Trend (m)              |
| Knockout (m)        | Up to date             |
| Lady (f)            | Understatement (n)     |
| Ladies first        | Western (m) (movie)    |

HARRY B. DAVIS is Chief, Materials Branch, Command Information Division, Headquarters, United States Army Europe. Reprinted courtesy "Army in Europe."



For example, the students frequently say when they see a German couple out for a walk the woman is on the left or curb side and isn't that discourteous? Well, the answer is simple. "No it's a difference in culture." The sword was worn on the left side and used with the right arm. To clear the scabbard the gentleman must have his right arm free . . . . It's as simple as that but that's how misunderstandings happen.

"Another is the German word *Neger* which is the proper German noun for Negro. Frequently a Black hearing this in a club or somewhere will get the feeling that it is the derogatory term "nigger" when in fact it isn't at all. We try to help clear these things up, hopefully before they occur."

**In Town.** Highlight of Headstart week is the field trip. Better termed a "practical exercise," the outing is designed to show the students "on the ground" what they've heard in the classroom.

Though each field trip is tailored to meet the needs of the particular geographic area in which the students will be stationed most include the same elements. The students are taken to the nearest town or city and given a firsthand look at some of the things they can use and do to make their tour more rewarding.

One of the big activities is the use of public transportation. Germany has a well-deserved, world-wide reputation for bus, train and subway service. It's efficient, courteous and dependable. But that doesn't mean a thing if you're afraid to use it. The Headstart instructor shows the students how. And that includes reading schedules, buying tickets (which can often be done from a machine), using rental lockers for luggage and many other things which make travel a cinch rather than contest of nerves.

Another biggie is the telephone. The system is different from ours and takes some getting used to.

Again the student is given a practical exercise which not only results in confidence but keeps the German equivalent of Ma Bell from eating your hard-earned pfennigs.

A trip to a local *gasthouse* or *bierstube* usually rounds out the field trip and here the student gets a chance to order food or drink on his own. It all helps.

**Many Benefits.** Most students find the field trip the most helpful part of the course but others disagree. Private Daniel Howell liked some of the classroom learning but says, "I think the field trip's a little childish. I felt kind of funny parading around learning about a whole bunch of things I already knew but I suppose others got something out of it."

WAC Private Rebecca Furman disagrees, "I speak pretty good German myself because I took it in high school; what's more my home town in Missouri has a German ethnic background but I learned a lot from both the class and the trip . . . . To me the biggest help was learning to ride the *Strassenbahn* (street-car) because if you don't know what you're doing you could wind up just about anywhere."

PFC Flynn sums it up pretty well. "A lot of guys spend their whole tours over here going from barracks to beer hall and back to the barracks. These are the same guys who are always starting fights and getting into trouble. I think they're bored and if they got out and did some stuff they'd enjoy it. Being in this class would help them a whole lot."

But a lot of guys try anything to get out of going to Headstart and they lose because of it.

Headstart is not the whole answer to having a blast in Germany but it has a lot of good points. If you're Germany-bound or there already and haven't taken advantage of Headstart it might be well worth your while to give it a try. After all, you never know when you might need that rest room—bad.



PICK ONE

Like any course worth its salt the Project Headstart program gives a little test at the end of the classwork to see how well the instructors did their jobs. Here are five questions taken from a recent test. See how well you do.

1. The leading position in government in the U.S.A. is that of president. In Western Germany this position is called?

- a. Premier
- b. President
- c. Chancellor
- d. Prime Minister

2. The capital of Western Germany

is:

- a. Hamburg
- b. Munich
- c. Bonn
- d. West Berlin

3. You want to buy a ticket for a train journey. What do you look for at the station?

- a. Gepackaufbewahrung
- b. Fahrkarten
- c. Auskunft
- d. Wartesaal

4. You have only 10 minutes to eat before your train leaves. Which type of an establishment would you choose?

- a. Restaurant
- b. Cafe
- c. Schnellimbiss
- d. Gasthaus

5. What is the German word for menu?

- a. Serviette
- b. Weinkarte
- c. Getränke
- d. Speisekarte

Answers

- d. 5
- c. 4
- b. 3
- c. 2
- c. 1

It's a new world of challenge  
and opportunity:

# WOMEN IN ARMY JOBS

Story and photos by  
SP5 Edward Aber

**M**ILITARY life offers quite a few advantages over other life-styles—and for women these pluses have become a bonanza of opportunities and vocational challenges.

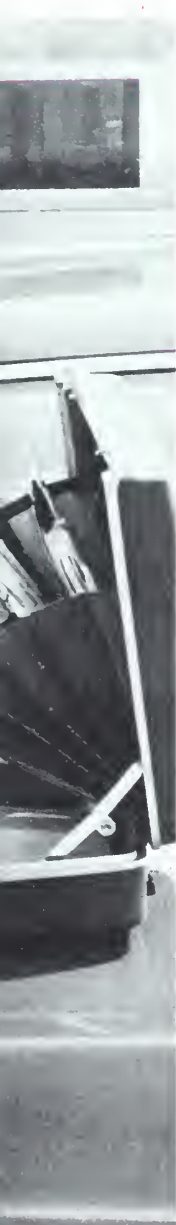
In the Army the feminine touch is evident in many fields from map-compiling to welding—and with good reason. The increasing realization that women's physical and mental capabilities should be judged on an equal basis with men has gone a long way toward erasing long-held double standards and sometimes outright discrimination. (Continued on page 25)



**PFC Marcille Light, Traffic Investigator:**

"I like the variety and challenge of police work. Most of the women in this field balk at being stuck behind a desk—we want to be on the road in a more active role. Men react in different ways to policewomen; sometimes the fact that I'm a woman with a weapon scares them and once in a while the resentment takes a verbal form. It hurts—but I won't show it because I have more concern for the people in the street than to sit back and cry because somebody got nasty-mouthed with me."





**PFC Sharon Peters,  
Chaplain's Assistant:**  
"Army life for women has  
improved but I'd like to  
see further progress made  
in this direction.

One should try to do  
as well as one can even  
though a situation may  
not be as good as it should  
be. I believe the greatest  
changes will be achieved  
by combating prejudice  
and negative attitudes with  
our own sincere efforts."



**SP4 Jerry Palmer,  
Map Compiler:** "My job is  
great. It combines good  
training with an interesting  
day-to-day practical appli-  
cation of the skills learned.  
The change from a civilian  
life style to a military role  
is kind of a shock at first,  
but once you get used to it,  
it becomes a unique and  
interesting experience. In  
fact, being a woman in the  
Army makes me feel kind  
of special."

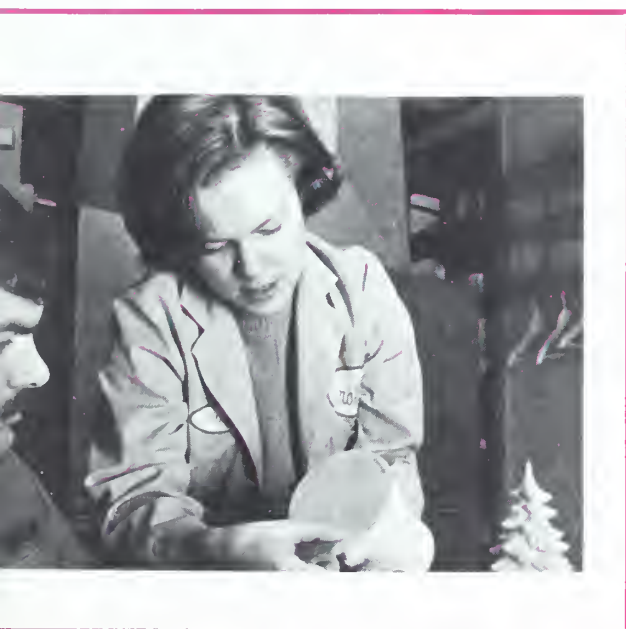


**PV2 Susan Rader, Information Specialist:** "My life has become a full-time learning experience since enlisting. Journalism is a new field for me; it's demanding but satisfying at the same time. It does allow me to have a close contact with the public and that's great; it's possible to see many different viewpoints of various subjects from people I've met on assignments."

**PV2 Sherry Gillis, Physical Activities Specialist:** "The job requires that I be knowledgeable in many different areas. It doesn't matter whether it's officiating at games, checking out equipment, working in the auto shop or setting up a combination play on the pool table—I have to know how to do it and be able to give instruction when help is asked for."

**SP4 Clarice Gabor, Arts and Crafts Specialist:** "I like working with the men who come into the craft shop; they want me to be level-headed and instructive. The stereotype of women being helpless is pretty out-dated now, but once in a while some chauvinism is encountered. I just roll with the punches and toss it back."





# WOMEN IN ARMY JOBS

(Continued)

The facts speak clearly. Women are now performing duties that were previously closed to them. How do they like their jobs? Overall, they love it—and they're reacting with enthusiasm to master new responsibilities and skills that would make "Rosie the Riveter" giggle with glee.

Private Second Class Susan Rader, an information specialist assigned to Fort Belvoir, Va., enlisted in the Army to acquire new skills, veterans benefits and the unparalleled growing-up experiences that come with the job. Slim, petite and very much a lady, she sums up womanhood's desire for full equality thusly: "If a woman is capable of doing a job—regardless of its nature—she should be allowed to do it simply on the basis of her individual human abilities.

"For instance, I'm a soldier-journalist first," she says, "my sex should be secondary—yet certain assignments are barred to me. If there were a fire in a male barracks, for example, I wouldn't be sent—even though it's my job."

Even though certain inequalities and stereotypings still exist they're rapidly crumbling away with the growing trend toward incorporating women soldiers throughout the active Army, Reserve and National Guard structure.

The message is clear. "Don't forget I'm a soldier, a woman—but look deeper and you'll discover I'm a real *person* inside—just like everyone else."



## RECORD ACTIVE DUTY

Swiss-born Leodegar Schnyder was 23 years old when he enlisted June 24, 1837 at Pittsburgh, Pa. He was 76 when he retired November 12, 1890 at Fort Adams, R.I., as an Ordnance Sergeant, United States Army. His 53 years of active service may well be an all-time service record.

Sergeant Schnyder's record was brought to light through the efforts of Mrs. W. J. Kottas as part of the 1967 Nebraska Centennial Celebration. Mrs. Kottas is president of the historical society of Tobias, Neb., where the old soldier was buried on his death at age 82 in 1896. Mrs. Kottas has been successful in her efforts to have a historical marker erected in Tobias memorializing the sergeant.

Sergeant Schnyder saw action in the Seminole War in Florida in 1837, and then served for 37 years at Fort Laramie, Wyo., as ordnance sergeant and postmaster when the fort was a focal point of military activity and pioneer travel. After the fort was disbanded, he served 4 years at New Bedford, Mass., before retiring.

## CADET MARATHONERS

The Boston Marathon, that 26.2-mile super-race, brought out 1,700 men and women runners this spring, among them 21 cadets and three officers from the U.S. Military Academy.

The West Point Marathon Team, under the direction of head coach Major Dennis Leach, trained for the event by running 11 miles 5 days a week and 15 to 20 miles on Saturday. MAJ Leach, a two-time Boston Marathon veteran, led the unseasoned team in the race. He and 20 cadets completed the crowded course from suburban Hopkinton to downtown Boston. One cadet runner fell out with leg cramps at the 22-mile mark but 10 others made the finish line in less than 3 hours, while the rest came in under

the 3 1/2-hour cutoff point. Each West Pointer was clocked at his best time ever, even though the Boston Marathon is considered the most rugged endurance run in the country.



## PERFECT SCORE

Private William M. Brown, stationed at Fort Leonard Wood, Mo., set a record in Basic Rifle Marksmanship when he made a perfect score during the Record Fire session that marks the end of Basic Training. PVT Brown admits he never expected this result but it wasn't just luck. The young soldier has been shooting since he was introduced to "varmint hunting" by his father at the age of 8. Hunting coyotes and prairie dogs sharpened his skills. Here he hands his weapon to Staff Sergeant Wallace D. Bass.



## ARMY COUPLE

Staff Sergeant Ed Hoover and Private First Class Becky Hoover believe they have an

ideal marriage. Both are stationed at the U.S. Army Combat Developments Experimentation Command at Fort Ord, Calif., where Ed is the NCOIC and Becky is chief distribution clerk. The couple met on the job and car-pooled toward romance. "Ed's the boss at work," says Becky, "but he's also the boss at home. We discuss our plans but he makes the final decisions and I respect his judgment." Ed plans to make the Army his career, as does Becky--but she thinks she'll do her tours as an Army wife when her enlistment is up.



## RECRUITING TOUR

Two Army enlisted men made a 300-mile bicycle tour of two states to tell people they met about the all-volunteer Army. SFC Roger Redmond and PFC John Humpries, both assigned to Fort Knox, Ky., travelled along secondary roads in Kentucky and Indiana stopping mainly in small towns, where they found warm reception. They averaged 50 miles a day on their bikes.

## DOWN IN THE MOUTH

Reservists Lieutenant Colonel Jerry Strader, Staff Sergeant Ronald Nystedt and Specialist 4 James Lube use part of their training time to give free dental care to indigent children in Abilene, Texas. Working through the City-County Health Unit, the three members of the 490th Civil Affairs Company volunteer their services to handle



cases previously uncared for because of a lack of specially trained personnel. LTC Strader is an oral surgeon, and he and his team of medical corpsmen see as many as 20 patients a month, sometimes working on their own time. Below, LTC Strader, right, and SP4 Lube work on a young patient.



#### GET YOUR GOAT?

• It was spring beautification week at Fort Eustis, Va., and the orders were to "clean up"--so Privates Dennis M. Martin, Stephen E. Greenidge and Richard J. Howarth (left to right) took the goat by the horns. Private



First Class Billy A. Goat is the mascot of the NCO Student Company at the Army Transportation School.

• Helicopters have been damaged before and undoubtedly will be again--but probably not this way. When a TH-55 chopper at Fort Rucker, Ala., was forced to land in a pasture because of low oil pressure, the crew was evacuated and a guard

posted until maintenance workers could arrive. A billy goat knocked down the guard, attacked the helicopter and did an estimated \$100 worth of damage to the copter before he was brought under control.

#### FIRST LADY

Specialist 4 Barbara Allen has set a few small records--the first Wac to arrive at Sinop, Turkey; the first Wac assigned to the dispensary there; the first Wac to be issued an NCO Club card; and now--one of the first lady bouncers, or more accurately, Master at Arms.

Her domain is the Sinop NCO Club, and she's pleased with her part-time job, which she says she has no problem handling. NCO Club Custodian Staff Sergeant Ross Hakanson backs her up on that point. "Let's put it like this: she told one guy to 'git' one night, and he 'got'."

#### ROTC INSTRUCTOR AWARDS

The American Defense Preparedness Association recently presented its Colonel Leo A. Codd Memorial Award to three outstanding Army ROTC instructors. Receiving the awards for outstanding performance as instructors and advisors were Major George T. Hudgens of the University of Colorado (first place); Hardin Simmons University's Captain Robert L. Bates (second place); and Captain Curtis V. Ebitz of the University of Pittsburgh (third place).

#### MEDAL WINNER

Specialist 4 Thomas D. Alexander, assigned to the 1st Armored Division in Bamberg, was awarded the Soldier's Medal for saving the lives of two German children. Diving into a 12-foot canal to rescue the youngsters who had fallen into it, Alexander, a non-swimmer, managed to push the children into

shallower water where they were pulled from the canal by Privates Joseph Cilenti and Bradley Unson. Cilenti and Unson were awarded Army Commendation Medals for their part in the rescue.

#### LANDMARK MUSEUM

The recently opened museum at the Presidio of San Francisco is itself a registered national historical landmark dating from 1857. Originally it was the first hospital built in San Francisco; today it houses displays depicting the history of the Presidio from the Spanish colonial era with accent on the Army's contributions in developing the American West.

The curator, 23-year-old John Langellier, has been the idea man for the project. "I came into an empty building," he says. "Without the generous monetary backing I've received, and the tireless efforts of my volunteer staff, this project would have been impossible."

Drawing on his extensive research into U.S. military history and Spanish colonial history in North America, Langellier (at left) confers with two volunteer workers in selecting an illustration for display. The current exhibits featuring cavalry uniforms, artifacts and dioramas of the frontier era will be expanded with all three floors open to the public for the Army's Bicentennial celebration in 1975.





A measure of morale

# The Mustangs March

**T**ALK ABOUT the Mustang March will be circulating around the communities surrounding Fort Hood, Tex., long after the boot tracks have blown away. For many of the folks it was the first time they'd seen soldiers in full battle gear parade past their front porches. And the soldiers—how could they forget 6 days of gruelling roadside adventure training?

The Mustangs—troops from the 1st Battalion, 8th Cavalry, 1st Cavalry Division, led by Lieutenant Colonel Richard S. Jarrett—road-marched over 150 miles of winding, rolling asphalt that squared off a hunk of Central Texas hill country north and west of

FIRST LIEUTENANT STEVE LASSITER is assigned to the Information Office, 1st Cavalry Division, Fort Hood, Tex.

Fort Hood.

Ironically the battalion is known in the Cavalry division as the "Flying Mustangs." The light infantry outfit normally travels by chopper but things have changed since Jarrett took over last year. "You're not always going to be able to put that troop carrier right there on your objective," he says. "There might be times when you have to walk to the fight—especially if the enemy has sophisticated weapons."

An army aviator for more than 15 years and holder of the Master Aviator Badge, LTC Jarrett feels strongly about the use of helicopters in combat. But he also has a philosophy about the foot-soldier and his ability to complete a mission without helicopters or trucks or armored support.





1LT Steve Lassiter  
Photos by SP4 Richard V. Fairbanks

"Infantry isn't a branch, it's a mental attitude," Jarrett says. His approach is to build confidence and esprit by going back to the fundamentals of the infantry—leg work. So the Mustangs have been hoofing it, even before the energy crunch made hoofing it the "in" form of commuting.

**Long March.** There's also tradition to uphold. In 1888 the 8th Cavalry Regiment marched cross-country from the Texas-Mexico border to the Dakota Territory, a distance of more than 2,000 miles on horseback. The trek is in the recordbooks somewhere but the battalion commander denied he had any record-setting notions with his jaunt.

LTC Jarret always jogged or marched with his men during the Mustang March, usually up front and

leading the way. He set up a tough physical program and was proud of the way his men were hacking it. In all, the battalion trudged, waded and jogged more than 1,000 miles in preparation for the "biggie."

"Most of the guys in the other units were saying we were crazy," says Private Pedro Fonseca, a rifleman in B Company. "They said by the time he (Jarrett) got back he'd be lucky if he had a whole squad with him."

**Under Way.** On a crisp Monday morning as the sun slowly evaporated a hanging fog bank the Mustang March broke starch. In single files on both sides of the road the formation of 326 combat-garbed infantrymen stretched more than a mile along the public highway. For safety a jeep preceded and another

followed the column, each carrying a warning sign, "SLOW—TROOPS MARCHING".

The first leg took the Mustangs north on West Range Road to a bivouac site just outside of North Fort Hood. At the outset a chilly northwest wind blustered away at the ground-bound skytroopers. Then at mid-day as the men rested along the roadside with hot chow steaming in their mess kits, the rains came—an icy downpour that drenched every man and his soggy beans to the core.

Undaunted, the Mustangs continued the march. On the morning of the second day the troopers passed through Gatesville where businessmen and citizens greeted the long green file from shop doors and sidewalks.

The division's showpiece, the 1st Cavalry Division Horse Platoon—a replica of the cavalry of yesteryear—was on hand to lead what turned out to be an impromptu parade. Some of the grunts took exception to the indignity of dodging horse droppings but the small town's hail and farewell put spirit in the men's asphalt-flogged arches.

Maintaining a tactical interval of 10 meters between marchers meant little opportunity for casual chatter and conversation to while away the dragging hours. Mind-games and daydreams delivered the long-distance walkers from the boredom of seemingly endless miles.

Into what world did Private First Class Ronald A. Arbaugh escape? The radio telephone operator endured the extra weight of a radio on his back and an untimely bout with intestinal virus but, "I just didn't think about it," he says. "I never thought about the radio or how many miles I'd traveled. I just thought about other things."

A country boy toughened by stomping barefooted in his youth, he was one of the few men who didn't have any hassles with blisters during the entire physical program. His fellow troopers respectfully called him, "the man with the plastic feet."

**Dogging Along.** Stang, the roving road guard, joined the entourage on the third day. He was a dog-face in the truest sense of the word—mostly German shepherd, as close as the troops could tell. He bounded off a porch about halfway through the march and headed the column for most of the trip.

According to Specialist 4 Richard V. Fairbanks, "The dog did an amazing job as a road guard. He would hang around up front with the lead jeep watching for traffic. When a car or pick-up approached going a little too fast for his liking he would casually wander in the middle of the road until the vehicle slowed down.

"He was the equivalent of a Saint Bernard to the marchers," says Fairbanks. "He didn't carry any brandy but he was tonic to the soul."

No less popular than Stang was the battalion's senior medic, acting Sergeant Terry Baldwin, who was promoted during the march. More than just the dispenser of salve, ointments and tape, he offered counsel

and encouragement, but very little sympathy.

"He must have had the worst-looking feet in the outfit," one officer says. "Every now and then a troop who began feeling sorry for himself would drop out and wait for Baldwin hoping to get a ticket home. While listening to the fellow's problems Baldwin—a Vietnam veteran still bearing the scars of combat—would take his boots and socks off and the guy would usually go back to the march feeling sympathetic for Baldwin."

**What Is Leadership?** A veteran of the Tet offensive, battle of Hue and A Shau Valley, Baldwin was not only a participant in the hardships of the march but a seasoned observer of the dynamics of leadership. "A lot of guys said they hated the colonel but if they didn't respect him they would've fallen out. I think when you see him at the point and he's still going strong you just can't drop out."

Leadership, he says, has its pressures as well. "Some of the other officers were afraid to fall out. We would've torn them up. They knew if they fell out they could never live here again. They'd just have to move on."

LTC Jarrett saw hardiness and persistence in his young officers. "The 'most courageous' award should go to one of my recent company commanders," he says. "By the third day he was in bad shape with severe foot problems, so bad the doctor said he should've gone back. His troops were running bets, like a baseball pool, as to when he'd fall out.

"But he finished. And his men picked him up on their shoulders like he had won the World Series with the winning hit."

**Home Stretch.** From Lampasas it was all downhill. As in Gatesville and Star and all the rest of the small towns on the route citizens came out to cheer the foot-soldiers who waved back at their well-wishers.

"One lady," says LTC Jarrett, "stood on a corner and must have said 'God Bless You' to each and every soldier as they walked by. It was beautiful."

At the far end of town a lone figure waited. Standing straight despite his 82 years, a World War I veteran—bedecked in his meticulously-preserved Army uniform complete with leggings and 34th Infantry Division patch—saluted as the national colors led the marchers past his vantage point.

The uproar began as family and friends cheered while the remaining 292 members of the Mustang March paraded up Old Copperas Cove Road onto post and toward the finish line. The band played a marching tune as weary troopers fell into formation, making each step appear effortless as if they had just started the march.

Many were just glad it was over. But the Mustang March was not simply a trek around the heart of Texas. It was confrontation. Each man had faced a personal challenge and won.



As the action unreeals,

# YOU GET THE PICTURE

MSG Carl Martin  
Photos by SP5 D. D. Littlefield



**D**ARK red stains mark the front of his dirty shirt. Crimson gushes from his mouth, trickles down his face and drips onto his hair as he lies crumpled on a sidewalk. From somewhere down the street a woman screams and claws at her attacker as he forces her into a deserted building—an attempted rape.

Nothing new here if you're thinking of today's run of beat-em-up flicks around the country—but this? It's an Army training film.

MASTER SERGEANT CARL MARTIN and SPECIALIST D. D. LITTLEFIELD are assigned to the Information Office, U.S. Army Forces Southern Command, Fort Amador, Canal Zone.





As cameras record the scene, medic gives aid to "injured" children; infantrymen charge guerrillas; troops keep angry citizens from a captive guerrilla.





The location is the Panama Canal Zone and the actors—most of them anyway—are soldiers from the U.S. Army Forces Southern Command's Company C, 3d Battalion, 5th Infantry from Fort Kobbe. They portray both guerrillas and friendly forces in the production of one of the Army's newest training flicks called "The Civilian and the Geneva Conventions." It's the last of a series of six half-hour films produced for the Army by a civilian firm under contract.

USARSO has thrown its muscle behind the production from the outset. Preliminary organization was handled by producer Don Coker, a Department of Army civilian with U.S. Army Materiel Command working out of Redstone Arsenal, Ala. USARSO's Logistical Support Command provides necessary equipment and materiel while the 193d Infantry Brigade supplies men from its units as actors.

Demolitions experts from the 3d Special Forces Battalion, 7th Special Forces Group (Abn) from Fort Gulick handle explosives when they're needed to add realism and military police from the 534th Military Police Company control traffic when the set requires complete silence.

**Takes and Retakes.** For the most part the 2 weeks of filming go well but there are moments when director Charles Wallace is ready for the funny farm. He's a perfectionist who's worked on a number of Hollywood films and written episodes for TV's "Gunsmoke" and "Bonanza".

When a scene calls for dialogue absolute silence is required on the set. MPs stop traffic and ask motorists to shut off their engines. Passersby are requested to stop walking during the shooting. After a couple of

quick rehearsals a "take" is made.

At the end of one particularly difficult scene, following four or five attempts to get the actor's lines straight, Wallace thinks he has a perfect take—and then a tropical bird perched atop a nearby building emits a piercing screech that would do justice to a Tarzan flick. It doesn't belong in a training film though, so it's back to another take.

Another blown scene comes when someone's pet pooch yaps during filming. Also unprintable are some of Wallace's comments about dogs and dog-owners at that point.

Scenes requiring explosives are shot using wooden frame buildings which have long been slated for razing. The blasts add such realism even the most dedicated nodders will find it difficult to stack zees when the film is released for viewing.

**Plot Unreels.** The training film addresses the problem that not only the military suffers during a war but innocent civilians may be even more prone to injury and death.

The script calls for U.S. Army support—at the request of the Organization of American States (OAS)—for the mythical country of San Bartios and filming picks up the arrival of an Army unit in that country. The unit is briefed and then assigned duties in support of local government forces. Early in the movie U.S. troops work at a checkpoint to keep medicine and vital food supplies moving into mock devastated areas.

The film then reviews the provisions of the Geneva Conventions of 1949 which deal specifically with the protection of civilians in wartime. For realism, live action filmed in the Canal Zone is intermixed with actual news footage shot during conflicts in Biafra, Jordan, Ireland and Vietnam.

Several sequences shot on location demonstrate the proper procedure for handling civilians while they are being detained. In vivid contrast, stock footage depicts what can happen when conditions deteriorate to brutality. Historical footage shows the inhumane handling of civilians during World War II which led to new provisions being formulated at the 1949 Conventions.

The film script calls for the friendlies to capture enemy guerrillas who have terrorized a town of San Bartios (actually the residential areas of Curundu, a subpost of Fort Clayton). After capturing the guerrillas U.S. soldiers have to protect the enemy from the wrath of the vengeful townspeople who claim their shops were looted and burned, their homes sacked, hostages murdered and women raped.

The movie concludes by reminding the American soldier he may be called upon for various kinds of service in foreign countries but no matter where it is or what the job the Geneva Conventions for the Protection of Civilians in Wartime must be observed and followed.

The flick may be just another training film but it's well worth your time when it comes up on your schedule. It's not for nodders.



Some soldiers love it  
but some aren't so hot on the  
subject and ask the question:

# Just Why AUSA ?????

## (GLAD YOU ASKED)

John Michael Coleman

*"I feel my unit was forced into taking AUSA membership. They may have something to do with our getting a pay raise—as a lobby group—but I feel AUSA does nothing to benefit the individual soldier today."*

*"I feel AUSA activity contributed to all the pay raises we've received—AUSA does quite a bit of lobbying in Congress for the benefit of the soldier. I get ARMY, the AUSA magazine, which keeps me up to date on professional military matters. If more people belonged to AUSA more people would be better informed."*

The preceding quotes are composite statements reflecting the comments of a few soldiers who hold opposing views of the Association of the United States Army (AUSA)—an organization of active, Reserve,

National Guard and retired soldiers and interested civilians who feel duty time doesn't stop with retirement or close of business. For this reason they work singly and as an organization to further the interests of the Army's vital role in national defense and of the individual soldier as the keystone of our Total Force Army.

But who's right about the organization and where did AUSA come from anyhow? Founded in 1950 out of a union of the U.S. Infantry and U.S. Field Artillery Associations (and joined by the U.S. Antiaircraft Association in 1955) AUSA has gotten mixed reviews over the years, but neither viewpoint stated opposite is entirely correct.

**A Matter of Image.** There were days of arm-twisting membership, to be sure, but the AUSA and the Army do not condone commanders pressuring their men to join AUSA. This long-gone practice gave the organization a bad image with younger soldiers—officers, non-coms and enlisted members alike—and AUSA is trying to shed that image. Pressure has been taboo for years but the image lingers.

"We don't want people joining AUSA by direction," says U.S. Army Reserve Major General R. F. Cocklin, director of public affairs for AUSA. "We not only don't condone any arm-twisting but we've begged and pleaded 'Don't do it!'"

"The fellow who comes in that way is madder than a wet hen at us and gets out as soon as he can.

Also this sort of thing creates ill-will toward the association.

"If a man writes in and says, 'I'm sending my dues dammit, but I'm not going to rejoin because I wouldn't be joining in the first place if my company commander or first sergeant hadn't forced me to do it,' we immediately send back his money and tell him we don't want him coming in that way. We explain all the things we're trying to do and express our apologies for the fact he was pressured into joining.

"What we do ask is that commanders and members explain what AUSA is and what it does because we do want all the members we can get voluntarily. We're going to have an all-volunteer AUSA if we have anything to say about it. There's nothing we couldn't do better if we had more members."

**What It Does.** But is AUSA a lobby group as some seem to think? "The definition of lobbying," says Cocklin, "as it's generally understood in the law and by most people in this country is working directly with congressmen and the staffs of congressmen and senators to accomplish certain legislative proposals.

"We don't do that. Our charter prohibits it and we're convinced that's not the effective way to do it anyway. I don't believe I can change a congressman's mind no matter how well versed in a subject or persuasive I may be.

"Congressmen and senators have to be aware that their constituents understand and are interested in [defense] subjects . . . so we try to do an educational job not just with our members but in other parts of the community as well. In so doing we create an understanding of defense issues and things that are our objectives at home and these are then reflected to congressmen by their constituents in a more effective way.

"People aren't really clear on what defense problems are so our job is a big one. . . . Someone has to continually point up, educate



and inform the public and *in turn* their elected representatives on why we need strong armed forces now—when we're not fighting anybody. When people don't have these things explained you have things like active and reserve reductions in force—that's something the people involved can understand clearly. That's the kind of thing we're trying to circumvent. This education program through our chapters, *Army* magazine and all of our position papers is our major work."

**For the Individual.** What benefits does the individual soldier derive from his membership in AUSA besides enrollment in the Army's worldwide professional organization? He gets a subscription to AUSA's monthly publication, *Army* magazine, and he has the chance to participate in low-cost group life, hospitalization and disability insurance plans. He even gets a chance to obtain car/truck rental discounts.

The biggest benefits the AUSA member receives are not so immediate or tangible, though, because the organization seeks to serve individuals not singly but by supporting and strengthening the institution of the Army itself, and indirectly those who serve in it.

"It's not always apparent to many of our members—and this is a communication problem—," says Cocklin, "just what we're doing that they benefit from. AUSA is a professional association for career people and the main thrust of our efforts is to provide an adequate Army of the type career people would like to serve out their careers in. We work hard in support of programs to make our Army a better place in which to live and work; everybody benefits from that.

"Anyone who's been in the Army or its components for some while need only look at what's happened in the fields of pay and survivors benefits; support of the Guard and Reserves; at the improvements in housing that are now ongoing and such things as the CHAMPUS program. These are the kinds of pro-

grams by which every individual benefits right in his pocketbook. AUSA isn't responsible singlehandedly for getting all those but they're the kinds of things we've been work-



"It's semi-automatic. It does the throwing FOR you."

ing for which benefit every individual soldier.

"We don't have a lot of handout programs—that's not what we're in business to do. But I think any soldier who's on his second tour of duty or beyond has a great stake in the success of AUSA meeting its objectives because those objectives affect where he spends 90 percent of his time—his career."

**AUSA Journal.** Regarding *Army* magazine Cocklin has this to say: "We're always going to have a group who aren't interested in reading a professional-oriented journal—they prefer to be entertained. . . . But I can't visualize any man wearing a soldier's uniform who wouldn't be interested in some of our recent issues.

"They've had a broad variety of subjects—articles on the Yom Kippur War in the Mideast, on new weapons, an article by a sergeant first class which takes the NCO Corps apart for not doing any more writing than they do.

"And that's a good point.

Right now we would like to make the magazine reflect more of the ideas, thinking and views of non-commissioned people. We encourage and would like to get more articles written by and for NCOs because the people we're most interested in are the ones who are NCOs already or who aspire to be. We have very little message for the professional private.

"When NCOs are writing for other NCOs in NCO-oriented publications they're talking to themselves. That's why *Army* magazine is perhaps one of the greatest ways that exists to jump to the top because you know the Secretary of the Army, Chief of Staff, Vice Chief of Staff and all the top people are reading the magazine and will get your message.

"So if you have a good idea and you get it in *Army* you go right to the top and nobody can short-stop it along the way. And we pay rather well for manuscripts we accept; the more new ideas we can get in *Army* the more exciting the magazine will be.

**The Mission.** "I'd like to see career soldiers know more about their professional association and understand what we're trying to do for our country, our Army and the people in it. It's terribly important to them, both as citizens and people who work in the whole Army—active, reserve and guard—that we be successful in our objectives of insuring the proper role of our Army in providing for and assuring the nation's military security. We need their support not only as members but in helping to spread the word.

"We've just started a program in *Army* and are expanding our descriptive handout materials to provide more information about what we're doing. We want to be sure the American people understand defense is not something you can decide you're going to have or else you can have something else. Because really when you get down to it, without defense there's nothing else. That's our basic message."

Army women have an eye for style and a

# FLAIR FOR FASHION

"DON'T HAVE A THING TO WEAR!" is usually uttered in front of a closet jam-packed with clothes, most of which are (1) too small, (2) too big, (3) too old or (4) in need of the attention of a needle or an iron.

If this sounds familiar, read on—you'll see how some Wacs and Army nurses make the most of their closet space.

Today's service woman has a new look, both on duty and off.

"The Sweethearts of Fort Devens" played to a full house at the NCO Club at Fort Devens, Mass., as they presented to military women the latest line of summer fashions. Expertly modeling up-to-the-minute styles for daytime and evening, party and poolside, sports and travel, as well as new coiffure and makeup looks, they drew admiring glances from a crowd of service and civilian ladies.

Clothes this summer aim for versatility—three-piece suits, mix-and-match outfits, and easy accessorizing ability stretch your wardrobe budget. The easy-care properties of new synthetic fabrics save time and reduce your cleaning bill, too.

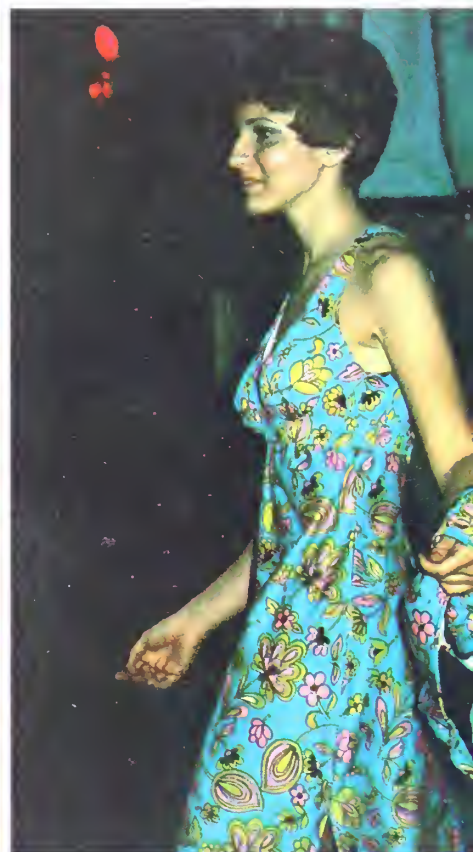
**Long Way, Baby.** Highlight of the show for many of military women in the audience was the unveiling of the uniforms currently being tested by the Army's Natick Laboratories. The updated styling and refreshing mint green color promise a new high in wearing enjoyment and easy care.

Hair styles for military women were also featured—Ms. Rita Gervais of the Fazio Institute of Beauty Culture in Lawrence, Mass., demonstrated the easy care and brush-out versatility of new hairdos designed to look good under beret or cap, and then shift into high gear for casual off-duty or glamorous evening activities.

To complement fashionable tresses, make-up specialists from Revlon and Max Factor were on hand. They beautified the models for the fashion presentation, and after the show counseled interested audience

Story by Evelyn Zurian. Photos by author and Reggie Warren.





In a fashion collage, SP5 Marietta Johnston, left, gets set for a day of biking fun in a two-piece jersey knit warm-up suit. Zingy red with yellow racing stripes and flap pockets, it comes in bicycle motif and zip front. Center, CPT Linda Nelson, ANC, wears a polyester knit outfit with removable dickey for versatility. See more of 2LT Gail Short, right, on next page. Above, PV2 Karin Schwabe, WAC, wears a coverup with becoming Empire waist, and popular halter neckline, slit to knee for easy walking. She carries the matching bikini.



Top right, fun in the sun time features an assortment of bathing suits and coverup styles. One-piece suits like maillots and tunics are seen, but bikinis still get the most votes. Out of the water, jackets and skirts take charge as coverups. Below left, 1LT Harriett Miree opts for a hot look at poolside, wearing a suit and matching coverup jacket with tie belt in a lively print inspired by modern Mexican embroidery. Center, sitting on top of the world is SP5 Marietta Johnston, WAC, in a classic black and white evening dress. It features the popular bare shoulder-bare midriff look with its halter top and long, striped skirt, cut on the bias for swing and cling.



Right, 1LT Debbie Clark, ANC, makes a neat, cool tourist in a peach slack suit that's ideal for travelling. The jacket's mandarin collar and pointed, fold-back cuffs along with detailed pockets atop a stitched-down pleat complement straight-leg pants in a most becoming way. Far right, it's "love-all" with 2LT Gail Short in a breezy tunic tennis dress, flattering to all figures with trompe-l'oeil red and yellow trim and a two-way front closing that zips down for open-collar coolness in a fast-paced game, and up for freedom of movement in reaching that net ball.







Above left, 1LT Harriet Miree, ANC, travels crisply and coolly in a beautifully tailored white slack suit. This outfit promises the ultimate in wearing comfort, graceful appearance, and excellent shape retention. Center 1LT Miree reappears in white, this time in the latest in the ANC uniform from Natick Labs. The cuffed short sleeve and V-neckline offer a professional yet feminine look. Right, America's "greenest" sport claims 1LT Marcia Walsh, ANC. She's ready for a day on the links in a sleeveless white shell topped by a red and navy trimmed cardigan. Both are worn over a navy pleated skirt.

Below left, 2LT Gail Short models a jumper ensemble from Natick Laboratories, ideal for women on the move all day. The jumper features a stitched lapel collar, coupled with a white long-sleeved blouse and accented by an ascot neckline. All this in easy-care, wrinkle-fighting polyester knit. Right, CPT Ann Lynch, ANC, is ready for a night out in a long gown of pale blue, with a flattering scoop neck and puffed sleeves. The stitched detailing at the Empire waist complements the "in" fluid look. This seasonless gown is a great budget choice, too.



members on a personalized beauty plan. The post exchange helped out here with a dazzling array of beauty products for sale and sample.

The New England Area Exchange supported the WAC and ANC efforts with a wide assortment of easy-on-the-budget styles, all available at the PX. Recognizing that the military woman's taste in clothes is as discriminating as her civilian sister's, the Exchange helped these service ladies select and stage their fashion choices. But all the committee work, modeling, and other organizational credit goes to the women in uniform themselves. Look out, *Vogue*, here they come!

If eating, sleeping, sitting on the floor with all your worldly goods turns you off, perhaps you'd better

# Knock on Wood

Story and photos by  
SP5 Edward Aber



Mix-and-match storage modules can be used against a wall or as free-standing room dividers. Straight 2x12 soft wood planks are glued and clamped before drilling the 3/4-inch dowel holes.



From the Sunset book, "Furniture You Can Make,"  
© Lane Magazine & Book Company  
Menlo Park, California

DON G., a recently married Private First Class stationed at a large training base in the south, decided he and his bride would be better off buying their own furnishings and moving from a high-rent furnished apartment into a more economical unfurnished one.

Great idea, and according to the advertisements in town Don's youth, lack of established credit and small budget wouldn't be any problem at all. And it wasn't. Not until the newlyweds walked in, selected a terrific-looking, three-room set, made a small down payment—and promptly got screwed to the wall.

How come? Well, after signing on the dotted-easy-payment-line for \$500 worth of credit for 1 year (before interest!), the stuff started falling apart.

One of Don's noncoms just happened to stop by for dinner on the same night the coffee table finally wobbled off its legs. This started them talking and the older troop told how he'd been financially mauled in a similar situation and offered some insights on how they'd been booby-trapped.

**Fast Buck.** In the furniture business it's sometimes tempting to make silk-covered purses from sow's ears. If a manufacturer receives an order for 2,000 cut-rate tables to be merchandised at hot sales outlets he can crank up the assembly line and churn out great-looking pieces of hastily assembled bark chipboard covered with paper-thin veneer.

Since most first-time buyers on the retail consumer level don't really know how the stuff is slapped together it soon blows up in their faces. And usually, due to so-called guarantees that state in fine print, "Does not cover damage caused by misuse, normal wear, or where repairs have been made or attempted

by others," it's really up to the dealer to decide what misuse or normal wear is.

You can bet your stripe that if he's holding the contract over your head you'll run a gauntlet of reluctance. After all, he's a pro in the game and if shoddy goods are being pushed he knows it and is out to burn unwary buyers.

So many people have gotten so fed up to their eyeballs with being at the mercy of shoddy furniture dealers that woodworking craft shops are experiencing steady increase in attendance. Burton Wells, woodshop director at Fort Belvoir, Va., says his facility is filled to capacity most of the time and with good reason—it has fine equipment; neat, well-lighted work areas and expert instruction backed by almost 60 years of experience compiled by Wells and his assistant Louis English.

**Hand Crafting.** Although the savings possible in doing-it-yourself are one important cause of this phenomenon, they're by no means the only reason saws are screaming and chips flying. Beginners have discovered they can handcraft fine furniture which surpasses comparable store models in quality.

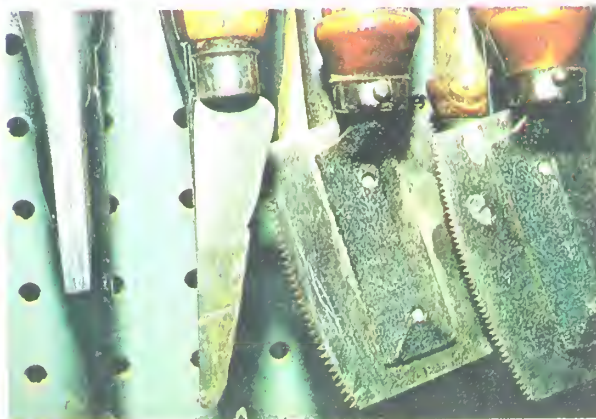
The world of sandpaper and saws is familiar territory to Staff Sergeant Ronald Healy of Fort Belvoir. During more than 6 years woodshop experience he's turned out 16 major pieces for his home.

Can craft shop furniture compare with retail items? According to Healy, "There's *no* way you can compare a mass-produced item with something you build yourself. It's impossible to retain the quality you can achieve with carefully selected materials, precision assembly and hand

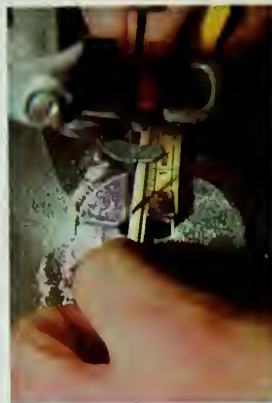




A bird in the hand is worth—well, to Ginger Ingram it's a people-size storage box on wheels. Retirement can mean free time for projects from cutting boards to cabinets. Hand tools require time and TLC but will surpass "cookie-cutter" machine capabilities. Robert Healy enjoys the fine bedroom furniture that his dad made in the craft shop.







Captain William Ryneearson and wife Suzanne smooth out the rough spots on their shop-made dining room table. Accurate measurements must be made before cutting to reduce waste. Craft shop patrons are always willing to lend a helping hand. Power tools save time and effort. Adhere to proper safety rules for maximum results with minimum danger.



Multi-purpose shelf units retail for about \$100. SSG Healy cut the price by 60 percent.





finishing in mass production runs that are restricted by price considerations and quantity formulas."

A couple of examples make the possibilities pretty clear. Halfway decent end-tables will whack the wallet for about \$100 each. Healy spent 2 weeks in the shop and brought home a two-doored *solid* mahogany end-table that weighs in at 50 pounds for only \$35.

Or how about a nice dining room table? Captain William Rynearson and his wife Suzanne picked one out at a furniture store with a 2-inch thick solid wood top. Evidently they balked at the \$200 price tag, because they're putting the finishing touches on an identical model which they hand-crafted for less than \$40.

**Getting Your Act Together.** Woodworking really isn't hard—but it's a skill which should be learned in stages. Attempting far-out elliptical or hexagonal shapes right off the bat will usually frustrate beginners into giving up. So stick with square or rectangular forms until you gain enough knowledge and experience to tackle more advanced projects.

Shaping wood requires a certain degree of expertise with various tools and assembly methods. Skilled workers are on hand in military shops to assist and offer technical guidance on projects and most important, to teach safe operating procedures—especially when using sharp tools.

Power tools fall into a class all their own when it comes to safety. Steel blades rotating at ten-thousand rpm won't discriminate between flesh, bone or wood; so use extreme caution and deliberate, well thought-out motions. Here's where haste will *really* make waste.

**Finishing Touch.** Just getting it together isn't enough. Bare wood picks up dirt, stains, moisture and gouges like a magnet so apply protection and beauty with stains, finishes, formica or paint.

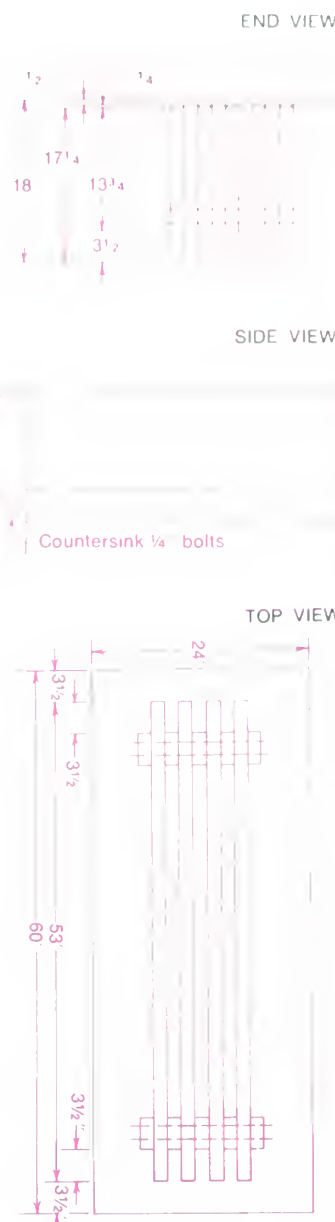
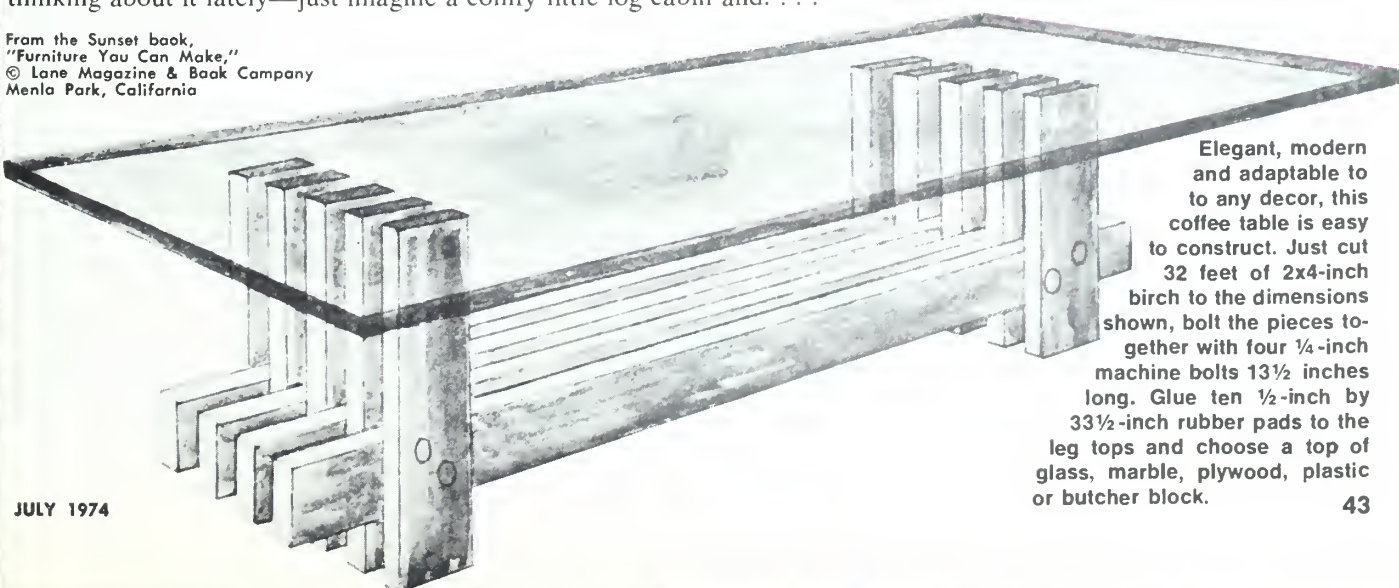
Trying to get a good finish without some preparation can be disastrous. Don't take a chance on ruining many hours of labor.

You'll probably have to apply the final finish at home because unfortunately, post craft shops normally aren't equipped with proper facilities. Instructors are knowledgeable about the materials and procedures though, and since different woods respond in different ways to each type of finish, insure that what you want is what you get by following their recommendations on a scrap of the original wood.

After you complete the first couple of tables or bookshelves, the possibilities of starting on future projects such as modular stereo groupings and room dividers become much more attractive. But why restrict artistic talents to basic furniture? Cutting loose from established concepts can result in highly innovative structural designs and unusual material applications.

In fact, if woodworking really gets in your blood there's no limit on how far it can go. "Don? Do you remember that nice little summer place in the mountains we've wanted for the last couple of years? Well I've been thinking about it lately—just imagine a comfy little log cabin and. . ."

From the Sunset book,  
"Furniture You Can Make,"  
© Lane Magazine & Book Company  
Menlo Park, California



Elegant, modern and adaptable to any decor, this coffee table is easy to construct. Just cut 32 feet of 2x4-inch birch to the dimensions shown, bolt the pieces together with four 1/4-inch machine bolts 13 1/2 inches long. Glue ten 1/2-inch by 33 1/2-inch rubber pads to the leg tops and choose a top of glass, marble, plywood, plastic or butcher block.

# "JOHN-BOY" JOINS THE ARMY

Story and photos by  
SFC Floyd Harrington

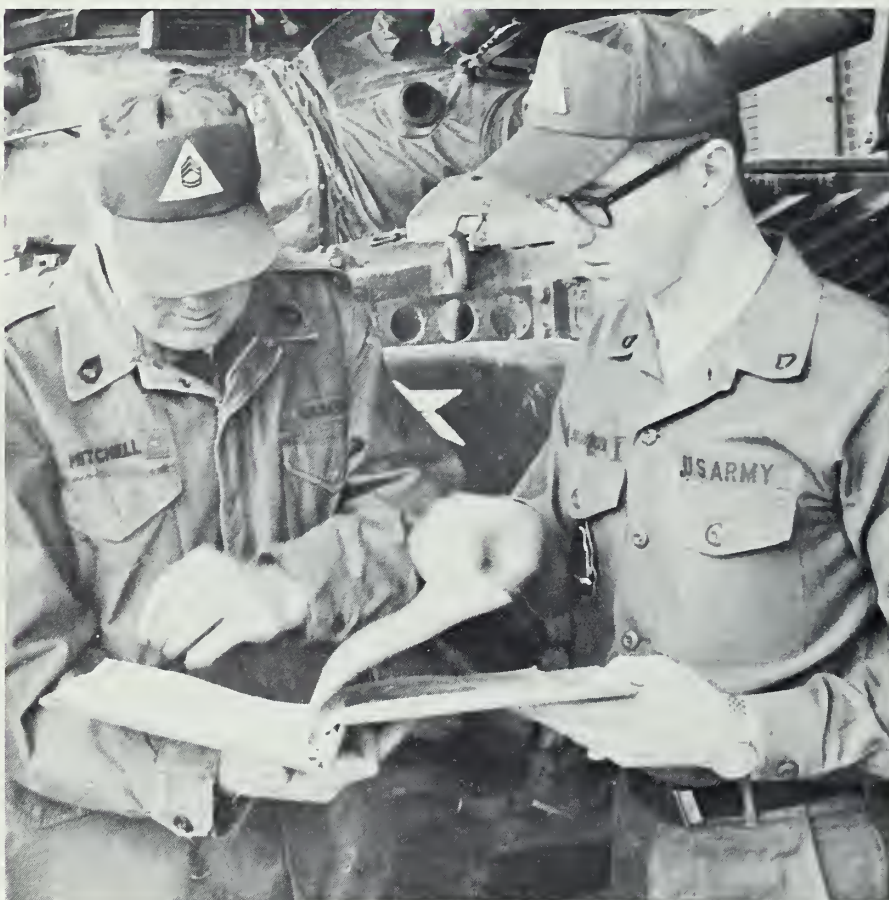
You read about it in the national magazines and local newspapers. You hear it on the radio and see it on television. You can hear it being discussed in NCO and officers' clubs, at NCO call or over morning coffee at the mess hall. Whenever two or more career soldiers get together the conversation will eventually get around to it—"it" being the quality of today's new volunteer soldier and the future of the NCO Corps as he rises in rank.

What kind of guy is this new soldier who's causing all the commotion? What motivates him? What are his goals in life? Does he measure up to Army standards? What kind of background does he come from? Will he make a good NCO?

To find the answers to these and other questions, **SOLDIERS** first had to determine what the typical enlistee is like. Using the latest available demographics compiled by the Personnel Survey Branch, Personnel Management Development Directorate, **SOLDIERS** found the typical enlistee is 20 years old, a Private E2, single, Caucasian, a high school graduate, Protestant and owns his own car.

Because it's the Army's policy to retain in a career status only those individuals who measure up to published standards, **SOLDIERS** adds the requirement that the soldier should be a well-motivated, positive individual of NCO caliber.

The next step was to find a soldier who matched these statistics. Letters were sent to various posts requesting help in finding a name to match the statistics. Responses came back and a scientific method (a staffer closed his eyes and pointed out a name) was used to select the soldier who would flesh out the profile.



PFC Rodger Mortenson, right, goes over the morning's plan of instruction with chief instructor SFC Frank Mitchel.

## THE MAN

The name selected was that of recently promoted Private First Class Rodger Mortenson from Cosmo, Minn., currently assigned to Company D-1 School Brigade, Fort Knox, Ky. **SOLDIERS** traveled to Fort Knox to find some answers to our questions.

Rodger enlisted in the Army in 1973. "I had just finished taking a 2-year course in mechanical drafting and I felt like doing something else. My brother was in the Army at the time and it sounded interesting. My draft lottery number was getting close and that was a consideration so I signed up."

After basic training Rodger went to Fort Knox for Advanced Individual Training. "I didn't particularly like being sent here for training as a turret mechanic," Mortenson says. "I wanted to get into drafting. There were too many of us for the class I was supposed to go into so I was a holdover for 5 weeks. When I wasn't pulling details I used the time to try and get into



a drafting MOS. I talked to a lot of different people—my TAC Sergeant and Personnel—and they told me it was impossible. So I started my training in the next class and after I found out what this MOS is like I didn't mind it."

Although Mortenson didn't particularly like the MOS he was still Honor Graduate of his class. "The day I graduated I was called in by the department head and asked about becoming an instructor. I had looked up to my instructors and thought it would be a privilege to be one. So I said yes and signed up."

So now PFC Mortenson is teaching what he learned during the course, how to repair components inside and outside M60, M48 and M60A1 tank turrets. On his off-duty time he does pretty much the same things most soldiers do. "I like to get away from the job and the barracks. You know, run around with girls, drink a few beers. I'm taking a USAFI course in drafting I'm trying to finish before the deadline and then on Tuesdays and Thursdays I play volleyball on the company team."

"I just joined a group over at the post chapel. We contact company commanders on post and ask them if they're having problems with any of their men. If they are we talk to the guy with the problem and see if we can help him get straightened out. I've only been to a couple of meetings but it's interesting and I think I'm going to like it."

During the conversation the name of Mortenson's roommate, Private First Class Jeff Fields came up often. "Jeff and I get along good. When we first started rooming together we talked over our different viewpoints and found we have pretty much the same likes and dislikes. We used to help each other out with our military gear. For instance, maybe he could make a better layout for inspection than I could, but I could make a better locker display. Then we started to compete against each other to see who could be the best."

"Now it's our way of keep-

ing ahead of the system and the reason we keep the room the way we do. If a guy keeps ahead of the system, does his job the best he can, stays out of trouble, then the system will leave him alone and he can live pretty much the way he wants to."

PFC Mortenson is currently uncertain of future plans but says, "I like what I'm doing right now and I'm working with a great bunch of guys. But I know if I stay in the Army I'll have to move around a lot and I don't really like that."

"I also like the drafting field and I know if I stay in the Army I won't be able to work in it. But I've got an open mind and I still have plenty of time to make a decision."

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## HIS CO

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Captain John Tindall

The second person to give us an insight into what kind of a soldier Mortenson is was his company commander, Captain John Tindall. CPT Tindall has commanded D-1 and its complement of more than 600 men for the past 15 months. "Because of the number of men assigned to the company I seldom see them individually unless they have problems. However I've observed Private Mortenson, both in the barracks and during off-duty intramural sports activities," says CPT Tindall.

"It was during our IG inspection I first came in contact with

him. His room, his layout, his manner of performance and cooperation with other people during preparation for the inspection was what brought him to my attention."

"I don't know if it was the result of his AIT training or his own personal motivation but his layout was the only one that right off the bat was straight. Most of the men had all their articles but they weren't laid out in the precise order required for an IG."

"I understand Mortenson was made an instructor over at the school because of his outstanding performance in his particular class when he went through training. From the reports I get he's doing a top job there. Just recently his department recommended that he be given an acting sergeant's position and that he be promoted very soon to specialist. I've concurred with both those recommendations."

"I think Mortenson has that positive attitude all soldiers should have. He fits the picture of the average GI of his age but what distinguishes him is his positive attitude about getting things done. A look at his room might give you a better idea of what I'm talking about."

The barracks PFC Mortenson lives in is one that has been converted from a large open bay into cubicles sleeping four men each. As CPT Tindall unlocks the door he says, "Mortenson shares this room with PFC Fields. We here in the company take the attitude that this barracks is the men's home. We give them the consideration of being individuals and let them—as long as they meet certain standards of cleanliness and sanitation—run their own life here. They can to a certain extent choose their own roommate and decorate their rooms to match their own tastes."

"Mortenson and Fields have sort of gravitated together and seem to share the same likes and dislikes as well as having the same positive attitude and motivation toward Army life. They keep this room like this all of the time. It doesn't matter when I come in here it's always in this condition."

# HIS ROOM

At first glance the room looks pretty much like any other well-kept room in any Army barracks—that is, until you really look at it. In the middle of the room there's a TV sitting on top of a wooden bookcase filled with *Play-*

*boy* and *Penthouse* magazines. On Mortenson's side, against the wall, there's an MVA desk sandwiched between two metal wall-lockers. Ahead and to the right, backlit by a wall of windows, there's a chest-of-drawers with a lamp on it. In front of the lockers are two GI beds, one made up with green GI wool blankets, the other with just a mattress cover.

Look to Field's side on your left and you note everything is po-



# HIS JOB

At The Armor School SOLDIERS talked with Master Sergeant Robert Peters, NCOIC of the tank branch. "Mortenson's job is concerned primarily with turning students into turret mechanics. He instructs the student, not only on the M60 and M48 tank turret but on the series of weapons that work in conjunction with the turret.

"The course here is 7 weeks long and the usual class contains between 60 and 65 students. Once the trained turret mechanic leaves this school and goes to a unit he's qualified to make tank turret repairs on an organizational level.

"Mortenson is a dependable, intelligent and for his rank an outstanding instructor. He's actually performing the job of an E6 or E7.

"When he gives a period of instruction the students readily grasp what he's teaching. He's also willing to help his students any time day or night after normal duty hours of instruction. I just wish I had more like him."

Master Sergeant Felipe De LaRosa supervises all the enlisted men in the school's maintenance division. He monitors the maintenance classes on a daily basis and is familiar with all the instructors.

What does he think of Mortenson?

"He's just outstanding. I never have to supervise the young man. He's got the initiative to do the job without anyone having to tell him. For instance, he knows at quitting time he's got the job of getting tools policed up and the area clean. He doesn't have to be told; he just goes and does it.

"He fully understands what the units need is a fully trained mechanic who knows his job. So instead of just putting his students through the course on a production line basis he takes personal interest in each individual in his group. I know that for a fact because I have seen him during a break, instead of taking a break himself, stand there and explain a repair problem to one of the slower students. . . .

"He seems to me a guy who takes life more seriously than the average kid his age. I'd say, but I don't really know, he comes from a home where his parents paid attention to him, kind of guided him in the right direction.

"Mortenson is the type we want to keep in the Army. I know it's too early in the game to say he'll stay in, but he would be the professional type of soldier."

# HIS FIRST SHIRT

The next man SOLDIERS talked with was the company's first sergeant. First Sergeant Richard Latham had only been with the company for 2 months but had already formed an opinion about the kind of soldier PFC Mortenson is.

"In the short time I've been here I've observed he's always sharp, always courteous. His military appearance is always above reproach. He's one of those individuals you don't have to harass to get out of bed in the morning.

"You don't have to be on him to do this or that. Mortenson and Fields are buddies and their room is above reproach.

"It's the same way with their details. Right now they're on the morning latrine cleaning detail. They don't have to be told what to do or how to do it; they just go in there and do a good job. I'd venture to say that those two are among the



sitioned exactly the same on both sides of the room. For instance, on top of the desk on the right is a wood drafting board with a plastic 90-degree angle sitting on top of a T-square. The T-square crosses the board at its exact center. Look at the desk on the left of the room and the drafting board is there, set up exactly like the other one. On top of the lockers on the right are two ammo cans painted red that sit on the right front corner of the locker,

canted a bit to the left. Look over at the left side of the room again and there sit two more red ammo cans placed exactly, right down to the cant, as those on the other lockers.

Combat boots, low-quarter and civilian shoes are lined up under the beds in an exact, straight line and spit-shined. On top of the bed's dust cover sits an inspection display. Poncho, pistol belt, canteen and cover, ammo pouches are all

placed exactly according to the book.

SOLDIERS asked CPT Tindall if he had announced an inspection of the barracks or was expecting an IG visit. "No, I haven't announced an inspection and we've already had our IG. They really keep the room this way all the time. If you could look inside their wall-lockers right now you would see their uniforms and civilian clothes are displayed exactly like the book illustrates."



First Sergeant Richard Lanham

few in the barracks who are that way. As for Mortenson, I won't say he's better than a lot of other people but I think he's probably better motivated."

1SGT Lanham is not exactly sure why Mortenson is better motivated though. "I don't know; maybe it's because of the way he was brought up. I think he's a fine young man but I can't tell you that much about him personally because I don't observe him that much."

## HIS HOMETOWN



To find out if MSG De La-Rosa's theory about Mortenson's background was valid SOLDIERS' next stop was Mortenson's hometown, Cosmos, Minn. Located about 75 miles due west of Minneapolis at the intersections of state highways 7 and 4, the town is surrounded by gently rolling farmland. A sign at the town limits reads "population 487." Shortly after passing that sign is a 4-way stop and if you turn left you're at the town's small business district.

If you're interested in garish used car lots, smoke belching factories, glowing theater marquees, multi-laned super markets, hurrying crowds and the clamor of traffic then you wouldn't be interested in Cosmos. It's a quiet town.

The first buildings were put up shortly after the turn of the century and it wasn't until the early 1920s that a few more houses were built. In 1950 the town suddenly came alive and a building boom fol-

lowed which added scores of new homes and some new businesses. Then a slow period set in and one store after another closed.

Taking a cue from the town's name, the residents of Cosmos used a space theme to regenerate interest in the town. All the streets were named after constellations, planets and stars. The main street through town was named the Milky Way, others Libra, Vega, Saturn, Pegasus, Neptune and the like.

A small summer festival was planned around the space theme and has since grown into an annual event. The Space Festival is usually a 2-day affair held on the July 20 anniversary of the first lunar landing. A children's parade starts the activities and there are street dances, a carnival and last year moon rocks were on display.

The town is thinking of its future again and is seeking more light industry, such as the small toy factory that recently opened to create jobs for its citizens. More new homes are being built and plans are being considered for the town's first apartment building.

The Mortenson home is about 3 miles north of town. It's a white, two-story building just off the gravel road and surrounded on three sides by open farmland.

# HIS PARENTS

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortenson are more than willing to talk—about Rodger and themselves. “It didn’t bother me at all when Rodger enlisted in the Army,” says Mr. Mortenson. “I think it’s a good place for a young man to get both feet on the ground.

“I had just turned 18 when I

went into the Army in 1946. I took my basic training at Fort Knox and then went over to Japan. I was a telephone lineman and then changed to a switchboard repairman. I made staff sergeant in about 17 months and then got out a month later.

“It was a good experience and I liked the Army. I guess I got a little homesick at times but I didn’t mind that too much. I really should have stayed in and made a career of it.”

When the Mortensons heard their son’s company commander and noncoms thought he had a more positive attitude about his job and

Army life than other young men his age seemed to have they weren’t too surprised.

“Rodger was that way before he went in the Army,” says Mr. Mortenson. “He always was a calm boy and when he was interested in some project he could really get involved in it. A lot of people lose interest or get disgusted with a project or job. Rodger doesn’t; he just keeps at it until it gets done.

“It was the same way when he was going to Willmar Vocational School. We didn’t have much to help him out with, so he got a job on a farm close by. He would spend about 3 hours in the morning be-

# HIS RECREATION

About what Rodger did at home for recreation Mrs. Mortenson says, “Sports mainly. He played football, basketball and baseball—a lot of baseball. We have 2 acres of land and there were boys here playing baseball or football just about all the time. Then when he grew older he played for the school teams.”

“He likes to hunt and fish,” says Rodger’s father. “And we did a lot of camping. The whole family went out West for 2 weeks and camped in tents. I made a little two-wheel trailer and we put all the camping gear in that. Then all six of us took off for Yellowstone and on the way we would stop some place and set up camp toward evening. The children would pitch the tent while we fixed supper. We had



Top photo, Mortenson plays pinochle during lunch break. After duty hours he works on his car, studies a USAFI course and plays volleyball.



fore he went to school helping milk some 80 cows and doing other chores."

Mrs. Mortenson is not surprised to hear how neat her son's barracks room is, either. "When Rodger was in school he always kept his room picked up," she says. "Maybe sometimes when he was just a little boy he would forget and I would pick up after him, but I always required all the children to keep their rooms straight and their toys put away. Sometimes they wouldn't remember to put them away until after they went to bed but they would get up and put them away."

a lot of fun.

"Rodger also loves swimming and waterskiing. We have a lake about 10 miles from here and in the evenings the boys would take off and go swimming. It's a resort area and county park so the swimming area would be closed down after the lifeguard went off duty. Rodger was a qualified lifeguard so he would just show them his card and the boys would keep on swimming.

"He also has a motorcycle and he and friend Keith Schmultz would ride all over the countryside. Then he bought a snowmobile to ride during the winter."

Mrs. Mortenson remembers Rodger always wanted to be a Boy Scout but there wasn't a troop in Cosmos. "We tried to get a troop started here but evidently we didn't have enough dedicated leaders and it fell apart. They had one over at Willmar though and one summer the scoutmaster over there was looking for workers to help out at their summer camp."

"Rodger volunteered to help out," says Mr. Mortenson. "He stayed up there for 2 months working first on one of the maintenance crews and then with the crew that delivered food to the different campsites around the area."



Sister, Diane Mortenson



Father, Richard Mortenson

## HIS FAMILY

About disciplining Rodger when he was younger, Mr. Mortenson says, "He was treated just like the rest of our children and they had it pretty easy. He got the strap put to him once in a while but we didn't have to discipline any of them often."

There are three other children in the Mortenson family—Rodger's older brother Robert, his sister Diane and his younger brother Ronald. Although they're all married and living away from home, SOLDIERS did get to talk with Diane and Ronald.

What kind of a brother had Rodger been when they were growing up together? "We had our arguments," says Diane. "He and I are just a year apart and are both pretty aggressive. But the arguments were never very serious. Rodger just doesn't get very emotional about anything; he's just an easy guy to get along with."

"Rodger is a real good brother," says Ronald. "He would help me out anytime I needed it. Another thing about him—when he worked at a job, like when his car would break down, he would just



Mother, Dortha Mortenson

keep working at it until it was fixed."

"My brother always said he was going to be the first of us to get married and that he was going to have 10 kids," says Diane. "But now we're all married and he's still single. We kid him about that every time we see him."

"Rodger likes children and even tutored while he was in high school. He was told he could use his study hall time to tutor the slower students in elementary school and he said, 'I'm all for that!' and off he went."

"He never dated very seriously. I think he was kind of shy with girls. That was when he was in high school though, so I would imagine he's changed since then. I know he preferred to play baseball and run around with the guys."



Paul Peterson

## HIS BARBER

Paul Peterson, the town barber, is the next man to remember Rodger. "I cut Rodger's hair up until he finished high school and as far as I know he's always been a good kid," Peterson says. "He always had his hair cut short, especially in high school. As times changed and he got a little older, particularly after he started going to vocational school, he let it get a little longer. He never did let it get as long as the kids now-

adays do and as a barber I appreciated that.

"He was an even-tempered, quiet boy and if he was around, you never knew it because he didn't say a lot. In fact, in here I had to ask him questions to get him to talk.

"I'm most familiar with Rodger through his participation in sports. He was no exceptional athlete, not a big star by any means, but he was a good competitor. He was the kind of guy who likes to mix it up and tackle a guy playing football rather than play a less physical game like baseball.

"I guess if Rodger had got into mischief or trouble when he lived here I could tell you more

## HIS BUDDY

Keith Schmultz is one of Rodger's high school friends—one of the few left in Cosmos. He works on his father's 1200-acre farm and SOLDIERS found him in the barn helping inoculate newborn pigs. During a break he talks about his friend Rodger:

"We grew up together and I guess we did most of the things other kids do. When we were in high school we used to run around on motorcycles. He had a 175 and I had a 90. They were small bikes but we had a lot of fun on them.

"Once in a while we would take the mufflers off a car and go buzzin' around the roads or drive around town trying to scare hell out of the townspeople. Maybe we would get in a drag race once in a while on the way home from work. We never got caught though.

"Sometimes we would get a case of beer and do a little gravel road partying. When we were in vocational school together we went to a kegger out in an alfalfa field and the cops raided the damn thing. Everybody scattered and if I re-

member right, Rodger ended up running through a corn field to keep from getting caught. I think about a dozen guys did get caught that night and it cost them 25 bucks each in fines. They've lowered the legal age for drinking from 21 to 18 now but I guess there are still keggers going on.

"Rodger has always been a quiet kind of person, he would never say a lot and it was hard to tell what he was thinking. I think he would make a good poker player.

"He was almost shot in the head with a shotgun once and never told anyone about it. One of the guys we were hunting with asked to see Rodger's 12-gauge. Before Rodger could hand it to him the kid grabbed it and the thing went off. It scattered leaves and limbs all over us. It scared us all damn near to death and we just stood there with our mouths hanging open. And Rodger was a good shot. I remember one time we were out hunting pigeons and he nailed two of them right out of mid-air with a .22 rifle."



Keith Schmultz



about him because I hear more about that kind of a kid. But he never did and I think his parents should get credit for that as well as this community.

"I also think it means something that Rodger, as well as the rest of his family, have to work hard for a living. A lot of kids have graduated from high school without ever having done a day's work and I think those kids lack something because of it.

"Rodger was also an active member of our church and went to services regularly. He was an usher and I think he was in the Luther League but Pastor Freimark could tell you more about that."



## HIS PASTOR

Pastor Ronald Friemark has been pastor of the Lutheran church in Cosmos for the past 7 years. He is well acquainted with Rodger through his participation in church activities. "Rodger was highly respected and liked by the young people here at the church. He was active in Luther League activities and was especially interested in the camping our League sponsors every summer.

"We take our young people to Sibley State Park for a weekend and Rodger had much of the camping equipment that was needed and was a great help in setting up the camp and cooking the meals.

"He was also involved in ushering here at church and was very faithful in performing those duties."

Pastor Friemark thinks Cosmos is a good town in which to bring up children. "We have a tremendous group of young people here. I was raised on a small farm in another small community here in Minnesota. Through the years I ended up with my first parish in the Chicago area and then I got the call here. It was quite an adjustment the first year, coming from that area to a town of 500 people, but I really love it now and truthfully I hate to



**Pastor Ronald Freimark**

think of the day I may leave.

"Of course in a small community like this the young people have a problem finding things to do to occupy their free time. I think that's one reason why church activities for the youth go over so well—because it does provide an outlet for them.

"School activities also take up a lot of their time. It's really amazing! Sometimes it's hard to fit our programs in with the school's because they plan so many things for the children to do. If they're at all interested in either the church or the school young people can find some kind of activity to keep them busy. Yes, I really think this community is a good place to bring up children."

Certainly there are many factors which influenced Rodger's development. The attitude of the community, his participation in church, the fact he had to work for his spending money and vocational school tuition and his interest in competitive sports—all played a part in making Rodger the well-motivated, responsible individual he is today.

But MSG De LaRosa back at The Armor School had been right. Rodger Mortenson was paid attention to and guided in the right direction by his parents. Even though both parents had worked to support the family, they had still taken the time to love and care for their children. As much as any other influence, this helped shape Rodger's lifestyle as a steady, reliable young adult and soldier. ●

# LEADERSHIP WITH A DIFFERENCE

CPT John P. Courte

**S**O IT'S AGREED—for the all-volunteer Army to work it's going to need top quality leadership, an effective chain of command from the squad leader on up and a well developed formal schooling program (NCOES) to train its NCOs to assume leadership positions at all levels.

But what if you need your NCOs right now and can't wait to send them to one of the formal schools? You do what the United States Army Forces Southern Command's (USARSO) 193d Infantry Brigade in the Canal Zone did—you set up your own school.

The 193d Infantry Brigade's NCO Leadership Schools, one in each of the three battalions, were set up primarily to give NCOs and potential non-coms training in those leadership functions that too often slipped by the wayside in combat situations. Many of the young NCOs promoted in Vietnam had little experience with garrison leadership. When it came time to take over a squad, they were at a loss.

They know tactics but they also need practice in handling the routines of garrison living to include maintenance, dealing with the myriad personnel ac-

tions, discipline and other leadership problems they will have to face on a daily basis.

The schools are operated entirely by NCOs in each of the battalions. Colonel Richard W. Anson, commander, 193d Infantry Brigade, says his officers provide all the support needed but they're not involved in setting up or operating the school. Each battalion command sergeant major is commandant of the school. NCOs in the battalion execute the program of instruction, write the lesson plans and set up the classes. And all the instructors are NCOs.

The school doesn't replace the formal training an NCO gets during his career; many of the graduates go on to the USARSO NCO Academy at Fort Sherman, and from there to the NCOES course at Fort Benning, Ga. But for many of the students it's their first exposure to the problems of being a leader.

**Learning How.** Says one student, "I'm not a squad leader now but I understand what problems my squad leader faces and I'll be ready to take over. Even if I don't take over the squad for a while the school is making me a better soldier."

SGT Danny Osborn finds



the course challenging. "I'm better prepared to be an NCO now than I have ever been. We're learning how to be leaders and how to solve problems that crop up in the normal operations of a squad."

Lieutenant Colonel Richard R. Ambrosino, commander of the brigade's 3d Battalion, 5th Infantry believes one of the main responsibilities of leaders is to train subordinates to become leaders—to take over the teacher's job. And he sees young soldiers in the Army eager to fill out the NCO structure.



# MAKING IT WITH COMMAND SUPPORT, NCO AWARENESS AND PEER PRESSURE



"The SP4s we have in our ranks today are eager to take over in NCO positions—across the board. We have some real fine troops and the end of the draft has not hurt us. Of course we have a small percentage who don't rise above SP4. But many are career motivated and will make fine NCOs."

The course contains a healthy mix of potential NCOs and young NCOs already assigned as squad and section leaders who are sharpening their skills. There's also plenty of time after formal classes for bull ses-

sions on leadership problems and techniques.

**Doing It.** Discussions include: What do you do when you find out one of your men is on drugs? How do you help a soldier who has family problems? How do you get the most out of your men when they're tired and ticked off and all they want to do is crash for the night? As one NCO points out, these informal sessions are one of the best guarantees younger men will pick up the skills and the knowledge they need to run a squad.

Formal classes and prac-

tical work are heavily laced with instruction on the role of the NCO in today's Army. The soldier receives tactical instruction but the emphasis is on leadership in a peacetime Army, to include techniques of military instruction, maintenance, military justice, personal and professional standards of the NCO corps.

The NCO in the 193d Infantry Brigade is the man who runs the show. Here the saying that NCOs are the backbone of the Army is put into practice. COL Anson emphasizes that officers must back up their NCOs

and allow them to handle problems that crop up.

"NCO leaders have to take the time to solve the problems of their subordinates and not assume that it's not in their power to do so. But whatever you do, don't slough the soldier off by telling him you've got your own problems. That's NOT leadership."

NCOs in the 193d Infantry Brigade are tackling the problems of leadership and by all indications are doing it well. NCO leadership of the type taught in the school has helped minimize discipline problems such as AWOL and drug abuse, the plight of many units not so long ago. Much of the improvement in the drug abuse picture is a direct result of strong NCO presence at all levels of command. Squad leaders know their men and quickly pick up on drug problems before they get out of hand.

**Self-Help.** Significantly peer pressure in the battalion, as elsewhere in the 193d Infantry Brigade, has switched to the side of discipline and good job performance. Says one soldier: "We have a situation now where soldiers who aren't performing are checked by their peers. The

trooper who's out of step can't say, 'Sergeant So-and-So is on my back' because in many cases it's another private who's told him, 'Get off your butt; we're carrying your load for you'."

Training in the 193d is tough and physically demanding—and the tropical heat makes the effort even more intense. Top physical condition is a must in all phases of training whether it's a long march or a tactical exercise. The drug or alcohol abuser is quickly singled out. "He's the soldier who falls out or lags behind; the other men don't appreciate it, especially when they're competing with another unit and the individual soldier is holding them back from higher standards," says Command Sergeant Major Harvey P. Appleman.

**Two Way Rapport.** One principle being stressed in the NCO school and put into practice in the 3/5th is effective communication up and down the chain of command. "If the word can possibly get messed up it certainly will by the time it gets to the private. But if the chain of command is working and the soldier gets the word and gets his questions answered right away the rumor mills stop operating and the guardhouse lawyer

loses his credibility," says LTC Ambrosino.

The Brigade can lay claim to being an example of the working volunteer Army in action. Soldiers in the 193d are mostly volunteers and the basic motivation of its members coupled with good leadership is a tough combination to beat.

LTC Ambrosino believes the soldiers coming into the Army today want to be challenged and will be top soldiers, given the opportunity. "The troops want to be soldiers. We tax the men physically and we tax them trainingwise. Basically, you tell troops what you want and they'll give it to you," he says.

But the Brigade stresses good leadership as an absolutely necessary ingredient for a unit's success and that in a nutshell is the basic reason for the NCO course. It's not only a good refresher for NCOs who haven't served with troops for a while but it trains young soldiers who are looking forward to the day they take over their first squad or section.

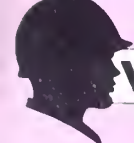
The 193d's experience is not unique in the Army. SOLDIERS selected it as an example of a working solution to the problems which face some units. (See "Company Command: Leadership at the Grass Roots," March '74 SOLDIERS). Some NCO shortages and a lack of experience on the part of NCOs can be resolved by training junior leaders at the battalion or even company level. That's what the Brigade is doing so successfully.

Leadership is a constant learning experience and an ever changing Army demands that leaders keep up. New soldiers coming into the Army have much to offer not only as tomorrow's leaders but as teachers for today's leaders. "We learn from our soldiers," the commanders say, and perhaps that's one of the most important insights into successful leadership.



"Damn it, Dina!! . . . How many times I gotta tell you don't call me at work!!!"





## ARMY HYMN

If you can write music and lyrics, you might like to enter the Bicentennial Army Hymn Composers competition sponsored by the Army Chief of Chaplains. Per DA Circular 360-37, the contest runs through January 31, 1975 and culminates in the Army Bicentennial Commemoration program and the 200th birthday of the Army Chaplaincy. First prize for the Army Hymn is \$7,500. Other prizes range from \$750 to \$3,000. Active, Reserve Components and retired military personnel and their dependents as well as the general public can enter.

## USAR WOMEN

Yes, Virginia, there are women members of the USAR's 300th Transportation Group in Butler, Pa. The Group proudly points out that since the Reserve was opened to women earlier this year, three local women have joined the group.

## STATE TAXES

Hope you didn't forget to file your STATE income tax return if applicable. If your state has an income tax AND you claim it as your legal domicile or residence, you MUST file. Being on active duty does not automatically exempt you from liability for State or local income taxes. Since April 15 was the deadline in most States, you better get cracking if you haven't filed. Matter of fact, all States plus the District of Columbia, Guam and Puerto Rico have State income taxes EXCEPT the following which do not: Florida, Nevada, New Jersey, South Dakota, Texas, Washington and Wyoming.

## MARNE REUNION

The 55th Annual Reunion and Convention of former members of the 3d Infantry Division (Marne) kicks off in Rosslyn, Va., July 18 for 3 days.

## RESERVE RECRUITS

Two new policies to help the Reserve Components get recruits have been approved. One policy allows the USAR and ARNG to sign up recruits for 3 or 4 years instead of the standard 6-year active participation requirement. The other policy allows the Reserve Components to enlist high school students and place them in drill pay status before they start active duty training. These policies apply to persons without prior military service.

## MILITARY HISTORY

Interested in military history? Then you might like to join the non-profit American Military Institute whose president is Dr. Forrest Pogue. Robin Higham edits the educational foundation's quarterly publication, MILITARY AFFAIRS. Address membership, subscription or editorial content to the magazine, Department of History, Kansas State University, Manhattan, Kans. 66506.

## TOP NCO SCHOOL

Beginning in FY 1975 200 senior noncoms a year will be selected to take the Sergeants Major Academy Course by mail. The 2-year non-residence course will include a selection of Army Reservists and National Guardsmen.



### EUROPE WACS

The active Army is filling more hard skill requirements in Europe with WACs. Units in Germany are being asked to identify positions which could be filled by WACs in various MOS series. Some of the MOS areas being considered are 05, 16, 21, 22, 23, 24, 31, 32, 33 and 36. Others are 45, 52, 54, 55, 63, 67, 94 and 95.

### MONEY BAGS

Were you a depositor with the Uniformed Services Savings Deposit Program? If so, you may be searching elsewhere to save your money. You might consider your local credit union. The advantages to soldiers of saving at the credit union include: ● Savings accounts in Federal credit unions are insured up to \$20,000; ● many credit unions provide loan protection and life savings insurance to their members at no extra cost. Credit union members are also eligible for many other benefits such as low cost loans, financial counseling, and consumer information.

### DISCHARGE CODES

DA has eliminated certain codes on discharge papers. These codes, which could contain derogatory information, were originally intended only for the use of Army personnel managers and recruiters.

### RESERVE AWARDS

U.S. Army State Adjutants General can approve the award of the Meritorious Service and Army Commendation Medals to Army Guardsmen in their States. Air Force State AGs, though, submit Army awards to the CONUS or oversea Army commander. The MSM may also be awarded by two-star ARNG and USAR commanders. The ACM can be awarded by one-star commanders to colonels or below.

### CWO HIKES

Good news for 630 active duty Warrant Officers named to receive AUS hikes to CW4 and CW3. The new DA circular includes 243 CW3s and 387 CW2s selected for promotion.

### PHYSICALS OUT

Since June 1 retirement physicals fall into the "optional" category. Prior Army policy required ALL retiring active duty soldiers to take a medical exam. The policy switch will be reflected in changes to ARs 635-100 and 635-200. Now, troopers will not be retained on active duty past their programmed retirement date to finish a physical exam unless they are being processed for disability retirement. A 4-month lead time is suggested for those taking retirement physicals.

### GALLANTRY CROSS

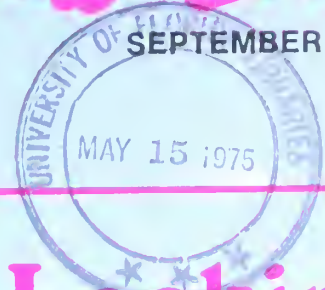
All units that were in Vietnam are now eligible for the Vietnamese Gallantry Cross with Palm. The Republic of Vietnam has awarded the citation to units in Vietnam between February 8, 1962, and March 28, 1973. Display of the unit award will be limited to one emblem with palm regardless of the number of times a unit was cited.

### RARE COLLECTION

A rare collection of the four versions of the Medal of Honor are on display in the Virginia Military Institute Museum. The collection includes mint condition examples of the 1862, 1896, 1904, and the 1944 versions.



# SOLDIERS



## Looking At Men's Fashions

## ROTC

## Living on Army Posts

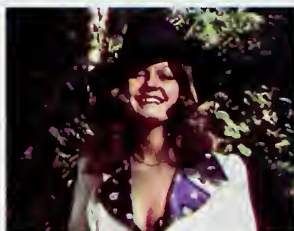
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# ROCK AROUND THE WORLD



The Satellites on stage:  
Band and vocalists perform.

**M**USIC with a message—that's the show-biz job of the U.S. Army Communications Enlistment Option Publicity Team. The music is rock, provided by the Satellites, a four-piece rock band combo, and the message is recruitment.

Headquartered at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., the U.S. Army Communications Command (USACC) celebrated its 10th birthday in March '73. Two of its newly assigned missions are communications support at all posts, camps, and stations in continental United States and at world-wide Army airfields and helipads. This global coverage means the command can offer a pick

of duty assignment stations in 31 states or 14 oversea countries or islands. To top it off young people can "do what they wanna do" in 149 different MOS categories.

Touring high schools and District Recruiting Commands nation wide the Satellites last year performed at such locations as Raleigh, N.C., New Orleans, La., and Alameda, Los Angeles, and Santa Ana, Calif. This year they've played Hawaii and are planning to travel to Europe to entertain and inform dependent high-schoolers in Italy and Germany.

Team members include NCOIC Staff Sergeant William Spears, and advance publicity man

Sergeant Joe Godines. Technical support is rendered by Private First Class Don M. Skare and Sergeant Hosie Tucker Jr.

The group travels with all its own equipment including projectors, screens and sound and band gear. The Satellites set up at the drop of a hat. They require only a stage, a few electrical outlets and an invitation. On stage the latest rock tunes are belted out by organist-vocalist Privates First Class Bonnie Marchand, drummer Steven Hamblin and lead guitarist-vocalist Mark Robinson, with Michael Wilhelm on rhythm guitar and Walter Clowes on bass.



# SOLDIERS

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SOLDIERS, the Army's official magazine, is published under supervision of the Army Chief of Information to provide timely, factual information on policies, plans, operations and technical developments of the Department of the Army and other information on topics of interest to the Active Army, Army National Guard, Army Reserve and Department of the Army civilian employees. It also conveys views of the Secretary of the Army and the Chief of Staff on topics of professional interest to Army members and assists in achieving information objectives of the Army. ■ Manuscripts of interest to Army personnel are invited. Direct communication is authorized to Editor, SOLDIERS, Cameron Station, Alexandria, VA 22314. ■ Phone: Autovon 284-6671 or Area Code 202-274-6672. ■ Unless otherwise indicated material may be reprinted provided credit is given to SOLDIERS and the author. ■ Military distribution: From the U.S. Army AG Publications Center, 2800 Eastern Boulevard, Baltimore, MD 21220 in accordance with DA form 12-5 requirements submitted by commanders. ■ Individual subscriptions: \$17 annually to Stateside and APO addresses; \$22.25 to foreign addresses. ■ Individual paid subscriptions are available through the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. ■ Use of funds for printing this publication approved by Headquarters, Department of the Army, July 17, 1973.

COVER I: There's variety inside—new oppraaches in ROTC now that "The Pendulum Swings Back," fresh fashions for fall from "The Peacock Revalution," and lively life styles from "Images of Past Life." Caver photo by Men's Foshion Association of America.

BACK COVER: Mon and mator merge when super dragstrip racer Don (The Snoke) Prudhomme cranks up for another run for Army recruiting in this photo by LTC Bob Chick. See "Uncle Sam Wears A Crash Helmet," page 32.



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### PROMOTION TIME

A promotion board to consider active duty advancement to Sergeant First Class/Specialist 7 will convene early this fall. The board will meet at the U.S. Army Enlisted Records Center, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind. Primary zone of consideration: ● Date of rank of June 1969 or earlier; secondary zone: ● Date of rank between July 1, 1969 and June 13, 1970. Persons without a high school diploma or a GED equivalent will not be considered nor will people barred from reenlistment.

### FORSKOM COMMANDS

Alaska's 172d Infantry Brigade and Panama's 193d Infantry Brigade have a new chain of command. Upon inactivation of U.S. Army Alaska and U.S. Army Southern Command in July, the active duty separate brigades became part of U.S. Army Forces Command headquartered at Fort McPherson.

### EER SCORES

MILPERCEN has released the ratings' point values in Parts IIB and IIC of the Enlisted Efficiency Report (EER). In Part IIB, the point values assigned to each of the six characteristic blocks are: ● Outstanding - 16.6, ● Excellent - 13.3, ● Above Average - 10.0, ● Average - 6.7, ● Below Average - 3.4, ● Unsatisfactory - ZERO. In Part IIC, the point values assigned to the appropriate block of the ADVANCEMENT POTENTIAL RATING are: ● Block One - 25.0, ● Block Two - 21.5, ● Block Three - 18.0, ● Block Four - 14.5, ● Block Five - 11.0, ● Block Six - 7.5, ● Block Seven - 4.0, ● Block Eight - ZERO. By totaling these ratings, you can figure your overall EER score. Using that score and the guidelines in DA Pam 611-8, you can determine the impact it will have on your Enlisted Efficiency Report Weighted Average (EERWA). Average EERWAs by pay grade will be announced as of the end of January, April, July and October by the Enlisted Evaluation Center, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind. The April 30 averages are: E-9 - 122.88, E-8 - 121.28, E-7 - 117.40, E-6 - 111.76, E-5 - 105.87, E-4 - 99.86, E-3 - 88.34, E-2 - 75.75, E-1 - 60.0.

### SIXTH ARMY HISTORY

The 51st Military History Detachment is seeking information regarding Sixth U.S. Army activities from 1953 through 1963 in an attempt to reconstruct the Sixth Army's history for these years. Prospective donors should contact Commander, 51st Military History Detachment, Bldg 1750, Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., 94129 and arrange for the unit to provide postal supplies for the shipment of materials. All materials will be promptly returned to the donors.

### SOLDIER SWAPPERS

Confused about active duty stateside soldiers swapping jobs with those overseas? Such swaps are NOT allowed, even when grades and MOSSs are compatible. According to AR 614-200, a stateside soldier can only swap jobs with another stateside soldier. And a soldier in an overseas command CAN only swap jobs with a soldiers in the same overseas command. Such swaps are of mutual convenience to the soldiers done at no expense to the government.



## RESERVE GENERALS

Some 32 National Guard and USAR officers have been selected for promotion to major general and brigadier general. The list includes Colonel John S.D. Eisenhower, son of the late President Dwight D. Eisenhower. Colonel Eisenhower is a former U.S. Ambassador to Belgium and is serving as Deputy Commander, 79th Army Reserve Command in Pennsylvania.

## R&D NEWS

The U.S. Army Land Warfare Laboratory has a new, lightweight kit for determining weather conditions. The Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., lab says the kit only weighs 2 pounds and can be operated by anyone with a minimum background in math. The weather data it gathers could be highly valuable to weather forecasting for unit and entire theater operations. The kit is currently being tested by units in Europe, Alaska and Fort Bragg, N.C.

## CHICAGO USAR

Chicago's 5034th USAR School was selected by Fifth U.S. Army to coordinate a pilot MOS program with the U.S. Army Engineer School at Fort Belvoir, Va., in conducting training for carpenters, electricians, masons, plumbers and welders. According to Major Benedict M. Vruble, the 5034's Assistant Operations Officer, the new program was held at Camp McCoy, Wis., in 1973. Unique features include: ● Students spend a minimum of time in the classroom. Some 80 percent of their time included wiring of maintenance buildings, installing and repairing water lines and building fire boxes. ● Civilian instructors are used from Western Wisconsin Technical Institute. The 1974 program includes other basic MOS courses and advanced training.

## NEW THEME

"Join The People Who've Joined The Army." Beginning in July this new theme replaced the old one, "Today's Army," in the Army's recruiting advertising program. The idea behind this year's theme is to build upon and maintain this continuity and to capitalize on the increasing quality, readiness and success of the volunteer Army.

## ROTC SCHOLARSHIPS

Fifty enlisted men and women have won coveted 2-year Senior ROTC scholarships in a contest involving 179 applicants. Three Wacs are included among the winners as selected by U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command.

## SGM SELECTIONS

DA Circular 624-62 dated June 1, 1974 lists 891 First Sergeants and Master Sergeants for promotion to Sergeant Major. Of those picked, 777--of 3,107 considered--were in the primary zone (date of rank January 31, 1969 or earlier) and 114 nailed secondary zone (DOR: February 1, 1969 to November 30, 1969) plaudits of 1,543 considered.

## OKLAHOMA USAR

While many Reserve units were spending their 2-week training practicing with weapons, an Oklahoma unit was training in governmental functions. The 486th Civil Affairs Company, Tulsa, Okla., participated in operation "Boomer." Under this program unit members received training in various agencies of the executive branch of state government.



## WHAT'S NEW

### SAFEGUARD SITE

A name has been chosen for the Safeguard complex at Grand Forks, N.D. In October the site will become the Stanley R. Mickelsen Safeguard Complex in honor of Lieutenant General Mickelsen. The general was Commanding General of the Antiaircraft and Guided Missile Center at Fort Bliss, Tex., and Commander of the Army Air Defense Command at Ent Air Force Base, Colo. GEN Mickelsen died in 1966.

### POV SHIPMENTS

Service members who ship a privately owned vehicle that is overweight must sign an agreement to pay the transportation costs for the extra pounds. For persons not remaining on active duty for over 120 days payment will be required before shipment. For those remaining on active duty paper work will be submitted and payment made at a future date.

### AVIATION BIRTHDAY

Special ceremonies marked the 32d anniversary of Army Aviation and the formal dedication of the Army Aviation Hall of Fame at Fort Rucker, Ala. Several paintings were unveiled of the first men to be inducted into the Hall of Fame.

### LADIES CHOICE

Women will be riding their airborne wings to the ground as airborne training opportunities have been opened to them. Qualified WAC applicants may now volunteer for airborne training and assignment to airborne duty positions--other than duties involved with combat, unusual hazards and strenuous physical demands. See DA Message P111545Z June 1974 for details.

### RETIREMENT WAIVERS

The 2-year service in grade requirement for active Army CW3s, CW4s, Lieutenant Colonels and Colonels has been waived as a condition of non-disability voluntary retirement. Personnel holding these ranks may retire...if otherwise eligible...after serving at least 6 months in grade. DOD Directive 1332.20 provides for the 6-month waiver until June 30, 1975.

### NEW HOSPITAL

Construction of a new veterans' hospital began in June. The new hospital is being built in Loma Linda, Calif., and will serve veterans in approximately the same region covered by the San Fernando Veterans' Hospital destroyed in a '71 earthquake. Completion is expected in early '77.

### GUARANTEES

To insure potential enlistees understand their enlistment guarantees a series of actions are taken prior to enlistment. The enlistment contract containing all valid promises is reviewed with each potential enlistee to insure he or she understands it before enlisting. After the individuals acknowledge understanding of options in writing, they receive wallet-size enlistment guarantee cards indicating the specific guarantees made and a Department of Army address for use if there appears to be a breach of contract. In addition, each enlistee receives copies of contractual documents which contain guarantees, statement of personal history, and the understanding for which the enlistee is accountable.





SOLDIERS is for soldiers and we invite readers' views on topics we're covering—or those you think we should. Please stay under 150 words—a postcard will do—and include your name, rank and address. We'll honor a request to withhold your name if you desire and the editors may condense comments to meet space requirements. We can't publish or answer every one but we'll use representative viewpoints. Send your letter to: Feedback, SOLDIERS, Cameron Station, Alexandria, VA 22314.

## Then and Now

Under "What's New" on page 55, May '74 SOLDIERS you tell of the jump in the deduction for Soldiers Home from 10 cents to 25 cents a month.

As I recall, my \$21 a month back in 1931-32 was affected by a \$2 deduction for laundry and two bits for Soldiers Home, netting me \$18.75 a month in that other All-Volunteer Army.

So how come it has been a dime lately? Rebate coming, or do I get a room with a view?

LTC Lyman L. Woodman, USAF-Ret.  
Anchorage, Alaska

Sources at the Soldiers' and Airmen's Home state there was no mandatory deduction during the years 1906-1936. The 25 cent deduction applied from March '36 to December '42. From then until July '74 it was 10 cents. Now it's back to 25 cents.

## Take a Walk

I have been so busy walking that it was just today I read your January '74 SOLDIERS covering "Volks-marching Through Europe." Former Volksmarchers now living in CONUS may be interested in learning that Volksmarching is being done in the USA. Walks have been held in Massachusetts, North Dakota and California. On June 2, 1974 a walk [was conducted] by the recreation center at the Presidio of San Francisco, Calif. People interested may call the center and obtain more information. . . .

Barbara S. Stephens  
Ulm Dependents School  
APO NY 09035

## Bavaria Backwards?

Reference June '74 SOLDIERS

back cover photo of Neuschwanstein castle, someone goofed and printed the picture backwards for you. No big deal. I am sure the impression intended is still there.

I have visited this castle many times and I am very much impressed with its beauty. King Ludwig II of Bavaria used lots of Bavaria's money to build it and lost his life because he did. It was 17 years in building to the point where it is now but was never completed in accordance with the original plans. . . . Keep up the good work on AFRC areas in Europe.

MSG Roland D. Rogers  
1st Battalion, 28th Infantry  
Fort Riley, Kans.

*You're right; we ran it backwards. Thanks for the other information.*

## About Face

I read with interest your article in July '74 SOLDIERS concerning Army basic training. However, as any drill sergeant will tell you, there is no such command in the Army as "TO THE REAR MARCH," as you state in the article on page 9. FM 22-5, November 1971, para 61-c states the proper command as being, "REAR. MARCH."

1LT Lawrence E. Smarr  
Fort Lee, Va.

## Lots of Garbage

We the soldiers of the 593d Support Group at Fort Lewis, Wash., feel that you neglected us in your article on Recycling, "What's Happening on the Ecology Scene" in the May 1974 SOLDIERS. You failed to mention our recycling program, which is perhaps the biggest and best organized in the United States Army. If there is

any bigger please let us know and we will reluctantly accept second place. We recycle cardboard, newspaper, scrap paper, beer bottles, crushed glass, tin, bi-metal and aluminum cans, plastics and cloth.

MSG Welton J. Wilson  
SFC Kenneth Wolford  
Fort Lewis Recycling Center  
Fort Lewis, Wash

*Looking good. According to your boss, CPT James C. King, you have recycled more than 500 tons since October '73. That's a lot of cycling.*

## 'Tain't so

As a most regular reader of SOLDIERS and follower of articles concerning various actions and campaigns, I grab my copy almost immediately on arrival at meetings of my Ready Reserve unit, the 405th CA Group.

In the May '74 issue, I found that articles concerned two of the few subjects on which I am at least somewhat of an authority—the Civil War and Country Music.

I have greatly enjoyed articles in SOLDIERS by Donald C. Wright, but in "Gettysburg" Mr. Wright refers on page 35 to "Jeb" Stuart as a 30-year-old two star general. 'Tain't so.

If Mr. Wright will be "right," a small amount of historical digging will reveal that there was no such thing in the Confederate Army. The "official" designation for a general officer was three stars within a wreath that somewhat resembled a flattened version of the old sew-on Meritorious Unit Citation. Usually there were three stars in line on the collar within the wreath, the center one being slightly larger.

I realize that Mr. Brady's famous photo of General R. E. Lee shows three stars and no wreath and a portrait photo of General John B. Magruder shows two stars in a wreath, not three, but after all, Confederate generals' uniforms were rather an "unofficial" matter of individual uniform anyway. As to how to tell one general officer from another, I can only suppose that you had to really know your generals to do that.

As to "Country Music" on page 52 lower left, 'tain't so either. Charlie Rich is only at the top left. That's Lester Flatt at lower left.

LTC Otis B. Hunter  
Anniston, Ala.

IT'S BEEN one of those days. You're sitting at your desk buried up to your armpits in paperwork; the door of your office opens and when you look up, there he stands.

The first thing you notice are those shiny gold bars on his shoulders. Your gaze shifts to his face and the peach fuzz on his cheeks tells you the rest of the story. He's a brand new Second Lieutenant—a "Shavetail, 2d John."

Unless you were a "Shavetail" yourself once you may ask, "Where does this guy come from? Who trained him? What makes him qualified to be a leader of men at his age?"

**Long Experience.** Well, today there's a 70 percent chance the young lieutenant standing in front of your desk received his gold bar through the Army Reserve Officers Training Corps (ROTC), an organization backed by 155 years of experience in turning college students into Army officers.

He's a product of a system that started back in 1819 when former West Point superintendent Captain Alden Partridge established the American Literary, Scientific and Military Academy which later became Norwich University in Northfield, Vermont.

**ROTC Is Born.** In 1862 Congress passed the Land Grant Act (Morrill Act) which specified that colleges and universities founded as a result of that Act should offer courses in military tactics. Although 105 colleges and universities offered this instruction by the turn of the century, it was only loosely associated with the Army's needs.

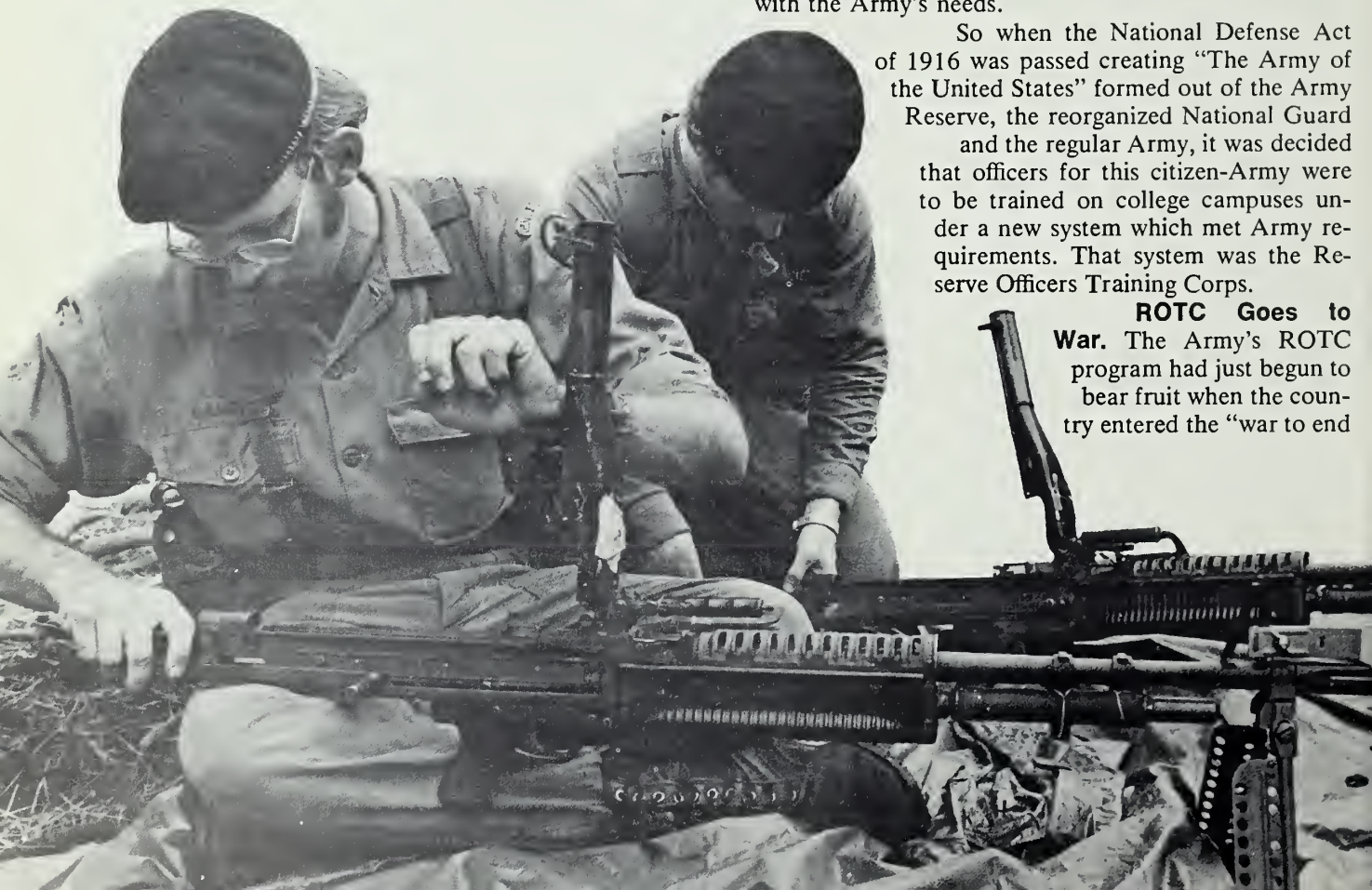
So when the National Defense Act of 1916 was passed creating "The Army of the United States" formed out of the Army Reserve, the reorganized National Guard and the regular Army, it was decided that officers for this citizen-Army were to be trained on college campuses under a new system which met Army requirements. That system was the Reserve Officers Training Corps.

**ROTC Goes to War.** The Army's ROTC program had just begun to bear fruit when the country entered the "war to end

# ROTC

## The Pendulum Swings Back

Story and photos by  
SFC Floyd Harrington





all wars," and from April 1917 until the armistice was signed in November 1918 some 90,000 officers, trained at colleges conducting military instruction, were called to active duty.

For the next 23 years the ROTC continued building up the nation's Reserve officer strength and with the advent of World War II these officers were again called to active duty. By the time the firestorms at Hiroshima and Nagasaki had died down, more than 100,000 ROTC commissioned officers had worn Army khaki.

Until 1964 ROTC was strictly military in nature. Students spent much of their time learning what was between the covers of FM 22-5—the manual for drill and ceremonies. When they weren't wearing out shoe leather on the drill field they were learning the basics of tactics, how to find North on a map or tearing down a rifle in the classroom.

To give the students a chance to practice what they learned in the classroom, develop a sense of teamwork and satisfy their social needs, a number of extracurricular organizations were formed.

**Pershing Rifles.** The student interested in the precision of close order drill joined the Pershing Rifles. Founded at the University of Nebraska in 1894 by Lieutenant John J. Pershing, it later became a national organization.

Fraternal organizations such as Scabbard and Blade and later Association of the United States Army chapters were formed to up-grade military instruction and instill patriotism.

Rifle teams taught the student how to shoot and promoted competitive marksmanship while Ranger type organizations offered the "snake-eater" an opportunity to practice small unit tactics, land navigation, survival techniques and unarmed defense.

The student's incentive to join ROTC was either because he was attracted to military life or considered being an officer better than being drafted as a private. And if he signed up for the advanced course he was paid \$1.25 a day subsistence on a quarterly basis.

**Incentive.** Then in 1964 Congress passed the ROTC Vitalization Act aimed at making the program more attractive and effective. For the first time 4-year scholarships were offered to outstanding high school graduates interested in Army careers.

A 2-year scholarship program was also instituted for students transferring from junior colleges or who had not taken ROTC during their first 2 years in college.

These scholarships pay the full tuition costs at any school offering ROTC the student desires to attend and at which he can meet the entrance requirements. It also pays for textbooks, lab fees, equipment such as slide rules, graduation fees, and any other educational expenses required for the course of study.

The student also receives a subsistence allowance of \$100 a month for up to 10 months of each

academic year his scholarship is in effect.

**Vietnam Era.** These additions to the ROTC program, while attractive to the student considering ROTC, weren't enough to offset the average student's Vietnam-inspired attitude toward the military. Since Army ROTC was the most visible symbol of the Federal government on many campuses it was attacked by those who disagreed with national policies on Southeast Asia and other issues.

Until 1960 the Army ROTC was mandatory for freshmen at almost 70 percent of the 256 schools. Some schools extended this to the sophomore year as well. Whether a particular ROTC program was to be mandatory or elective was left entirely in the hands of the school authorities. The curriculum adjustments of the 1960s brought many changes to the educational scene. Mandatory programs declined rapidly and by 1973 ROTC was an elective course in all but a few schools. This also saw a drop in enrollment from 157,607 in School Year (SY) 64-65 to 50,234 in SY 71-72.

Once again the Army added more programs and changed the curriculum to attract more students



Members of North Georgia's marching band are roving ambassadors for ROTC throughout the South.

and retain those already enrolled. Some of the innovations include—

- **Flight Program.** ROTC seniors who can pass a flight aptitude test and the standard Army flight physical can earn their private pilot's license as an extracurricular activity during their final year at college. And the Army picks up the entire tab.

After commissioning, these pilots may go into Army Aviation flight training and get their rotary or fixed-wing rating. During SY 72-73, 703 seniors were enrolled to this program.

- **Cross Enrollment.** To attract students attending colleges that don't offer ROTC, provisions were made to set up cross enrollment programs between those institutions and nearby colleges that offer ROTC. Students simply commute to their ROTC





classes and receive the same training and benefits as the host school's students. During SY 72-73 about 2,000 students from more than 380 non-ROTC colleges took advantage of this program.

- **Ranger and Airborne Training.** A qualified student who has the desire and is chosen by his Professor of Military Science (PMS) can go to regular Army Ranger training at Fort Benning, Ga., instead of summer camp between his junior and senior year. Or he can request airborne training either before or after attending advanced camp. In each case he receives the same training as active Army soldiers and if he successfully completes the school is entitled to wear either the coveted Ranger tab or paratrooper's badge on his uniform during his senior year.

- **Army Orientation Program (AOT).** West Point cadets have had this program for years and now it's available to selected ROTC students. After advanced camp a student may be sent to a regular Army unit for 2 weeks as a "Third Lieutenant." For example, a student who has requested infantry as his branch assignment after commissioning will be sent to an infantry unit and work directly as a platoon leader.

**ROTC Goes Co-Ed.** In the fall of 1972 the Army opened ROTC to women on a test basis. Originally the test was set to run for 5 years at ten colleges scattered throughout the country. But in the fall of 1973 ROTC was opened to women at the option of all schools hosting the program. This year more than 3,300 of the 33,220 students enrolled in ROTC were women.

**Changes in Curriculum.** No longer does the ROTC student spend most of his time on the drill field or in small groups learning to salute properly. Experience has proven that college students learned these skills quickly so the number of classroom hours for this training was reduced. Instead new courses were offered in such subjects as American Military History, the Defense Establishment, and International Relations. Students were also given a wide range of elective subjects to choose from to help broaden their background.



**Draft Ends.** All of these changes seemed to have a stabilizing effect on the ROTC program and many units were starting to increase their enrollments. Then in January 1973 the President announced the end of the draft.

No longer did the student have to consider the military as an alternative in his future. Freshmen enrollments slowed and many of those who were draft-motivated and had enrolled in the program dropped out. At the start of SY 73-74 enrollment figures stood at 33,220—an all-time low; yet this represented the first freshman class of ROTC volunteers in the true sense. Indications are that enrollments have again stabilized and plans are in the mill to attract more young people to ROTC.

**Scholarships.** This year 62,000 high school students requested information on ROTC scholarships, which is three times the number of requests in 1972. Proposed legislation is presently underway to increase the number of scholarships available from 6,000 to 10,000 annually.

Enlisted men and women with at least 2 years of college and 1 year of active duty are now eligible to compete for 2-year scholarships. The first 50 of these were awarded this past June.



Senior ROTC students from University of Florida run field problems, far left. Australian rappel is part of Ranger training at Michigan State, left. North Georgia is only co-ed military school in the country, below.



North Georgia College

**New Spirit.** Colonel Charles D. McKeown, PMS at the University of Florida, says, "I see a resurgence of ROTC. I think it's going to come back for a number of reasons, but we've got to be patient and let it build. The main reason is because it provides a good job opportunity and with the job market such as it is, the military is an attractive career.

"Secondly I think we're going to see a resurgence of interest because of a sort of subjective sense of doing something good for one's fellow man or country. I see that coming back. I teach freshmen each year and over the 3 years that I've done this, each freshman class—you can't measure this, you can't put your finger on it, it's just a feeling I get—these kids are getting better.

"A kid comes to school today and knows what he's here for. He's got his feet on the ground and he's motivated—interested. God knows he's intelligent. An instructor who stands in front of a classroom and tries to force-feed them with a bunch of stuff isn't going to get away with it. They'll challenge him in a minute.

"I think we've come a long way in the past 3 years as we got out of that 'hide in college to avoid the draft' syndrome. These kids today are just tremendous."

**Who Enrolls?** *What kind of people enroll in ROTC today? Why do they enroll? What is the attitude of the non-ROTC students toward them? What are their future plans?*

**Cadet Robert Antis**, a junior at Michigan State University majoring in political science, explains his reasons for taking ROTC. "When I was in high school the counselors talked to me about applying for West Point but I didn't think that was for me. Then when I came to an orientation at MSU I saw advertisements all over the place about ROTC. I spoke with a Captain Burk and was very much impressed with him and what he had to say. So I signed up for the first term of ROTC just to see what it was like.

"I think Captain Burk was one of the biggest

factors in my staying in the program because when you're a freshman in a school with 40,000 other students you're just lost—a student number. But in my military science class he knew me as an individual and that I was marching in the band. So before class would start we'd talk about the last football game.

"Then I was offered a chance to apply for a scholarship later that year. I applied and received one."

Is the money he gets from the scholarship and subsistence adequate? Antis thinks so. "The scholarship pays for all my tuition and I just charge my books at the book store. I get a hundred dollars a month which usually works out to about \$863 during the year. I live in a dormitory and that costs about \$1,200 a year so the scholarship pays for about two-thirds of that cost. Then I work for the university about 10 hours a week and that pays for the rest of it. I've got it better than other students I know."

The anti-military demonstrations were still going on when Antis was a freshman but things have changed. "My freshman year was pretty bad but now when I tell someone I'm in ROTC they say, 'Oh? I'm sorry' and ask 'Why?' I tell them I'm in it because I want to be.

"I guess they still think that people go into ROTC to stay out of the draft, so now that there isn't any draft why go in. But there's a 'live and let live' attitude on campus now that wasn't here a few years ago.

"I'm hoping very much to get a Regular Army commission but things seem to be getting a little tight for that. Because of the scholarship I have a 4-year active duty obligation. Once I've fulfilled that I'll have a better idea of what the Army is like and will make my decision then to stay in or get out."

**Lesla Hatten**, a freshman, is one of the first women to sign up for the course at MSU. Although she's majoring in interior design she's actively involved in the program and its extracurricular activities.

"I wrote and asked for information about the program," says Lesla, "and was told I could find out more by joining a freshman class for one credit and then at the end of the year apply for a scholarship. I was planning on paying for the next 3 years. So I decided that I wouldn't mind giving the government 4 years after I get my commission in exchange for my schooling. It seemed like a fair trade to me.

"Besides the classes I like the extracurricular activities such as the Pershing Rifles and the Spartan Guards (MSU's version of Scabbard and Blade).

"I really hope I get a scholarship and then serve 4 years in the Army. It won't be in my major though because I don't think the Army has a big demand for interior decorators. I think I'd like to get into one of the combat support units.

"I don't think women should go into the combat arms . . . but I do feel we should know about combat and study combat like in summer camp because if we're going to be combat support we should know what the combat arms types do."



Have the girls at MSU had any problems fitting into a world previously considered for men only?

"Well, uniforms have been a problem," said Lesa. "This uniform I'm wearing consists of a skirt I made out of a pair of men's uniform pants and this is a guy's jacket I'm wearing. Some of the smaller girls have the woman's uniform but all we got in were size 12's and I'm a 14. They've got the right size on order though."

"I've been told that the cadet staff meetings have calmed down since I started attending. A lot of the guys don't swear anymore or when they do they apologize. Most of the guys accept us in the program, some less than others, but most do."

**Cheryle Freming**, another MSU freshman, expressed her findings on acceptance a little more strongly.

"When I went out for the Ranger organization I found that the men didn't want females in it. I don't know the reason; maybe it was a blow to their egos or something. In a way I could understand their attitude but I didn't like it. If I want to try and do it and then not make it, I don't want them to say, 'Ah, she's just a stupid broad, she couldn't do it.' They weren't saying that to my face but that was their whole attitude. There were just a few of them like that; the rest weren't and once I got out of the Rangers everything was fine."

**Virginia Masters**, a freshman, was interviewed while outfitted in fatigues and tennis shoes, taking a break from a M16 training class at a University of Florida field training exercise (FTX). Virginia is cross-enrolled from Palatka Junior College and explained why

she's in ROTC.

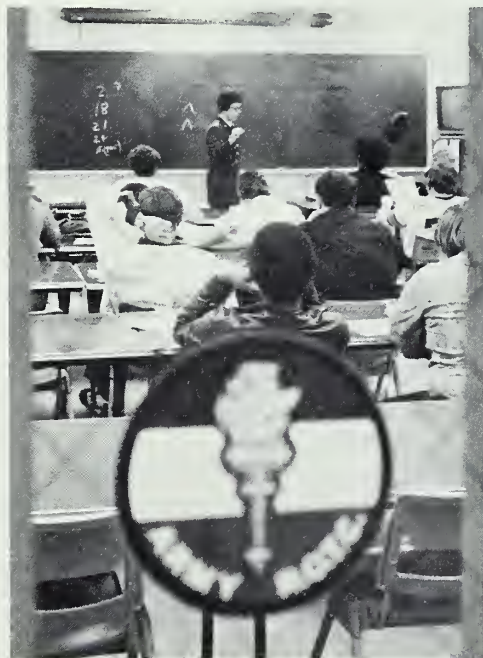
"I became interested because of the scholarship available during the junior and senior years. At first I thought I wouldn't be accepted because of my children, but they said, 'No, they won't hold you back, but your age might,'—I'm 27. So they put in an age waiver request and found out that while I was too old for a scholarship I could still be in the program. So I signed up and really like it."

"Now I want to stay for the full 4 years and get my commission because a woman in my position couldn't get the same pay and benefits in a civilian job. But I'm also the mother of three school-age children and going to school on my own—I'm divorced. So if I have to take a break in my studies I won't be able to get my commission before I'm 30. That would be about the only thing that would keep me from finishing the course."

It was Cadet Masters' first FTX and she was a little apprehensive about it. "We're taught what we're supposed to do in the classroom but out here we put what we learn to actual use. They find out how we're going to react to certain conditions in a combat situation. And that's what I'm waiting to find out—how I'm going to react."

"Today we're having classes in taking apart rifles and in radio procedure and then this evening we're going on a survival mission. If they hand me a live chicken and tell me it's my supper, well, I don't know how I'm going to react to that either."

**Cadet Gilbert Garcia** took 4 years of Junior ROTC at Central Catholic High School in San An-



Eastern Kentucky boasts one of the few women professors of military science, but more are on the way. At right, cadets learn the capabilities of Army aircraft under tutelage of 82d Airborne Division instructor.





tonio, Tex., and is now a junior at Notre Dame University. He thinks his high school ROTC prepared him very well for the senior course. "My Junior ROTC training was a definite help when I first got here. It's really hard to go from a non-ROTC environment into a ROTC environment at college because studies take up a good percentage of your time. But if you have the background of a Junior program it really helps."

"When I first came to Notre Dame it was a shock because Central is almost like an infantry school. It was mostly FM 22-5—left face, right face and all that. But when I came here all of a sudden it changed. They're more interested in getting an academic scholar-officer than someone who is well versed in the 22-5. The program here is a very well-rounded one with things like tactics and military history accented more than just drill and ceremonies."

There has also been a change of attitude toward ROTC on Notre Dame's campus. "It's sort of a 'you do your thing and I'll do my thing' atmosphere on campus now," says Garcia.

He has a 4-year obligation to the Army after he is commissioned and knows what he wants to do. "I want to go to law school and hope the Army will give me a 3½-year delay so that I'll be able to. Or there's a program called the JAG Extended Leave Program where you work for them summers—sort of like a lawyer's apprenticeship—while you're going to school and I'd like to go into that. Only five cadets in the nation are chosen every year for that so the odds are against me. But I think being a lawyer in the Army is probably the best experience a lawyer could ever have."

**Minority Group Soldiers.** During a period when overall ROTC enrollment declined, minority enrollments steadily increased, rising from 10.7 percent in School Year 1970-71 to 22.3 percent in School Year 1973-74. Because of the 4-year time lag between initial enrollment and commissioning, this increase will have a gradual, rather than immediate, impact on the total active officer strength.

Although the ROTC has made meaningful progress by raising the level of minority group participation in the program, it must continue to recruit in a viable civilian market which actively seeks the same high caliber young men and women the Army desires. In addition, the Army must continue to dispel the negative attitudes and misconceptions harbored by many minority youth and their influencers.

**Cadet Jimmy Liscomb**, a senior at North Georgia College, emphasized this problem. "I think the social atmosphere outside the military has a big bearing on it. Right now there are 22 Blacks in ROTC out of 1,400 students on campus. (North Georgia is a military school and ROTC is mandatory in most cases.) My mother was against my signing the contract and it was a big question mark for my father. Taking ROTC was OK but they didn't want me to sign a contract and be committed to the Army. I don't know the reason; they just didn't want me to go in the Army."

**Cadet X.** Another cadet at Eastern Kentucky University, who didn't want his name used, agreed with cadet Liscomb. He said that peer pressure kept most Black students from taking ROTC and was exerted particularly by Black women against Black students who were enrolled in the course. The general feeling is that a Black college graduate can do much better for himself and his fellow Blacks by working toward a top management position in a civilian firm rather than serving in the Army as an officer.

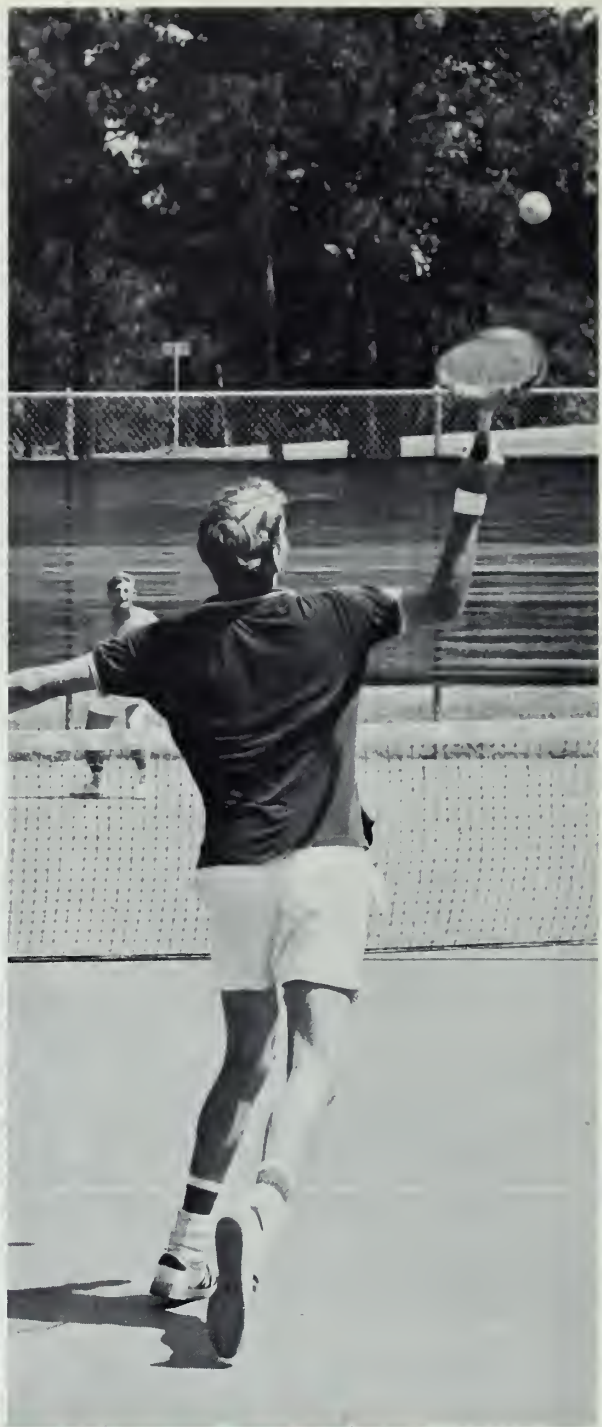
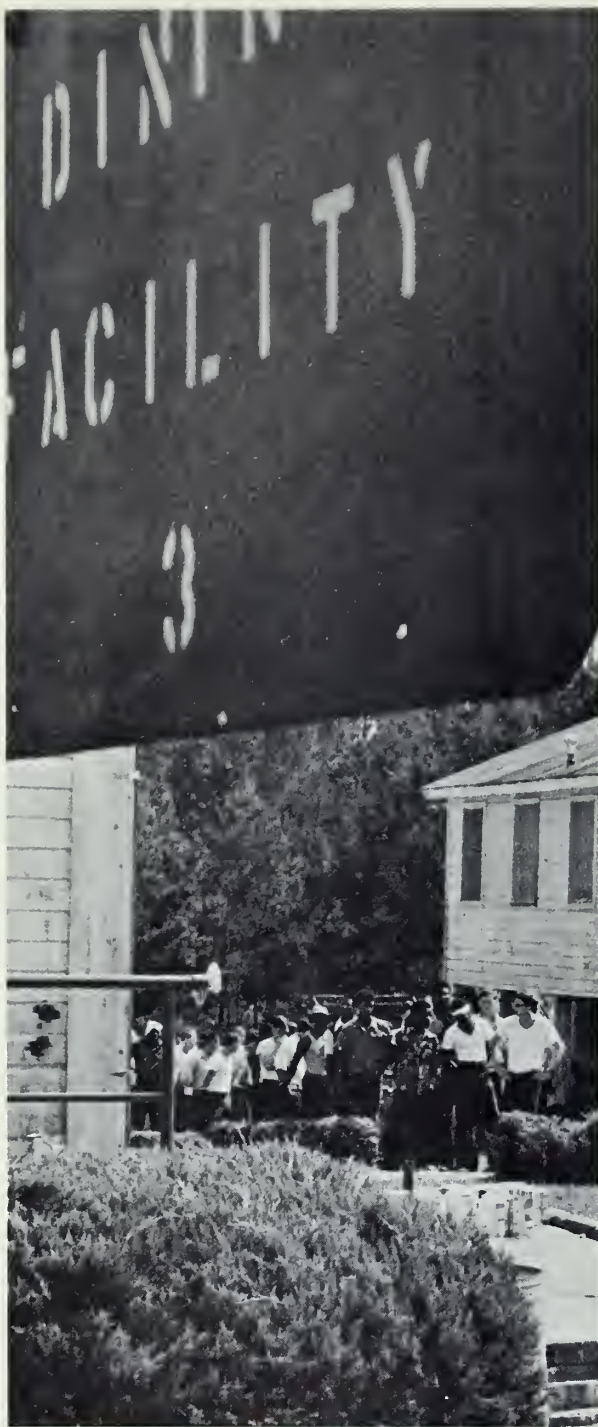
**Ideas and Suggestions.** At each school SOLDIERS visited, cadets and instructors alike were enthusiastic and vitally interested in the ROTC program. Many had suggestions of their own which they felt might improve the program and make it more attractive. Some of them were:

- Separate curriculum for women cadets which isn't combat arms oriented.
- Classes on enlisted military life taught by NCOs.
- Classes on contemporary military problems such as drug abuse and alcoholism.
- More scholarships to senior course students and fewer to basic course students.
- Pay cadets without scholarships \$50 a month subsistence.

Most agreed that while there are still problems in the ROTC program it is a vital program drawing young officers from all walks of life and from colleges and universities across the nation. The ROTC program is alive and well as it continues to provide 70 percent of the active Army's officer strength.



ROTC cadets get an inside briefing on airborne operations from 196th Aviation Company instructor at Fort Bragg, N.C.



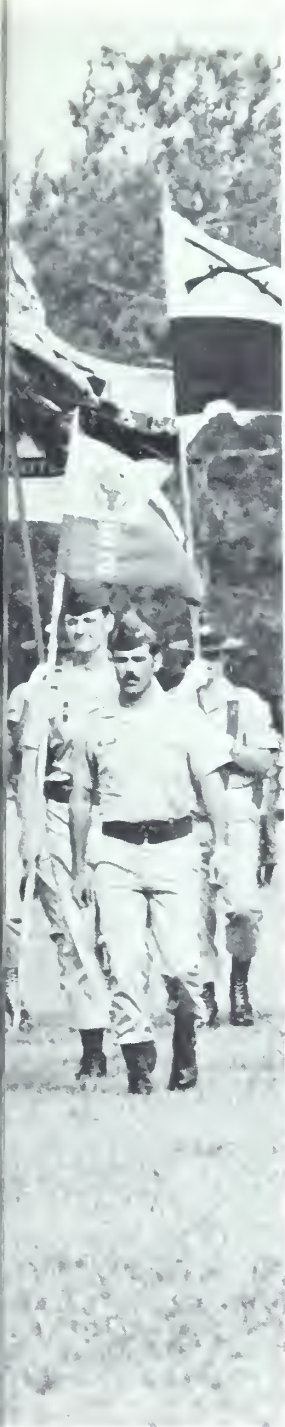
# IMAGES OF POST LIFE

SFC Floyd Harrington

IF YOU ASK the typical married soldier which post he liked living on best he'll probably say something like this:

"The one I lived on before this one was really great. The quarters were large and we had two bathrooms. The commissary was well stocked. The Docs





at the hospital treated us fine and the town next to post had a million things going on. But I hear the post I'm heading for now is even better."

Ask the typical single GI the same question and he'll probably say much the same thing except he'll mention the girls in town before telling you about the post's recreational facilities.

Living on an Army post has been compared to living in a civilian community. But this is true only in a very basic way.

While you can compare the post commander to a town mayor, his staff to the town council, the provost marshal to the chief of police, and the commissary and post exchange to the town's supermarkets and department stores, there are many other bennies available to you on a day-to-day basis that are available to your civilian counterpart only at considerable cost.

And then there are those things unique to living on an Army post: The roar of the cannon and the Stars and Stripes rising to the top of the flagpole at





Recreation centers such as Polk's Toledo Bend are available close to many posts. Centers offer low-cost camp sites, boat rentals and plenty of good fishing.



Living in the boonies on post (right), while a world away from the hobby shops, fire stations and trailer parks (above) of Fort Polk, is still what the Army is all about.







Families can spend Sunday afternoons in one of the parks on post. Home is what you make it either in a temporary barracks (below left) or new post quarters.



Excellent dinner theaters are becoming part of the social atmosphere on posts like Polk while the commissary still offers savings over local markets.





the start of another day. The crunch of combat boots on pavement as troops march along post roads. And in the evening the sounds of *Taps* lamenting "day is done."

Hundreds of these images are part of the daily scene at most Army posts around the world. SOLDIERS attempted to capture a few of them at Fort Polk, Louisiana.

Medical care can include dental work for dependents on some posts—often accompanied by the sounds of training in the distance. Then in the evening try and find an empty telephone booth on a post like Fort Polk.



Time for Military Men  
To Join Up as the  
Clothing Fashion Parade  
Continues Marching  
to the Tune of . . .

# The Peacock Revolution

LTC Nelson L. Marsh  
Photos by Men's Fashion  
Association of America

**S**O YOU made it through still another summer with your 1965 civilian suit and pointed shoes almost intact.

How can anyone tell? Simple, man, you're still showing up at the club and at parties sporting those quaint narrow jacket lapels, skinny ties, short-pointed collars on your dress shirts and slim-jim belts.

**Flash time!** A "Mr. Threads" you definitely are not. Wearing dated civvie duds from the 1964-66 era or earlier is akin to loping into work wearing a suit of armor as your duty uniform.

"Ah, who cares what I look like in civvies?" Lots of folks do including our good old Army itself. So do the ladies—especially the ladies. And regrettably, careerists are our main transgressors.

If you're around age 30 or so, your 1964-65 purchase of narrow lapel attire was made when your now 20-year-old volunteer Army troopers weren't even teenagers. Since they no doubt bought their first suit and sport coats within the last 2 to



There's a coordinated look plus wardrobe variety in this multi-colored wool check suit with center-vented jacket and pleated, straight leg trousers. Suit is complemented by cableknit sweater and tone-on-tone cotton shirt.

5 years, they're much more apt to be **with it**, fashion-wise, than you are—and remember they're not the only ones meeting the public

Without really meaning to you're actually putting the military down when meeting and greeting our civilian brethren looking like a dinosaur nostalgia-freak refugee from "American Grafitti"

A common myth has many civilians believing the military mind is 5 to 10 years behind the times anyway. We shouldn't compound that tired old felony. There is no genuine excuse for a soldier of any rank to embarrass himself, his family or the Army

by dressing in early Attila the Hun styles. And that includes wearing the black military dress shoe every time we sport civvies.

**Update Your Duds.** Maybe this Fall is the time for you to update your wardrobe. Shake out the cobwebs. Make Goodwill or the Salvation Army a healthy used clothes gift. Pop some green for new threads now that you got that Chromefire V-8 and stereo rig bought.

If you haven't seriously shopped for men's clothes in the past few years, you'll be amazed at what the "Peacock Revolution" has brought us since the mid- and late 1960s. Many new coordinated colors in men's fash-

**DRESS RIGHT—When you JOIN your best  
you DO your best—MFA Standard**

## Men's Fashion Glossary

|                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| <b>Bush Coat</b>    | A military style coat or shirt jacket usually featuring four deep patch pockets normally having a belt and/or epaulets. Usually made of cotton, cotton-polyester blend, cotton corduroy, or suede. Also called a safari coat or jacket.   |
| <b>Calfskin</b>     | Tanned, soft, flexible, durable fine leather made from the hide of a calf. Used in fine shoes, fashion boots, belts, gloves. French calf is waxed to a smooth, dull gloss for use in custom grade shoes.  |
| <b>Camel's Hair</b> | Fine wool cloth made of the undercoat of the two-humped Central Asian Bactrian camel, and often blended with wool. Usually light tan to chocolate brown, very soft and used in top coats, suits, sport coats, dress slacks.   |
| <b>Cashmere</b>     | A fine combed, very soft twilled cloth made from undercoat of goats of Kashmir and Tibet. Used for expensive top coats, sweaters, sport coats, mufflers, ties, hats and socks either in pure cashmere or a blend of wool and cashmere.  |
| <b>Chambray</b>     | A smooth, lightweight cotton polyester or rayon fabric made by weaving white or unbleached threads across a colored fabric. Used in dress shirts, sport shirts, bush coats, slacks.   |
| <b>Corduroy</b>     | A durable, heavy cotton, rayon, polyester or blend fabric with a piled, velvety surface ribbed vertically. This heavy-duty plain or twill-weave wears like iron and is found in suits, sport coats, dress and casual slacks, top coats, outerwear. Made a big fashion comeback in 1973-74 Fall-Winter season. |

### Cotton

Long-time popular, lightweight, downy cloth made from the seed pods of the cotton plant. Used in dress and sport shirts, dress and casual slacks, leisure-wear, hats, caps, ties, summer suits, robes, socks, raincoats, polo shirts, pajamas, and underwear. Wrinkles easily unless blended with another fabric, but great for warm-weather wear. In the U.S. 40 percent of all fiber production is cotton.

### Cotton Blend

Increasingly popular use of cotton designed to give body to garments and render them wrinkle-free or give them a heavier weight and warmth for Fall-Winter wear. Cotton blends include linen, wool and/or polyester and are used in same type of clothing listed for cotton, plus knitwear.

### Doubleknit Polyester

A synthetic polymeric knit with a double stitch or two interlocked layers which provide extra thickness, built-in stability, good recovery and comfort-stretch to the fabric. Polyester fabrics are easily blended with cotton, linen and wool for year-round or seasonal sport coats, dress and casual slacks and suits or can be used as 100 percent polyester for these styles plus dress and sport shirts, ties, overcoats, outercoats, socks, pajamas, robes, knit and leisure wear, hats and caps. Polyester and other synthetics like nylon, acrylics, acetate and rayon are cool, comfortable and virtually wrinkle-free and come in all price ranges.

### Flores

Trousers cut with widened lines from below the knees to the bottoms.

### Glen Glenur. quhart Plaid

A popular, Scottish tartan plaid pattern or cloth with thin cross-barred stripes in somewhat muted colors of gray, blue, brown or greenish casts with multiple colors. Found in suits, sport

### Herringbone

coats, slacks, topcoats, caps, hats in such fabrics as blends, wool, cotton, linen silk and polyester.

A chevron pattern design for clothing and accessories which results in a design similar to the skeleton of a fish. Used in suits, sport coat, slacks, topcoats, caps, hats.

### Houndstooth Check

A pattern of irregular, broken checks used in suits, sport coats, slacks, topcoats, caps, hats in woven or printed design of woolen, cotton, polyester and other fabrics.

### Kidskin

A fine soft leather made from the skin of young or mature goats and used for the finest quality high-priced gloves, shoes, fashion boots, sport coats, outerwear, trench coats.

### Leathers

Highly popular chemically dressed or tanned animal hides used in shoes, boots, country coats, sport coats, specialty suits, gloves, wallets, trench coats, belts. Popular leathers in use include calf, cowhide, split cowhide, kangaroo, pigskin, buffalo, deerskin, buckskin, capeskin, steerhide, suede and for expensive fine custom grade footwear: kidskin, sea lion, french calf, alligator, sharkskin, lizard, crocodile, pin seal (seal skin) and sea turtle.

### Linen

Cloth made of flax and used as natural, pure linen or as a blend with cotton, wool or polyester in sport coats, dress and casual slacks, suits, shirts, shirt jackets and handkerchiefs. Linen's use dates back to ancient Egypt.

### Melton

A heavy woolen cloth with a smooth surface and a short nap used for outerwear and top coats.

### Plain-Toe Blucher

The official handle for the U.S. Army's standard black dress shoe. Named for Prussian field marshal of the Napoleon era.

ions have literally exploded on the scene.

Today's super-modern men are no longer content with the Silent Generation's conservative-style clothing carved out of somber traditional earth tones like brown, gray and black. The

1974-75 man-in-the-know has discovered the hot fashion designers who are getting it on with their renderings ablaze with colors you've rarely imagined possible in men's clothing... colors like bright reds, yellows, greens, blues, oranges and burgundies

Creative distinguished fashion designers like Larry Kane, Geoffrey Beene, Oscar de la Renta, Hardy Aimes, Ralph Lauren and U.S. Army vets Oleg Cassini and Bill Blass have turned the once staid, conservatively-immovable men's fashion indus-



**Raglan**

A loose fitting tapcoat usually made of wool or a wool blend with full cut sleeves that continue in one piece to the collar so no seams show at the shoulder. Named for Lord Raglan of Crimean War fame.

**Silk Shantung**

A fabric with a soft lump of irregular filling or slub in the yarn made from the silk of wild silkworms and used mainly in neckwear. Silk itself is a fine, soft, shiny fabric from silkworm cocoons used in expensive suits, sport coats, dress and sport shirts, robes, and neckwear either pure or as a blend usually with polyester, wool or linen. Highly resilient and wrinkle-resistant.

**Suede**

Tanned leather of calf, kid, cowhide or pigskin with the flesh side buffed into a soft, velvet finish nap. Returned to popularity by its use in sport coats, specialty suits, slacks, trench coats, outerwear, shoes.

**Tattersall**

Checkered pattern of dark lines or horizontal or vertical stripes in one or two colors on a light background. Used in dress shirts and sportswear in blends, cotton and wool.

**Tweed**

A wool twill weave fabric with a rough-textured surface made in various plain and twill weaves used in suits, sport coats, slacks, tapcoats, ties, hats, caps.

**Wool/Wool Blend**

Generally the soft, dense, often curly covering coat of hair of sheep but the term also is used to describe the hair of other animals such as the goat, alpaca or llama having similar texture. Blends well with linen, cotton and polyester. Pure 100 percent wool, worsted and wool blends are excellent Fall-Winter fabrics for suits, sport shirts, tapcoats, country coats, ties, hats, socks, caps.



Above, leisure time teams a multi-colored wool sports jacket with rust turtleneck and olive flannel slacks. Below left, the wrap coat makes it big this season as does the pea coat, below right.



try upside down. Their daring and imaginative designs SAY something distinctive and more than ever prove that "clothes make the man!"

Wear designer clothing and you won't look like you've been stamped out of a compu-





Above, ivory wool suit features deeply notched collar, patch pockets, sleeve buckles, slightly flared trousers. Below, tartan plaid dinner jacket is accented by black trousers, white cotton dress shirt, black satin bow tie.



terized fashion cookie-cutter. You'll be sensibly fashionable for years to come and not prone to follow a rapidly disappearing fad or foible like the Nehru jacket, Edwardian suit and the turtle-neck sweater. The turtleneck fad expired 6 to 7 years ago as a substitute for coat and tie.

"Men's clothes will never be dull again," **Gentleman's Quarterly** once predicted. And the upcoming Fall-Winter season proves this anew.

**Fall-Winter Fashion Parade.** A panorama of 1974-75 Fall-Winter men's fashions shows low-keyed fresh looking and sophisticated attire. The shirtsuit continues its popularity growth as witnessed by the ivory wool outfit on page 20.

Fabrics are gentlemanly but gentle with an increasing use of blends due to the soaring cost of wool and other natural fabrics.

"Color coordination remains the key in providing wardrobe variety," says the authoritative Men's Fashion Association of America. Witness the green, brown, camel and gold check sport coat on page 19 styled with center-vented jacket and complemented with an acrylic and wool blend rust turtleneck sweater.

Beefy tweeds and bold plaids are predominant in outerwear this Fall and Winter. Shown on page 17 they are joined by return of pea coats as important fashion looks for Fall-Winter wardrobes. And you can also expect most clothing and footwear prices to go up this Fall but what can you do about that? Plenty.

**Where to Buy: The PX.** Would you believe your nearest large department store post exchange is the first place to look to help counter those higher prices? Yep, ole buddy, the PX is the place to start for good solid mid-range and economy buys in sport coats, slacks, dress and sport shirts, ties, pajamas, socks and shoes. Plus some topbrand outerwear such as topcoats, rain-

coats, suburban car coats and golf jackets.

And, in several exchanges like Fort Belvoir, Va., you'll discover fashionable upbeat designer wear especially in brightly patterned silk-screen print sport shirts. The exchange system stocks such top flight designers as John Weitz (shirts, topcoats and socks), Pierre Cardin (sport and dress shirts) and Stanley Blacker (sport coats). All this at solid discounts that will save you real dollars.

But you won't find men's suits at all in the stateside PX system or certain other higher-priced luxury items like \$50 shoes, \$125 sport coats, \$40 slacks or \$15 neckties since the exchanges work under certain merchandising restrictions and dollar ceilings imposed by the Congress. (See "A Lot More Store," November 1973 **SOLDIERS**).

**Factory Outlets.** So if you can't find your size in the PX or you want to splurge on at least one super fashionable getup but at sensible prices you must look elsewhere.

First of all, if you're on an overseas assignment (except Hawaii or Alaska), you'll probably have to depend either on the nearest large PX or shop via the mail order route. That is, unless you get out and learn the local economy buying rules. For instance, you can try one of the new discount department stores so popular now in Germany. Some solid buys there. In CONUS, those similar discount department stores and chain clothing shops mean real savings with wide selection.

For top deals though—like \$65 shoes or fashion demi-boots for \$21 or a \$150 suit for \$75—head to a factory outlet or wholesalers outlet shoe or clothing store. Their genuine bargains at incredibly low prices cannot be matched anyplace else. When you can nail a top name brand



\$250 sport coat or suit for just \$60 . . . well, friend, you've made yourself a bargain extraordinaire! Here's your chance to get the cream of top quality at wholesale prices or even below.

No wonder these discount stores are proliferating everywhere and in large cities around the nation. Consumer-minded people are tired of high prices and are searching for ways to beat the high cost of everything—especially clothing and footwear. After all these shops feature factory-to-customer sales, production overruns, clearances, bankrupt business goods and merchandise cancellations and operate on the same principles as the PX system . . . top brands, quality merchandise, low overhead, high volume, low profits and minimum markup margin. So why shouldn't they be successful?

You'll find them in the yellow pages of your telephone directory listed under "men's clothing and furnishings" and "shoes."

**Super Sales.** Don't despair if you can't find such an outlet or discount house in your area. Head for your nearest city's department stores and men's clothiers. It's a rare one that doesn't hold major sales events at least twice a year. Look for such sales in the January-February and June-July-August time frames. The clothiers must sell seasonal items at 10 to 80 percent discounts to make room for the new season's inbound goods . . . like, for example, \$25 Italian designer sport shirts for under \$4.

Some of these sales are advertised, some aren't. Stake out a favorite haberdasher, become a known customer in good standing and you'll reap the benefits at sale time. Some sales last only a few days, others go on for a full 2 months.

Tip one: don't buy impulsively; wait a few months for the

| SOLDIERS BASIC FALL/WINTER<br>FASHION COORDINATION GUIDE  |  |   |                           |                              |
|---|--|---|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| TIE   | SUIT/SPORT COAT                                      | SHIRT   | SOCKS                     | SHOES                        |
| Black   | Blue, Olive,<br>Gray, Black                          | White, Ivory,<br>Light Blue, Green,<br>Gray, Pink, Plum,<br>Light Red to Red,<br>Burgundy           | Black                     | Black,<br>Cordovan           |
| Yellow/<br>Gold   | Blue, Olive, Green,<br>Brown, Light Gray<br>to Black | White, Ivory,<br>Light Blue, Red,<br>Gray, Yellow, Green,<br>Multi-colored                          | Brown,<br>Black           | Brown,<br>Black,<br>Cordovan |
| Brown/<br>Tan   | Brown, Tan, Blue,<br>Rust Orange                     | White, Tan, Ivory,<br>Yellow, Light Green,<br>Blue, Rust, Red                                       | Brown                     | Brown,<br>Cordovan           |
| Blue/<br>Navy   | Gray to Black,<br>Light Blue to<br>Navy Blue         | White, Gray, Ivory,<br>Light Blue, Yellow,<br>Green, Plum, Light<br>Red, Multi-colored,<br>Burgundy | Black,<br>Gray,<br>Navy   | Black,<br>Blue,<br>Cordovan  |
| Green/<br>Olive   | Brown, Green,<br>Olive, Gray,<br>Rust Orange         | White, Tan, Ivory,<br>Light Green, Burgundy,<br>Gray, Rust, Light Red to<br>Red, Multi-colored      | Brown,<br>Black,<br>Olive | Brown,<br>Black,<br>Cordovan |
| Red/<br>Burgundy  | Blue, Gray to<br>Black, some<br>Browns, Tans         | White, Burgundy, Light<br>Blue, Gray, Ivory, Light<br>Red to Red, Multi-colored                     | Black                     | Black,<br>Cordovan           |
| <p><b>Note:</b> Your best non-conservative coordination is to use one bright color or pattern (e.g., in a shirt or tie) muted by one neutral shade or pattern (e.g., suit, sport coat or shirt) and one dampening shade or pattern in the remaining item.</p> |  |   |                           |                              |

bi-annual clearances or other sales celebrating Washington's birthday, the store's anniversary, Easter, Harvest Time or the like. If you're a bit patient you'll stretch your hard-earned, inflation-ridden dollars more than twice as far.

Tip Two: as a rule of thumb, anytime you can get a 33 to 50 percent or more discount off the regular retail bite, chances are you've got yourself a really good buy. On a suit or sport coat the retail price runs anywhere from 50 to 100 percent or even higher above the manufacturer's actual cost. The mark-ups are already built in. It's somewhat like buying a new car. You aren't doing anyone but the

seller a favor by paying non-discounted top dollars for clothing or shoes he'll usually have to put on sale sooner or later anyway.

If you are a neophyte in the clothing game, the basic glossary on pages 18-19 might aid you in selecting your wardrobe. And even you expert sartorial fashion plates should find SOLDIERS color coordination guide above helpful in getting it all together.

Military men worldwide should really take pride in their civilian clothing wardrobe and join that growing corps of well-dressed, discriminating American men who are happily marching in the Peacock Revolution.





Heart of every campsite is the fireplace. Small twigs and fuzz-sticks provide the kindling while a log reflector and rocks contain the heat.

# happy

Story and photos by  
SP5 Ed Aber



Loaded packs made it possible to stay in the wilds for several days—or weeks. “KP is a chore that has to be done,” says King, “but out here I don’t mind a bit.”





ARE YOU A VICTIM of the urban blues? Think about that for a minute—and then ask yourself how much enjoyment you've been getting out of fighting traffic, punching time cards and shuffling papers in a concrete box.

Probably not much, right? Sometimes the only way to keep from climbing the walls is to break away from the eight-to-five rut and drop the whole scene for a while.

Getting out to a park or camp ground is a step in the right direction toward some peace of mind. But we'll still be surrounded by radios, televisions and most of the trappings of the plastic society.

Really leaving it all behind can only be accomplished by packing up and getting into the wilderness as far as our abilities and desires allow.

And back-packing is the only way to go back-woods with any degree of independence. What can prompt people to get out and rough it? According to Private First Class Rebecca King, a Wac recently re-assigned to U.S. Army, Europe, "People play little games in a society like ours and actually believe the facades they've created. Highly structured life styles

leave all unnecessary garbage behind. Choosing lightweight gear and carrying dried foods goes a long way toward paring away dead weight. But even so, a featherweight pack will feel like a ton of bricks without a good pack frame.

**Equipment.** The old straight wooden frames were a nightmare. Sore muscles, bruises and abrasions used to be the badges worn by back packers. The new welded tubular aluminum frames are something else, though. They hold the load close to your body on a tightly stretched mesh support to minimize the leverage against your muscles. The frame uprights curve in a "S" and allow plenty of ventilation space between your back and the load. How much can you comfortably carry? Up to one-third of your body weight—if a wide waist belt is used to transfer most of the strain from the shoulders to the much stronger hip and leg muscles.

**Be Kind to Your Feet.** All the best equipment in the world won't be worth a damn unless a really good pair of boots are carefully chosen. Trying to lug a load into the boonies on tennis shoes is asking for a short cut to transportation problems. Avoid the possibility of a pleasurable jaunt turning into a walking

# TRAILS FOR YOU...

seem to have a tendency to obscure personalities with a hard veneer so necessary to play the social game." King then added, "Back-packing makes my head smile. If I couldn't get away somewhere to view everything from a higher plane of thought and just be myself—I'd never make it through the week."

**Don't Litter.** The "Great Escape" facet of packing out has created problems though. A lot of people seem to be doing it just to be one of the crowd. "Anyone can put a pack on his back and start walking," said King. "Some people bring along all the wrong attitudes. It usually shows up in piles of trash, initials carved in trees and spray-painted rocks."

Hitting the trail for the deep woods will clear up your head and put a spring back in your step. And if you can stay out for 3 or 4 days you'll achieve a high level of resourcefulness and ingenuity. You'll have to—because aside from any fishing or hunting (when allowed), virtually everything must come out of the "house" on your back.

Excessive weight is the hardest thing to cope with. Don't get 3 or 4 miles out and start to feel like Atlas lifting the world. Pack only the essentials and

disaster. Shop around and look for a stout pair of smooth-side-out leather boots with as few seams as possible.

After they've become well broken in and your body has adjusted to carrying the pack, the miles will tick off almost effortlessly—if you don't push the pace too fast.

**Nice 'n' Easy.** Race horse starts are the best way to run out of gas before even getting started. Take it easy and the proper pace will come naturally. Fortunately, most newcomers develop a good sense of balance and a rhythmic step almost automatically.

On the first few outings it's a good idea to be with a small group. There are lots of things to learn and having other people around will also blunt any fears of the unknown. Most experienced outdoorsmen agree that 99 percent of the personal danger is a direct result of human error.

Ms. Lisa Breshears has been back-packing for more than 5 years. She's stayed out as long as 5 weeks in Wyoming living off the land. "People trust and rely on each other in the wilderness," Breshears said "The most dangerous places on earth are city jungles. I feel





Back-packers rest by sitting down or just resting pack on rock or tree. An axe is a must for gathering firewood.



Aluminized mylar blankets take the chill out of fixing breakfast, above left. King fluffs leaves from her pillow, above right. "It's soft and smells great," she says. Right, a small, lightweight stove guarantees a hot meal even when rain has drenched your firewood.



a lot safer in the wilderness."

**Heading Off Trouble.** Yet even in the safest environment some people can't seem to avoid trouble. The surest way to court disaster is be a know-it-all. Real gung-ho types have a habit of blazing trails at a moment's notice (without telling anyone where they've gone or for how long!). They won't even realize that a storm's brewing up and sure enough—about 3:30 a.m. all their gear (and clothes) get washed away because the camp was too close to a river bank.

Another way to invite a mind-blowing experience is to leave a sack of food in the campsite. If there are bears in the area and one (or more) of them is hungry enough to rip you off for it—you'd better hope like hell that he doesn't think you'll wrestle him for dinner. He's stronger than you and *won't* play by any rules. Uninvited guests won't bother campsites if edibles are hung in a tree a short distance away.

"The outdoors is a great equalizer," King points out. "Adverse weather or poor judgment has the same consequences for a colonel as a private."

**Make Your Head Smile.** Sincere back-packers like King and Breshears wouldn't have it any other way. According to them, the deeper a person gets into it, the more it strips away the veneer we acquire in our day-to-day existence. It can do good things for your head. "It's made me a more mellow person," said King. "I can absorb all the trivia during the week, hit the trail for a couple of days to flush it all out—and come back with a clear mind." That sounds pretty good. Wouldn't it be nice if everyone's head smiled?



Teamwork training in Panama  
feels like

# ALMOST THE REAL THING

CPT John P. Courte  
Photos by  
PFC Dale G. Van Horten

GRIM-FACED INFANTRYMEN form a protective shield around a new LZ. Wind, heat and noise converge as a medevac chopper roars in and picks up the casualty. This isn't combat in 'Nam. It's a training problem in Panama. But it's not a phony dustoff either. There's a man with a broken leg. His medevac went smoothly, as it's supposed to.

The unscheduled episode meshed into a training exercise of the 4th Battalion, 10th Infantry. At no time did the platoon leader request to "go administrative." He simply conducted casualty evacuation as part of the training.

**Mission In Mind.** "Realism," according to Lieutenant Colonel Will Roosma, battalion commander, "is the key to good training." And the platoon training and testing conducted by his battalion, as well as the other battalions in the 193d Infantry Brigade, are among the most realistic anywhere. Part of the success, says LTC Roosma, lies in the fact that the battalion, part of the 193d Brigade, has the specific mission of defending the Panama Canal. All training is conducted with that mission in mind.

Troops of the battalion have learned to operate in all kinds of terrain, traveling by land, water and air as the situation demands. The mission requires members of the 193d Brigade to deal with anything from a civil disturbance to a small-scale invasion by aggressor guerrilla, paramilitary or military units.



Battalion troops have learned to operate in all types of terrain under all conditions, from civil disturbance to guerrilla invasion.



The 3-day exercise involved assault action by landing craft, above, and armored personnel carrier, below.

To test and apply its training, the 4th Battalion, 10th Infantry, developed a 3-day exercise involving everything it might have to do if the situation were for real.

**Civil Disturbance.** During the first phase of the exercise the platoon is alerted to help break up a civil disturbance in an abandoned post in the Canal Zone. Mounting APCs, the troops check over their complete issue of civil disturbance equipment and move out to help the Canal Zone police and the MPs who train along with the unit. Once on the scene the platoon deploys into its riot control formations and succeeds in breaking up the riot. The rioters are played by enthusiastic members of the battalion. But the mission is not completed until the last remnants of the hard core rioters, including a sniper, have been neutralized.

**Guerrillas Land.** As in most training exercises the situation grows more grim when word is received that a small force of guerrillas has been spotted landing by boat on the northwest

side of the isthmus. The local police now have the civil disturbance well in hand so the platoon is alerted to move out and intercept the guerrillas before they have a chance to damage the Canal locks.

As darkness falls the platoon, stripped of riot control equipment, gears up for small unit infantry operations. The troops board LCMs that take them by sea to the mouth of the old French canal. There they disembark and proceed by rubber raft down the old canal to a landing point. Then they portage across a narrow strip of land, move up the Chagres river, stash the boats and make their way inland to set up an ambush. During daylight the trip is treacherous at best. But for the men of the 4/10 the move takes place in the jungle night.

"The move tests every man in the platoon," says LTC Roosma. "They have to work as a team or they just won't make it."

**Jungle Phase.** Members of the Security Assistance Force (3d Battalion, 7th Special Forces) serve as aggressors for the jungle phase of the operation. When they walk into the ambush zone, several are "killed." A body search uncovers documents revealing the plans of the guerrilla force and the location of the base camp deep in the jungle.

When the platoon leader tells his higher command what's been found he gets a new mission—hit the base camp. His men have had little sleep since the exercise began but he knows that a delay might mean the guerrillas will escape. Once again he moves out, this time by land along treacherous trails in almost impassable jungle terrain.

Once near the enemy base camp, the platoon leader conducts a recon and makes his attack plans. He asks for and receives 4.2mm mortar fire to cover his assault, and also gets help from the U.S. Air Force which provides close air support.

"It's the platoon leader's show. He's got to coordinate his attack, his artillery, and work with the FAC for his air support," says LTC Roosma.

**Artillery and Air Support.** The artillery is simulated because of the problems involved in live firing in other than designated impact areas. But the soldiers get a chance to see the Air Force FAC and fighter bombers in action. An Air Force O2 observation plane orbits slowly overhead while a pair of F4s dive and make simulated target runs at aggressor positions.

"That adds a great deal of realism to the training," says LTC Roosma. "These platoon leaders and the majority of their men have never been to Vietnam. They haven't had the opportunity to see the type of support they can expect



in action."

**Moving Out.** Once the attack on the aggressor base camp has been successfully completed the platoon is resupplied and receives its orders for the next phase of the operation. This involves movement by helicopter and rubber raft and rappelling down a cliff. From the attack position the platoon moves to a pickup zone. Then by helicopter they're taken to a landing zone near the Chagres river. Rubber rafts have been positioned on the riverbank at the bottom of a steep cliff. To get there they must rappel.

"We haven't had a man balk yet," says LTC Roosma. "Some are really scared, but they get caught up in the exercise and don't want to fail each other."

Once down the cliff the men move out by raft to a beach on the north side of the isthmus where they make a night extraction and night assault on a target at Fort Davis, their home post. Then the exercise ends.

**Realism Maintained.** In addition to the variety of missions performed in difficult terrain, the uniqueness of the exercise lies in the methods used to maintain realism throughout. There are no administrative types wearing white tape on their hats umpiring the exercise. (How many times have you crawled along in the grass only to look up at a guy with a clipboard leisurely walking along beside you?) There's none of that in the 4/10 training. The umpires go in as the field artillery forward observer party. It's no clipboard exercise, though. The umpires dictate their observations into cassette tape recorders carried in their packs. They "play the game" along with

everyone else, staying fully tactical during all phases of the test.

At the forward CP established by the battalion headquarters, all radio traffic is tape-recorded together with observations by the battalion staff. In the field, the platoon leader's briefings, orders and reactions to various situations also are taped.

The result is an accurate record and a handy device for self-critique by all concerned in the test. There are no preconceived notions what the platoon leader and his men should do. "There is no school solution," says Roosma, "The only criterion is—accomplish the mission."

**Teamwork Pays Off.** The realistic training, the rigors of the test and the pride felt by members of the unit when they've done their jobs all add up to high unit morale. "Those men know they can do the job and they stick together," says LTC Roosma. He describes a recent incident when one of the men in the battalion was lost on a small unit training exercise. The units were back in camp and the man didn't show up. Although it was payday and most members of the battalion were off for the day, the word that a search party was being organized spread speedily. Nearly every man in the battalion volunteered to move out to the jungle to find the missing man.

The emphasis in the 4th Battalion, 10th Infantry is on "training the team," says Roosma. "The teamwork that comes out in the field spills over into the barracks. It shows in high morale and lessened discipline problems.

"That," says Roosma, "is the payoff of training."

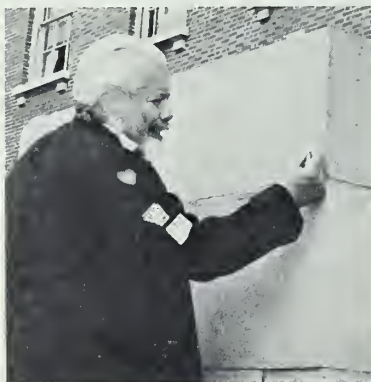


In the field, there is no preconceived solution as to what the platoon leader and his men should do. The only criterion—accomplish the mission.

## SECRET HOBO SIGN

The King of Hoboes, "Steam Train Maury" Graham, has given his "OK" to Walter Reed Army Medical Center in Washington, D.C. The bent arrow he marked on the hospital's main entrance is the secret sign of the hoboes for a "good turn-in," a safe place for a good meal and a night's lodging.

Graham, an active hobo during the Depression, was elected King at the National Hoboes' Convention in Britt, Iowa, last August. His campaign pledge then was to visit as many patients in Army and Veterans Administration hospitals as he could in his one-year term. So far, he says he has visited about 30,000.



## AMBASSADOR HONORED

Ambassador-at-Large Ellsworth Bunker has been selected to receive the Association of the United States Army's (AUSA) highest award, the George Catlett Marshall Medal. The award for "selfless service to the nation" will be presented to Ambassador Bunker at the Marshall Memorial Dinner on October 16, the final event of AUSA's annual three-day meeting at the Sheraton-Park Hotel in Washington, D.C.

Currently serving as the mediator re-negotiating the Panama Canal Treaty, Mr. Bunker has held ambassadorial positions in Argentina, Italy, Nepal, Republic of Vietnam and the United Nations.

## THE CHAPLAIN IS A LADY

The Reverend Alice M. Henderson of Atlanta was recently commissioned the U.S. Army's first woman chaplain. She also holds the distinction of being the first black woman chaplain in the Army.

Entering the Army as a captain in the U.S. Army Reserve, she is attending the Chaplains School at Fort Hamilton, N.Y., and will then receive her first duty assignment.

Chaplain (Captain) Henderson received a B.A. degree in Religion and Philosophy and a minor in Secondary Education at Clark College in 1968. She was graduated from Turner Theological Seminary at the Interdenominational Theological Center, Atlanta, in 1969, with a Master of Divinity-Philosophy and Theology.

## PROUD OF MOM

John, Annette and Kathleen Correia are proud of their mother, PFC Denise Correia. The first woman to serve in the 483d Engineer Battalion, USAR, Fort Rodman, New Bedford, Mass., she is also proud of herself for "finally doing what I wanted to do."

PFC Correia had been discouraged by her father from joining the Air Force when she was 18. Now, after 14 years, she has enlisted for 3 years in the Army Reserve under a civilian skills program.



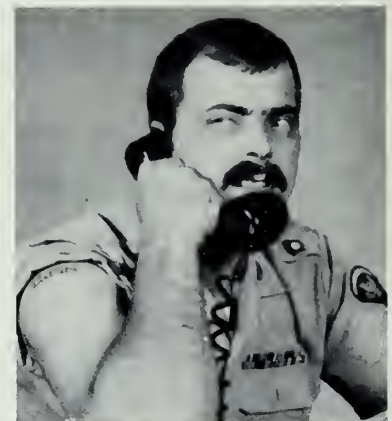
(Photo courtesy Ron Rollo, New Bedford Standard-Times).

"The new program is great opportunity, especially for women in my situation who are divorced with children but want some kind of career. It doesn't take you away from your home and children for too long a time," says PFC Correia.

She trained for 2 weeks at Fort McClellan, Ala., and now reports one weekend a month at Fort Rodman. Her children are "happy about the whole thing. When I came home in uniform, they were just so proud."

## HE STILL NEEDS SEA LEGS

Army Specialist 5 David P. Humbert is brushing up on his nautical lore, exercising his sea legs and practicing ship-board language for his next Army assignment--aboard an Army ship.



Humbert thought he had escaped the sea when he joined the Army after serving a hitch in the U.S. Navy Reserve. He rolled up his sleeve to show he was a real sailor--tattoo and all. But now he is headed for duty onboard the USNS Corpus Christi Bay berthed at Corpus Christi, Tex.

The Corpus Christi Bay is assigned to the U.S. Army Aeronautical Depot Maintenance Center and is the Army's only floating aircraft maintenance facility. She spent 6 years off Vietnam in support of Army aviation activities.



## CLASS OF '78

In spite of declining enrollments in the nation's colleges, a near-record 1,435 new cadets were recently sworn in at the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, N.Y. The total is only four short of West Point's largest-ever Class of '73 which entered the Academy in 1969 with 1,439.

The Class of '78 was selected from a record 11,000 applicants, of whom 6,095 received nominations. A record number of minority cadets, 167, marched in with the new class, including 81 blacks--also a new West Point high.

"The new class seems to be very eager," says Colonel Charles Hoenstine, Jr., commander of the New Cadet Barracks. One of the new cadets added credence to the statement when he showed up for admission at 4:25 a.m.--more than 2 hours before the first cadets were to be processed.

"We're stressing more professionalism and trying to give each man more individual attention," says Cadet James Abcouwer, a senior from St. Louis, who is commanding the 292 seniors who train the new cadets.

## A BUNCH OF PUSHERS

The 141st Signal Battalion, 1st Armored Division, are a real bunch of pushers. They proved that by capturing the Division Pushball championship recently in Erlangen, Germany.



The game invented in the United States is now nearly exclusively played in Europe. The ball weighs 50 pounds and is 6 feet in diameter. The eleven man teams face each other on a field slightly larger than a football field.

Company A, 141st Signal Battalion, in the light shirts, won the double elimination tournament by beating Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 2d Battalion, 81st Armor twice by 1-0.

Keep on Pushin'.

## FRIEND OF THE SEA LION

An Army Reservist is attempting to reverse the extermination trend of marine animals along the California coastline. Specialist 4 Jim Stauffer, Laguna Beach, Calif., is the head of a project rescuing hurt or sick seals and sea lions along the beach and attempting to nurse them back to health. He also has formed an organization called Friends of the Sea Lion which supports this work and spreads the word about it to nearby areas.

The spotted Harbor Seal which SP4 Stauffer holds had been injured by a propeller blade. The seal was treated and returned to the sea in good health.



SP4 Stauffer is a captain of lifeguards in his hometown during his civilian hours and the sight of sick and dead seals and sea lions on the beach called attention to their plight. After inquiring at veterinarians in his area, Stauffer found no one who really knew much about these sea animals. Even with

massive treatment poured out up at his home, Stauffer lacked the knowledge to effectively treat the sick animals.

Help finally came at the Navy's Undersea Center at Point Loma in the San Diego area. Through a unique arrangement between his USAR unit, the 349th General Hospital in Bell, Calif., and the U.S. Navy Undersea Center in San Diego, he is fulfilling his military obligation and helping to preserve and perpetuate nature and its creatures.

## NO LIQUOR OR WOMEN

One hundred slipped up on Wade Bledsoe at the United States Soldiers' and Airmen's Home in Washington, D.C.--years that is. "I didn't even realize I was that old."

Born in 1874 in Pulaski, Tenn., the Spanish-American War veteran says the secret to long life is "leave liquor and women alone."

Private Bledsoe, with D. Troop, 10th Cavalry, was among the first American troops to land in Cuba. Wounded and suffering from malaria, he was medically discharged from the Army.

Lieutenant General F.T. Unger, USA (Ret.), left, governor of the Soldiers' Home passed on congratulations from President and Mrs. Nixon. Mrs. Barbara Latta, the ward nursing supervisor, and SFC William McNairy, a third cousin assigned to Fort Belvoir, were among the well-wishers.





**Divers of the 337th Engineer Detachment**

# Dig The Depths

By the staff of Public Affairs Office,  
U.S. Army Engineer District, Galveston, Tex.

**I**T'S NOT exactly a picnic when the 337th Engineer Army Reserve Detachment (Diving) checks in for weekend duty. The 11-man volunteer unit from Port Arthur, Tex., doesn't look like a traditional Army unit. There are no tanks or howitzers; instead each man shows up with a wet suit, air-tanks and diving masks.

During the past 2 years the unit has performed numerous jobs for the Corps of Engineers in Galveston, Tex., the Coast Guard and other organizations. These assignments range from inspecting underwater pipelines, sunken vessels and possible navigation hazards to checking the jetties at Galveston, Freeport and Matagorda, Tex.

Why do these men subject themselves to the dangers of currents and rocks and spend their weekends in the water—summer

or winter—diving to depths of 100 feet or more where a mistake could mean serious injury? Specialist 6 Ronnie Price says it's training to meet reserve unit mission responsibilities.

SP6 Price, a lineman in the electrical department of a petroleum company in Port Arthur, has been with the 337th since it was organized in 1968 and has worked on a variety of jobs. "At Port O'Connor we checked out the jetties and a range tower that had been hit by a ship," he says, "and at Matagorda we inspected the Colorado River locks and chipped oyster shells off the gear system."

Last summer the diving unit took an underwater look at the jetties at Port Isabel, checking huge granite rocks that had shifted.

It takes an unusual individual to want to swim underwater like a fish, betting his life on a steel tank with air in it. And there are no ordinary individuals in this reserve unit. Commander of the unit is First Lieutenant Lester B. Hatcher, a management consultant in Houston. The men he commands are oceanographers, linemen, maintenance men, students, machinists and two are full-time professional divers.

Hatcher, who began diving before joining the unit, says his outfit is a close-knit group of men with diverse skills. "We've got all kinds of talent and I'm convinced if we were told we had to build a five-story building, we could get the job done," he says.

Most of the men learned their diving skills through on-the-job training but four attended the Navy diving school in San Diego, Calif. The unit is trained in the use of scuba gear, the Mark V heavy diving suit and shallow-water equipment. In addition, they have two portable decompression chambers and are trained in underwater welding and cutting.

The 337th is a can-do sort of unit which has on occasion succeeded at jobs other divers have been unable to complete. In 1972 it had the job of retrieving pumping equipment during the investigation of a tanker sunk in the Gulf of Mexico off Galveston. Other divers had been unsuccessful in the search but the 337th Engineers were able to locate the equipment and bring it to the surface from under the tanker 90 to 100 feet down. The action was just one of the valuable services provided to the Corps of Engineers to help keep our nation's navigation lanes open.



**SOLDIERS**





Army support of Scouting—  
an investment in America's future:

# BOY POWER '76

**A** GROUP of high school-age boys and girls attend a nursing services briefing at Walter Reed Army Medical Center in Washington, D.C.

On a hillside in Korea, another group of boys pick up litter around the "Task Force Smith Memorial," site of the first American ground action during the Korean War.

In California, boys from Sharpe Army Depot set up tents at a camp site in the Sierra Nevada Mountains.

These young people and their groups have a lot in common: they're representatives of 42,417 Boy Scouts of America (BSA) and 1,292 Scout units sponsored by the U.S. Army. Walter Reed Army Medical Center sponsors a Medical Explorer Post. The American boys in Korea are sponsored by the Eighth U.S. Army; the California scouts are dependents of Sharpe Army Depot personnel.

The Scouting program emphasizing outdoor life and service to others contains many basic elements compatible with Army goals—character development, physical fitness and citizenship training.

With Congressional approval, Army commanders world-wide have authorized use of Army facilities for scouting activities; they have provided personnel and equipment to assist in constructing scout camps and furnished support for events like the Eighth National Scout Jamboree in 1973.

**Adult Leadership.** The Army also makes an important contribution to scouting by providing knowl-



Scout camp site at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., shows originality. Scouts of all ages pose with General Michael S. Davison, USAREUR Commander in Chief, during Annual Scout Briefing in Heidelberg, Germany.

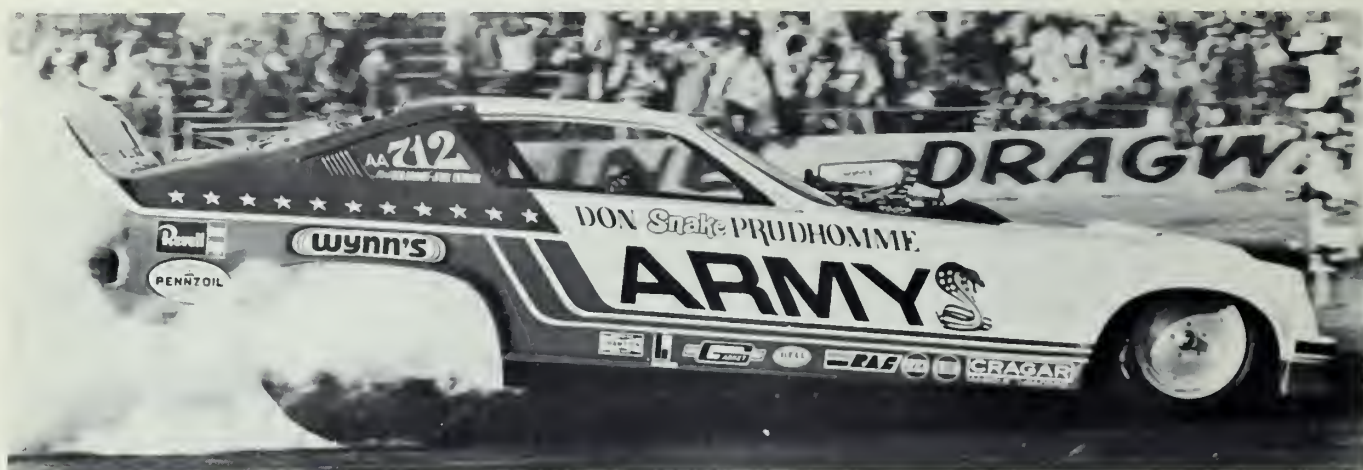
edgeable, enthusiastic adult leadership. Sponsorship of Scout units brings Army members into close working relationship with youth, parents and civic leaders in the local community.

Today some 1,600,000 adult volunteers—many of them Army members—are working with one-fourth of all American boys of scouting age. The Boy Scouts of America national headquarters goal is to increase this number to one-third of all scouting-age boys by 1976—including increased participation in rural and inner city areas.

The Boy Power '76 program, aimed at encouraging scouting-age boys to join BSA, can be of special value to commanders in areas with potential Explorer posts. The "exploring" program brings high-school boys and girls into contact with adults engaged in a variety of vocational and career fields like medicine, engineering, aviation, communications, transportation and military service. A senior Army commander puts it this way: "The Army has much to offer the entire scouting program. By exposing Scouts to a favorable environment and by providing time and exerting imaginative effort we can make the thought of military service a happy and viable consideration in later years."

All Scout Troops, Explorer Posts and Cub Packs require good leadership—and that requires good volunteer adult leaders. This is where Army members can play a major role in leadership through sponsorship by Army units.





# UNCLE SAM WEARS A CRASH HELMET

Story and photos by LTC Bob Chick

UNCLE SAM, everyone knows, is that silver haired, red-white-and-blue bedecked gentleman who's pointed his patriotic finger from recruiting posters since the War of 1812.

Don Prudhomme, few know, is a 32-year-old, shaggy-haired Californian who designs, builds and drives professional race cars.

Sam and Don are as unlike as Wilt Chamberlain and Phyllis Diller but one thing they do have in common is their mission for the U.S. Army.

While Uncle Sam posters have found a new popularity among nostalgia nuts, racing decals of Don Prudhomme's funny car are just as popular with the under-30 generation. So you can take your choice. Uncle Sam is the Lawrence Welk of Army recruiting and Don Prudhomme is the most innovative recruiting project since yellow frisbees first soared from the hands of local recruiters.

**LIEUTENANT COLONEL CHICK**, former executive editor of **SOLDIERS**, is an assistant professor of military science at the University of Florida, Gainesville, Fla.



This page, The Snake and his funny car. Opposite at top, the car is pulled from the pits into the waiting line before going onto the track. Left, the cars parade before the crowd prior to the race while University of Florida coed Kathy Garrison distributes Army recruiting literature.

Sam was and is a winner. And the Army chose another winner when it asked Don "The Snake" to fly All-Vol Army colors on his two racers—a funny car and top fuel dragster. What happened? Don became a 200-mph plus billboard which will be on display at more than 50 drag strips across the Nation this year.

The fact that Don holds 35 national racing titles and was named Funny Car Driver of the Year in 1973 by **Drag News** had much to do with his selection to carry the Army banner. Right now Don is hot; to date, 1973 was his best year. He won the PRA/AHRA "National Challenge," the NHRA U.S. Nationals, the AHRA Grand American and the Popular Hot Rodding Meet in his funny car. And in his top fuel dragster he raced off with his second Orange County Raceway All-Pro title.

His fastest quarter-mile funny car time was 6.16 seconds, which he recorded at the Ontario (Calif.) Motor Speedway during the Supernationals. "They're still talking about it," Don says.







Race fans inspect Don Prudhomme's Army-advertising wheels. Below left, Don makes adjustments in the pits as chief mechanic Bob Brandt looks on. Completing Prudhomme's road crew is Jerry Herrier, below right.





That was late 1973 but even then the Army predicted 1974 would be The Year of the Snake. And The Snake predicted a great year for drag racing: "... something in 5.80s for the dragster and possibly a 6.09 or a 6.10 at 235 mph for the funny car. We'll be in the 6-teens with the funny car for sure and I really wouldn't be surprised at all to see a 5-second funny car clocking near the end of this year."

**Draggin' and Recruitin'.** SOLDIERS caught up with The Snake for 3 days of racing and recruiting at the Fifth Annual Gatornationals in Gainesville, Fla., his third race for the Army. More than 40,000 fans watched Don and his Army car sprint 225 mph down the quarter-mile asphalt track in 6.389 seconds to win \$11,500 and first place in the Professional Funny Car category. The Army's payoff was contacting hundreds of young fans who stopped at the recruiting display and in the pits to meet The Snake and talk about dragsters, funny cars and of course joining the Army.

Drag racing is a young people's sport. Its fans' median age is 21.1 years; more than 60 percent of them are single, have completed high school and attend ten or more major drag events each year. No wonder the U.S. Army Recruiting Command (USAREC) considers The Snake and his following a recruiter's dream.

"Youth, that's all we get around the strip and in the pits," Don says. "They may or not want to become drag racers but the people who visit the rig are certainly young."

The "rig" is a funny car, a 118-inch creation fitted with a 1974 Vega fiberglass body covering a modified 426-cubic-inch engine which develops about 1,500 horsepower on 90 percent nitromethane fuel. Only seeing is believing what else is under that

fiberglass flip-top. Don's other rig, which he doesn't race as often as the funny car, is a top fuel dragster. It has a 220-inch wheelbase, open cockpit and powerplant similar to the one in his funny car.

**Funny or Money?** A top fuel dragster is often called a "slingshot" because of its speed and appearance but why call a funny car a funny car? Call them money cars, perhaps, because they cost about \$35,000, plus \$9,000 for each spare engine, several thousand more for tires, a trailer, maintenance truck, tools and two professional mechanics to put it all together.

Don, who flies home to his wife and family in Granada Hills, Calif. between weekend races, has been putting race cars together since his mid-teens. "I got into a racing club the minute I got my license," he says, "and almost lived at the drag strip after that." He bought his first race car in 1959 and during the 1963 season "went about 6 months without being beaten. It was unbelievable," he recalls.

"I'd always been quick off the starting line and one day someone said, 'You're quick as a snake.' The announcer heard it and the fans started calling me 'The Snake.' Other good years for Don were 1969 and 1970, when he won the National Hot Rod Association Nationals. Then followed two lackluster years in which he scored only two wins.

Don credits much of his success in 1973 to mechanics Bob "Weasel" Brandt and Jerry Herrier, who are still with him, but cites Army support as part of the reason for his strong start in the 1974 season. "This is the first time we've been affiliated with a group of people who really like to get out on the drag strip. That's important because it pumps me up. Many times we've been supported by somebody at the beginning of the year and

hell, you don't see them until the season is all over. So far the Army affiliation has been excellent."

**Army Angle.** But has the alliance produced any tangible results? It's perhaps too soon to judge the effectiveness of the Army's invasion of the drag strip but Gainesville recruiters Sergeant First Class Dave Russell and Staff Sergeant Bill DuBose feel Don's performance at the Gatornationals stimulated considerable interest in the Army and its enlisted programs. The recruiters made several hundred contacts during the 3 days of racing and say three men enlisted as a direct result.

Russell and DuBose agree their drag strip contacts were more regional and national than local. One prospective soldier visited the Florida drag strip from Canada, several came from New York and many others came from the New England states. What effect the thousands of brochures and Snake decals had, the recruiters say, is tough to measure.

Drag racing, like recruiting, is a lot more than men, money and machines. It is also talent and charisma, professionalism and sheer drive. Don Prudhomme, the Army's edge, seems to have an ample supply of them all.

Deferred from military duty in 1960 because he was married Don has never served on active duty. The closest thing to a uniform he's ever worn is the silver fire suit, crash helmet and asbestos boots he dons before climbing into his funny car or dragster. And they're hardly military.

He even wears his tousled hair several inches longer than Army regulations would allow.

But then, so did Uncle Sam.

**A** FEW YEARS AGO Richard Hooker wrote a novel depicting the zany exploits of the two Army doctors during the Korean War and titled the book *M\*A\*S\*H*, for "Mobile Army Surgical Hospital." The book's Korean War-era setting found a receptive audience and Hollywood jumped on the *M\*A\*S\*H* gravy train, turning the book into a motion picture and a smash-hit television series. As a result *M\*A\*S\*H* is now a household word.

Less than stellar, however, have been the fortunes of the small units from which the *M\*A\*S\*H* concept was drawn. Only three Mobile Army Surgical Hospitals have survived the wind-down of U.S. military involvements and the technological advances in the Army's field hospital system. Two of these, the 4th and 28th, are situated in the continental United States at Fort McClellan, Ala. and Fort Bragg, N.C., respectively. But the other MASH, the 43d Surgical Hospital located in the rugged landscape of the Republic of Korea, 13 miles north of downtown Seoul,

the infringements of reality have altered Hawkeye's/ Hooker's old outfit enough to wet the eyes of old *M\*A\*S\*H* hands. The 43d Surgical Hospital forms the larger part of a small U.S. Army installation called Camp Mosier. The installation is made up of light green cinderblock buildings and Quonset huts. (According to its unofficial unit history, the 43d moved out of tents and into semipermanent facilities in 1953. The tents—an integral part of the *M\*A\*S\*H* mystique—are stored in warehouses, waiting to be used in case the hospital takes to the "boonies" during a war, natural disaster or field training exercises.)

Although the terrain surrounding Camp Mosier is as rugged as any Hollywood director ever imagined, it's also more densely populated than depicted in the movie or on television. A barbed-wire fence separates the compound's southern perimeter from the tile-roofed town of Nambong-ni and thatched huts of smaller villages border nearby rice paddies.

Transportation has improved considerably since Hawkeye first careened into the 4077th MASH in a

SP4 John  
Chambers

Photos by  
Author and  
Kwon Tae Il

# THE REAL

continues to operate in the land now familiar to millions of *M\*A\*S\*H* television viewers.

Formerly the 8055th MASH, there are some distinctive relationships between this Korea-based unit and its *M\*A\*S\*H* counterpart. *M\*A\*S\*H* author Hooker was with the 8055 during the Korean conflict. Other 8055 alumni say he based some of his story's characters and comedy situations on the unit and its people.

Most of the Korean towns immortalized in *M\*A\*S\*H* are a short drive from the 43d, although the communities have grown along with the rapidly expanding Korean economy. Uijongbu, noted in the book primarily for its "extracurricular" activities, is a 5-minute drive to the south. The town has risen from the ruins of the Korean War to a sprawling city of about 100,000 people.

Farther to the south lies the district of Yong-dong-po where Hawkeye, Trapper John and crew rewrote the football textbooks in a game against their arch rivals of the 121st Evacuation Hospital. The 121st Hospital is also still in Korea, although several years ago it was moved across the Han River to modern facilities in Seoul.

**Changed Scene.** Twenty years of peace and

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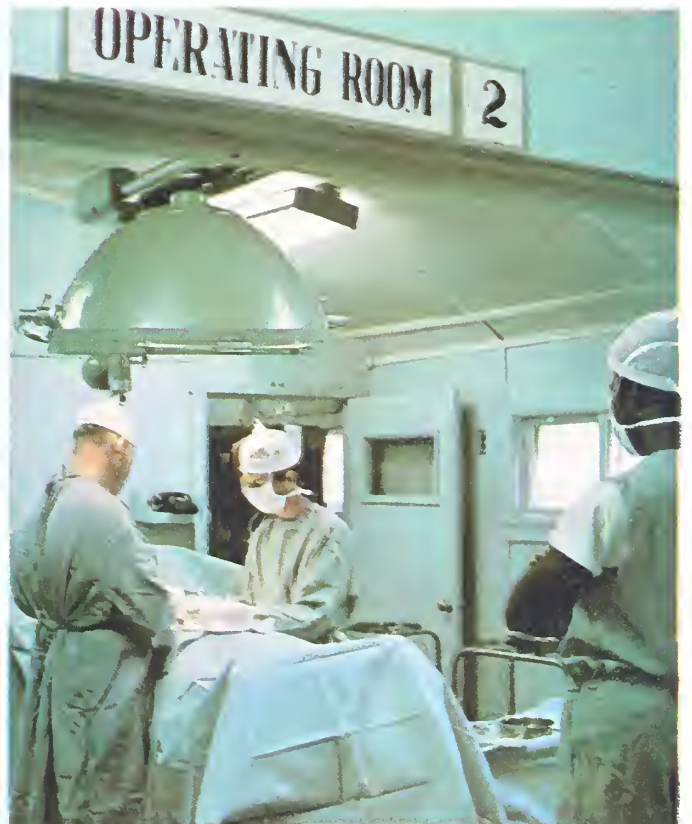




Clockwise from below: patient is loaded into ambulance after arriving at emergency helipad near 43d; Mr. Kwak reminisces about Korean War days; attendant works on stretchers in main corridor; a surgeon operates.



M\*A\*S\*H





jeep, covering everyone with an inch of Korean mud. Buses and bright colored Korean taxis now whiz by Mosier's main gate as often as military vehicles. Helicopters carrying injured soldiers have a neat asphalt strip on which to land. The strip sits high on a hill overlooking Nambong-ni, the 43d and the mountainous Korean countryside beyond.

The 43d was one of five SHMA units (the words were transposed in the last year of the Korean War to indicate a shift from a 200-bed evacuation hospital to a 60-bed surgical hospital) medically supporting United Nations combat forces at the close of the Korean War. Assigned to aid specific infantry divisions, the units stayed close to the fluctuating battlefield, performed enough surgery on seriously wounded soldiers to save their lives, then sent them to rear echelon medical facilities for more specialized care.

When fighting was heavy casualties flowed; in *M\*A\*S\*H* Hooker talks about patient "deluges." These floods were not a product of his imagination. The six surgeons ordinarily assigned to a surgical hospital often operated around the clock on up to 150 patients a day. Staffing and workload, however, fluctuated with intensity of combat.

Nor was work necessarily over when the casualty flow subsided. Doctors were shuttled between hospitals to keep pace with the fighting at various parts of the front. "We didn't have much time to fool around like they did in the movie," says Kwak Song Hyon, a Korean operating room technician who has been with the 43d since 1950.

Kwak, who has seen the movie *M\*A\*S\*H* but not the television show, says he believes the movie's constant use of tents and helicopters is misleading as well. "The hospital is usually set up in abandoned



Members of 43d MASH recreate the poster sent to the hospital by producers of the *M\*A\*S\*H* television series.

buildings like schools. We tried to stay close to the railroad tracks so we could send patients to the rear on hospital trains. Helicopters brought some patients but most of them came by ambulance."

**Then and Now.** July 1953: The Korean Armistice is signed; U.S. combat divisions begin pulling out of Korea and so do the surgical hospitals supporting them. Twenty-one years later only the 43d remains.

On paper though, the hospital's primary mission—treating soldiers from a front-line combat division—is unchanged. The 43d, positioned between the Eighth U.S. Army headquarters in Seoul and the Korean Demilitarized Zone, provides first-line medical

**A self-appointed goodwill ambassador finds out what Korean duty is all about—**

# Getting To Know You

SGM Clay Lacy

ON A BRIGHT May morning in the land of the morning calm I took a leisurely stroll up Namsan Hill to get a different view of the huge metropolis of Seoul.

I set out along the Camp Coiner perimeter with a bag of fried chicken under my arm. A heady aroma of fresh and dried fish, pungent vegetables and varieties of spices and herbs issued from the many stalls lining the street. Youngsters played beside their parents' shops, munching on the rice balls they love. Young Boy Scouts controlled

**SERGEANT MAJOR CLAY LACY** is on the staff of American Forces Korea Network.

traffic at the crosswalks, blowing shrill blasts on their whistles and guiding the mass of pedestrians across the busy streets.

**Colorful Crowds.** As I reached the base of the Namsan Hill festive crowds of people were heading up its steep incline. The air crackled with anticipation. Students from the city schools wore distinctive attire—some girls in white blouses with navy skirts, others in brilliant green uniforms. A number of boys wore dark blue outfits complete with visored caps. Smaller boys stood out in bright yellow uniforms reinforced with black patches on



care to soldiers of the 2d Infantry Division, the last U.S. combat division in Korea. If the 2d Division moved during a renewal of hostilities the 43d would dust off tents, pack them onto deuce-and-a-halves and move out.

But this hasn't been necessary for 20 years. Fixed in its present location the 43d has settled into the stable existence of a small station hospital. The size of staff and bed capacity have remained basically the same. But now only two of the hospital's five doctors are surgeons. Operations have dwindled from the 150-a-day Korean War high to between 50 and 70 a month.

Patient deluges are a thing of the past. Most of the hospital's three wards are filled with soldiers suffering from an assortment of ailments—hepatitis, appendicitis or a need for elective surgery. An enlisted man who wrote the hospital's unofficial history satirized his unit as "the circumcision and hemorrhoidectomy center of the Division," but when it needs to the 43d can still handle life-and-death situations which are the reason-for-being of surgical hospitals.

**Still Serving.** Last fall an armored personnel carrier slipped off a mountainside south of the DMZ; eight 2d Division soldiers were inside. Picked up by medevac choppers, they were raced directly to a small emergency helipad next to the 43d's front door—time couldn't be wasted flying them to Seoul or to the main landing strip outside Mosier.

Doctors, nurses and technicians—both on and off duty—scrambled to meet the incoming choppers. They carried patients inside on stretchers where other staff members readied the operating rooms. One soldier could not be saved but seven lived.

Though reminiscent of past glories such life-and-

death situations are no longer common at the 43d. Many serious but less critically injured patients are flown past the 43d to the more sophisticated treatment available at the 121st Hospital in Seoul. "But there are constant challenges here," says 43d executive officer Major Paul M. Pugh. "The doctors, nurses and corpsmen work long hours. We live and operate in an austere atmosphere, many of us separated from our families."

Camp Mosier offers a few diversions—a small photolab, movies in a building that once was a hospital ward, diminutive enlisted and officer's clubs. Some make the hour-long bus ride to the bright lights of Seoul but return to the same constricted quarters and long hours to count the days left in Korea.

But some 43d members find their unique identity with the world-famous *M\*A\*S\*H* productions a boost to morale. Staff members have been nicknamed Hawk-eye and Hot Lips; the word *M\*A\*S\*H* is stenciled on medical gowns and jogging suits. Last year the nurses challenged a neighboring unit to a football game—a reenactment of the gridiron clash in Hooker's book. And no one at the 43d refers to the unit as a SHMA. It's MASH to them, or more properly, *M\*A\*S\*H*.

What anyone calls the 43d may become academic in the future, though, because the MASH concept is being phased out of the Army's field hospital system. The units will probably be replaced by inflatable hospitals capable of providing more sophisticated care to battle casualties.

As long as the 43d Surgical Hospital remains though, taxis and buses will whiz by Camp Mosier and occasionally someone will point through a window and say, "That's where the real *M\*A\*S\*H* unit is."

knees and elbows.

Puffing my way to the huge outdoor amphitheater atop Namsan Hill I found myself in a sea of Korean youngsters. A friendly teacher explained this was the annual outing for students from the Dong Il Middle and High School. What a sight! There were more than 3,000 youngsters, each intent on capturing the scene in either pastels or watercolors. Every inch of space was jammed with students sketching, painting or chalking pastels with busy fingers.

**Goodwill Prevails.** Later each class entertained itself with

songs, skits and traditional Korean folk dances. Entertainment personalities from Korean show business moved from group to group singing. Joining in the spirit of friendliness, I approached the teacher of one of the classes. "I would like," I said, "to try to sing a song for your pupils."

She smiled and told her class that an American wanted to sing. After a rendition of "Danny Boy," I found myself in the spotlight. I spent the next 2 hours going from group to group singing a couple of songs at each stop—including "Que Sera" and "You Are My Sunshine,"

favorites of Korean students.

Between stops I was asked for my autograph and to pose for snapshots. Soft drinks were handed to me at the end of each session and one group gave me some fresh tomatoes. The Korean entertainers also thanked me for my help and we shared our limited knowledge of each other's language.

Trudging back to Yongsan I felt a fine exhilaration. More importantly, the wonderful children of Dong Il Middle and High School had made me realize the grand potential of these youngsters as the future leaders and citizens of Korea.

Need credit?  
It's closer than you think at

# your friendly CREDIT UNION



Hope Robinson

**H**AVE YOU had trouble trying to get a loan? Or cashing a check? Need a credit reference? Or financial advice? Soldiers often find these and other money matters baffling and frustrating. It's like coming up to bat with three strikes already against you:

**STRIKE ONE**—You're a soldier, so financial institutions see you as a transient, not a very good credit risk.

HOPE ROBINSON is a staff writer with the Field Policy Office, Adjutant General Center, Washington, D.C.

**STRIKE TWO**—Since you move around in the Army you rarely live anywhere long enough to establish a solid credit rating or to build credit references in any community. Therefore a loan may be hard to get or cost you more if you do get it. You may not even be able to cash checks or have anywhere to turn for help with financial affairs.

**STRIKE THREE**—If you should be in one place long enough to establish a credit rating, it might not follow you to your next duty station, especially if the move takes

you to another state or out of the country. So you have to start the whole weary process again.

But even with those strikes against you, you're not out of luck. There *are* banking institutions—they might be called the Soldier's Bank and Trust—which exist just to offer financial services to servicemen and their families. These non-profit organizations, owned and operated by their members, are credit unions. Approximately 450 of them are chartered to serve Department of Defense personnel, military and civilian, with offices



located on most Army installations. Several of these credit unions also have facilities overseas in such places as Hong Kong, Portugal, Spain, England, Italy and Korea. So there's always a credit union accessible to you.

**Many Services.** Just what does your credit union have to offer, though? To begin with, the credit union will encourage you as a member to save conscientiously, to put a little something away each month. Allotment programs are often suggested for this purpose. Saving with the credit union is a good idea.

- savings accounts in all Federal credit unions and some state credit unions are insured up to \$20,000 by the National Credit Union Administration, an agency of the Federal Government.
- credit unions provide life savings insurance to their members at no extra cost, which means the first \$1,000 of your savings (and sometimes more) will be matched, dollar for dollar, in event of your death.
- dividends on share (savings) accounts are usually paid quarterly or semi-annually, and compare favorably with those of banking institutions which operate for profit.

In fact, if you were a depositor in the Uniformed Services Savings Deposit Program (USSDP) which was closed out in June, you might think about investing your funds in credit union shares. For each \$5 you invest, you receive one share in the credit union, and these shares—beside drawing dividends—entitle you to all the services and benefits of the credit union.

Another important advan-

tage to putting your money in the credit union is that you may withdraw it without penalty if you should need to in an emergency or for any other reason, even if you are overseas.

Another credit union service is low-cost loans. If and when you need to borrow money, your credit union will do its best to meet your particular needs. You may borrow money for any good reason. You can finance a car or motorcycle, paint or fix up your house, buy furniture or appliances, take a vacation or pay your daughter's way through college with a loan from the credit union.

Or you might wish to consolidate your debts and have only a single monthly payment to make in place of many. Actually, the credit union will loan you money for any worthwhile purpose. And interest rates there compare favorably with or are better than those offered elsewhere.

The maximum interest charged by Federal credit unions on any loan is 12 percent. Interest rates are the same for all members and are not determined by any factor (income, rank) except by the kind of loan you ask for or the way in which you intend to use it. For this reason the number of delinquent loans is usually quite small; members feel a strong responsibility to each other because the money a member borrows comes from the savings of his fellow members.

Like your savings, your loan will be protected by insurance at no cost to you. In the event of your death the loan balance would be wiped out.

**Credit Rating.** Another good reason for saving and borrowing with the credit union is that doing so gives you the opportunity to build a sound credit rating which will benefit you for a lifetime. The credit union will serve as an important credit reference wherever you go because once you join, you're a member for life unless you voluntarily withdraw. All the credit union's banking services are yours to use by mail, telephone, or teletype, no matter where you're stationed. Think of the credit union as a movable bank you can pack up and carry to any spot in the world.

As well as providing basic savings and loan services, most credit unions offer helpful consumer information about many products such as automobiles, trucks, motorcycles, large appliances and so on. Suggestions—what features to look for or look out for, which item





might best suit certain needs—are given to help you spend your money wisely and well. This service is free and offered to help members make money-saving decisions.

**Help at Hand.** Another important credit union function is budget counseling. Whether you're planning to make a loan or an investment or just start a saving program, trained credit union counselors will offer sound financial advice. The counselor's first concern is your financial welfare. After all, he works for you, because you own shares in the credit union.

And because your financial well-being is the first concern this free counseling service plays an important role in credit union operations. Suppose, for example, a member wishes to take out a loan to finance a major item such as a car. He talks to a counselor who breaks the loan into monthly payments, which turn out to be more than our borrower can afford. The counselor might suggest that he consider another model, saving him trouble

later on. Or if, as occasionally happens, the member could save money by borrowing somewhere else his counselor will tell him so.

Even those members who need help planning family budgets can get it from credit union financial counselors. Thrifty money management, wise use of credit and avoiding financial pitfalls are all topics these advisors can help you handle more easily. Many credit unions hold seminars in which these and other money subjects and problems are discussed by experts in each area. These people can tell you

how to make the very best use of your money.

As an added convenience most credit unions cash personal checks for their members. This is a definite advantage because credit union facilities are often located right on post and are easily accessible.

The credit union is your servant; it exists "not for profit, not for charity, but for service." If it sounds like the kind of place you'd like to do business with, check into the credit union service in your area. You may strike pay dirt.

## COMMENTS FROM THE FIELD

Some quotes from Credit Union clients

"It has been a real pleasure doing business with you. Your service and dedication to the men of the military is outstanding, and speaking for myself, very appreciated.

Sergeant, Fort Belvoir, Va.

\* \* \*

"You are truly a helping hand to the military forces."

Specialist 5, Fort Campbell, Ky.

\* \* \*

"I have had an account with the Credit Union since 1969. It has served me quite well over those years. I am grateful for the courteous, polite and expedient service."

Former Sergeant, Elizabeth, N.J.

\* \* \*

"After 3 more months I will have all my debts paid in full for the first time in my life. . . . A couple of years ago I was in debt over my head. Even after filing personal bankruptcy, I could not get a loan anywhere. I was advised by another NCO to see the colonel at the Credit Union. . . . I was more than pleased at the results. To show my gratitude I've selected you to handle all my future savings. It's a pleasure doing business with a Credit Union that cares.

Staff Sergeant, Fort Knox, Ky.

## TOUGH TREAT

The Fort Gordon Museum recently acquired as an addition to its collection some World War I hardtack in a food canister which was carried in the Meuse Argonne Campaign by First Lieutenant Charles C. Stulb, Jr. of D Company, 327 Infantry, 82d Infantry Division. The 56-year-old hardtack is said to look as inedible as it was the day it emerged from some Army contract bakery. "I never ate the stuff in 1918," 1LT Stulb told Gordon Turner, museum curator, "and I ain't gonna try it now."

Army Museum Newsletter



# MAKING THE ARCTIC AN ALLY

SP5 E. L. Couture

NOW CELEBRATING its 25th anniversary, the U.S. Army Arctic Test Center at Fort Greely, Alaska, tests Army equipment to see how it works under severe arctic conditions.

Before the end of World War II there were no established facilities for testing materiel for adequacy in the arctic. Experience during that war showed that our Army was not fully equipped to fight under adverse winter conditions. So the War Department organized Task Force Frigid which became the forerunner of a permanent arctic test organization established in 1949.

Now called the U.S. Army Arctic Test Center under command of the U.S. Army Test and Evaluation Command at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland, the Center has expanded to absorb the Research and Development Office, Alaska, the Technical Services and Test Activities at Fort Wainwright in Fairbanks, and the Chemical Corps Test Activity at Fort Greely.

**Vehicles Tested.** Two recent tests at the Center involve new vehicular systems, the UNA-Track and the Trail Truck. The UNA-Track is commercially patented and in civilian use. In military application it replaces existing wheels on army jeeps and ambulances and enables the adapted vehicles to move through heavy snowfall areas by transforming them into four-wheel drive snowmobiles.

The Trail Truck, a lightweight cargo carrier designed for use with the Infantry



Trail Truck cargo carrier demonstrates floatability on Alaskan lake.

squad, consists of two compartments—the cab and the cargo area. It's steered by hydraulically bending the vehicle in the middle; it can float and traverse heavy snowfall areas, and is easily sling-carried by helicopter.

Other tests being conducted at the center in this 25th testing year include:

- new combat meals using new ideas in food processing;
- new mountain boots designed to protect at temperatures below —10 degrees Fahrenheit;
- skis combining new advances in material, manufacture and design.

**Individual Important.** The commander, Colonel David J. Schumacher, stresses the importance of the individual soldier in center operations. The soldiers on duty there give test officers a good cross-section sample of the men who will use the equipment once it's approved for Army use. Criticisms and compliments by the men are included in the test reports. These evaluations are needed to insure that our Army's equipment meets the real test of severe winter combat conditions. All efforts at the Center are aimed at making the arctic an ally, not an enemy.



SPECIALIST 5 E. L. COUTURE is assigned to the Information Office, U.S. Army Arctic Test Center, Fort Greely, Alaska.

# Something for Everyone

MSG Nat Dell



PRIVATE SMITH tried out for his battalion's basketball team but didn't make it. He played third-string basketball in high school but many guys in the battalion had 4 years of first-string experience. That would have meant finis for Smith's participation in Army sports a few years ago—but not so today. He can play the game through his Unit Level Recreational Sports Program.

Private White has a different problem. He never participated in sports but thinks he'd make a good shortstop on the battalion softball team if only he had the chance to learn the game. Trouble is, there are so many good ex-high school jocks in the battalion that his chances of learning the game are less than the proverbial snowball.

But he shouldn't give up. He may still learn to play the game—and do it on company time through his Unit Level Recreational Sports Program.

Sergeant Jackson has a desk job and is beginning to resent his wife's remarks about his expanding waistline. He's heard that handball is a good fast game that just might help him get back down to fighting trim but he has to find the time, and someone to teach him the game. It just so hap-

pens that his unit is conducting an on-duty handball program, complete with instructor. That's also part of the Unit Level Recreational Sports Program.

**Sideliners Involved.** Just how does this program differ from Army athletic programs of a few years ago?

"The Unit Level Recreational Sports Program is designed to give every member of a unit a chance to learn and participate in a sport of his choosing," says Billy Dove, Director of Intramural and Unit Level Sports Activities, Department of the Army.

"Everyone hears about the battalion, brigade, group or post teams but let's face it, while the basic goal of any Army sports program is to develop physical fitness and promote competition, esprit de corps and communications, if a person doesn't have a lot of experience his chances are not too good when it comes to making the intramural (company, battalion, brigade, group or post) teams.

"Those teams represent their commands and they play to win. Consequently, you'll find that only experienced players are selected. This leaves the less experienced player, or the individual who has never





participated in a sport, sitting in the bleachers or not participating in any way.

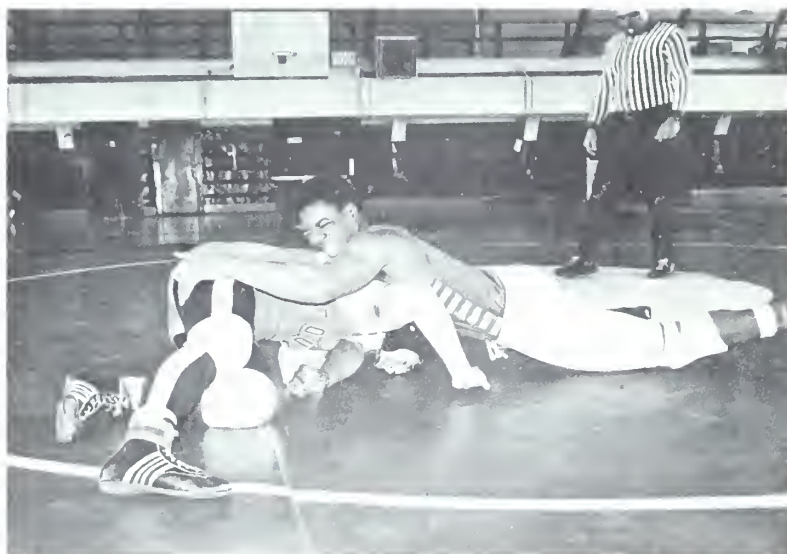
"We want to get him to participate in some type of physical activity so the program was developed to be conducted within the unit during duty hours and as an addition to, but not a replacement for, the intramural program."

The unit level program is run by the unit commander, not someone at battalion or brigade headquarters. However, command support is a basic requirement. It operates under the concept that members of a unit should play together as well as work together. It's planned so that every member of the unit can routinely participate in activities of his choosing. AR 28-1, "Army Recreation Services," authorizes the Unit Level Recreational Sports Program as an essential element.

"We can't run the program from headquarters," Dove says, "but guidelines have been published which will assist the unit commander in organizing his own program."

"The activities range from archery to baseball and basketball, handball, horseshoe pitching, flag and touch football, rowing, sailing, shuffleboard and skiing, golf, tennis, tumbling and gymnastics and mountain climbing, to name a few. There are approximately 71 sports in which a person can participate—including fly casting, fencing, judo, karate and water polo, to name a few more," he adds.

**Setting Up.** To get a unit level program started the commander first refers to his copy of Department of the Army Pamphlet 28-9, "Welfare Recreation, and Morale Unit Level Recreational Sports." That lays it out for him. If someone has file-



Softball (opposite), basketball, golf, wrestling, cross-country running are among the wide variety of individual and team sports available under the Army unit level sports program. (Photos by Fort Belvoir, Va., Sports and Athletic Training Branch.)



**Hammer throw is another body-building sport in which individual can participate and compete.**

13d the pam, the "Old Man" doesn't have to wait until another comes down through the pinpoint distribution system, though. The unit commander can start by selecting a unit sports coordinator as his representative to run the program. The unit coordinator then surveys every member of the unit to find out their interests and starts making arrangements for them to receive instruction from available coaches and instructors—whether it's golf, basketball, handball, fly casting or judo.

**Three Phases.** As spelled out in Army Pamphlet 28-9, the unit level program consists of three phases—physical conditioning, sports, and sports instruction.

In the physical conditioning phase, the unit as a group participates in various types of calisthenics and warm-up exercises. Bending and stretching exercises are recommended. This phase is then concluded with jogging.

DA recommends that this phase be scheduled for 2 hours, 2 days a week. "Some commanders schedule it 4 hours 1 day a week," Dove says, "but we would rather they take 2 days because the individual's physical fitness improves with frequency of participation. The program does belong to the commander, however, and he has to schedule it in conformance with his unit's mission."

"We've found that jogging is an excellent way of improving the cardiovascular system and recently many Army installations have incorporated jogging in a 'Run for Your Life Program'," Dove says. "We don't recommend that an individual—especially one who has been inactive for a while—begin jogging until he or she has taken a physical.

"The jogging is initially limited to 1½ miles, and depending on the age and physical condition of the individual, the initial jogging outings can be accomplished through a mixture of walking and running. A daily record is maintained in the unit so the individual can chart his day-to-day progress."

In the second phase—actual participation in sports activities by and between members of that unit—platoons or squads may compete in volleyball, horseshoe pitching, table tennis, badminton, basketball or other sports in the company area. For games requiring specialized equipment or facilities, arrangements can be made with the Post Sports Director's office for use of post facilities. Many of the games can be played indoors so foul weather should be no bar to many of these activities.

If a group wants to learn to play golf, participate in karate, judo, wrestling or weight-lifting, they will have to touch base with the installation sports people for instructors and to reserve playing time at those facilities.

**All Can Play.** Among its spinoff benefits, the program encourages learning lifetime sports—games in which individuals can participate after they leave the service, including less strenuous sports for those leading more sedentary lives.

These "lifetime" sports include archery, badminton, golf, hiking/walking, racquetball, swimming, shooting and tennis. They are also a part of the Presidential Sports Awards Program. (*See box.*)

So what happens when the unit goes to the field? Does the commander cancel his sports program?

He doesn't have to because there's orienteering and mountain climbing; and if you happen to be stationed at posts like Fort Carson, or in Germany, there's cross-country skiing.

If you're at a post or training site that has a lake nearby your post Recreational Services staffers may be able to provide boats for sailing or rowing.

A word of caution there, however. The object of all Army sports is to help you stay in good physical condition and have fun at the same time, so observe all the safety rules and regulations and when participating in water sports be sure that trained life guards are on the scene.





The Presidential Sports Award Program directly supports the Army Sports Program by encouraging broad and balanced voluntary sports activities enabling participants to achieve prescribed standards of physical fitness.

All military personnel on active duty, members of reserve components on active duty for training and their dependents, and retired military personnel and their dependents are eligible to take part.

The program's goal is not to produce athletes but to allow each person to participate in sports at a given time and to strengthen mental and physical fitness.

Qualification in each sport must be accomplished within a 4-month period. Upon proof of qualification participants receive a certificate signed by the President, a lapel pin and a sew-on patch naming the sport.

The Presidential Sports Awards Program is self-supporting. A \$3 fee covers the cost of the certificate, emblem and pin. While this fee is normally paid by the individual, nonappropriated funds may be used at the discretion of the commander.

Details of the Presidential Sports Awards Program are found in AR 28-5.

#### ARCHERY

1. Shoot a minimum of 3,000 arrows.
2. No more than 60 arrows in any one day may be credited to total.
3. Minimum target distance is 15 yards. In field or roving archery, there should be 14 different targets, each at 15 or more yards.

#### BACK PACKING

1. Back pack for a minimum of 50 hours.
2. No more than 3 hours in any one day may be credited to total.

#### BADMINTON

1. Play badminton a minimum of 50 hours.
2. No more than 1½ hours in any one day may be credited to total.
3. Play must include at least 25 matches (best two of three games) of singles and/or doubles.

#### BIATHLON

1. Run a minimum of 150 miles (cross-country skis or on foot), either on a track or hill and dale.
2. Fire a minimum of 330 rounds, either small bore at 50 meters or big bore at 150 meters.
3. No more than 5 miles or 30 rounds in any one day may be credited to totals.
4. There must be at least 25 miles and 100 rounds of combined running-shooting. Rule 3 applies.
5. All shooting practice must be under safe, supervised conditions.

#### BICYCLING

1. Bicycle a minimum of 1,000 miles (more than five gears) or, bicycle a minimum of 650 miles (five or fewer gears).
2. No more than 20 miles in any one day may be credited to total (more than five gears; no more than 13 miles in any one day may be credited to total (five or fewer gears).

#### BOWLING

1. Bowl a minimum of 150 games.
2. No more than five games in any one day may be credited to total.
3. The total of 150 games must be bowled on not less than 34 different days.

#### CANOE-KAYAK

1. Paddle a minimum of 200 miles.
2. No more than 7 miles in any one day may be credited to total.

#### CLIMBING

1. Climb under Alpine-type conditions a minimum of 50 hours.
2. No more than 3 hours in any one day may be credited to total.

#### EQUITATION

1. Ride horseback a minimum of 50 hours.
2. No more than 1 hour in any one day may be credited to total.

#### FENCING

1. Practice fencing skills a minimum of 50 hours.
2. No more than 1 hour in any one day may be credited to total.
3. At least 30 of the 50 hours must be under the supervision of an instructor.

#### FIGURE SKATING

1. Skate a minimum of 50 hours.
2. No more than 1½ hours in any one day may be credited to total.
3. Skating should include these elements: (a) figure-eight work (patch); (b) free skating (c) ice dancing.

#### GOLF

1. Play a minimum of 30 rounds of golf (18 holes.)
2. No more than one 18-hole round a day may be credited to total.
3. No motorized carts may be used.

#### HANDBALL

1. Play a minimum of 150 games.
2. No more than four games in any one day may be credited to total.

#### ICE SKATING

1. Skate a minimum of 200 miles.
2. No more than 6 miles in any one day may be credited to total.

#### JOGGING

1. Jog a minimum of 125 miles.
2. No more than 2½ miles in any one day may be credited to total.

#### JUDO

1. Practice judo skills a minimum of 50 hours.
2. At least 30 of the 50 hours must be under the supervision of a qualified teacher.
3. No more than 1 hour in any one day may be credited to the total.

#### KARATE

1. Practice karate skills a minimum of 50 hours.
2. At least 30 of the 50 hours must be under the supervision of a qualified instructor.
3. No more than 1 hour in any one day may be credited to the total.

#### ORIENTEERING

1. Run a minimum of 100 miles, with no more than 2½ hours in any one day being credited to the total.
2. Participate in at least four orienteering events and locate at least 25 checkpoints within the time allotted.

#### PENTATHLON

1. Practice Modern Pentathlon skills a minimum of 50 hours, with no more than 1 hour in any one day being credited to total.
2. At least 30 of the 50 hours must be under the supervision of a coach.
3. Spend at least 3 hours practicing each of these skills: (a) running; (b) swimming (c) epee fencing; (d) pistol shooting; and (e) horseback riding.
4. All shooting practice must be under safe, supervised conditions.

#### RAQUETBALL

1. Play a minimum of 150 games.
2. No more than four games in any one day may be credited to the total.

#### ROWING

1. Row a rowboat a minimum of 50 miles; or, row a wherry a minimum of 100 miles; or,

row a shell a minimum of 120 miles.

2. No more than 1½ miles in any one day may be credited to total (rowboat); no more than 3 miles in any one day may be credited to the total (wherry); no more than 3½ miles in any one day may be credited (shell).

#### RUGBY

1. Play rugby or practice rugby skills a minimum of 50 hours.
2. At least 30 of the 50 hours must be under the supervision of a coach.
3. No more than 1 hour in any one day may be credited to the total.

#### SKIING (ALPINE)

1. Ski a minimum of 50 hours.
2. No more than 3 hours in any one day may be credited to the total.

#### SKIING (NORDIC)

1. Ski a minimum of 150 miles.
2. No more than 10 miles in any one day may be credited to the total.

#### SOFTBALL

1. Play softball or practice softball skills a minimum of 50 hours.
2. At least 20 of the 50 hours must be in organized league or tournament games.
3. No more than 1 hour in any one day may be credited to the total.

#### SWIMMING

1. Swim a minimum of 25 miles (44,000 yards).
2. No more than three-fourths of a mile (1,320 yards) in any one day may be credited to total.

#### TABLE TENNIS

1. Play table tennis a minimum of 50 hours.
2. At least 20 of the 50 hours must be in organized league or tournament play.
3. No more than 1 hour in any one day may be credited to the total.

#### TEAM HANDBALL

1. Play team handball or practice team handball skills a minimum of 50 hours.
2. At least 20 of the 50 hours must be in organized league or tournament games.
3. No more than 1 hour in any one day may be credited to the total.

#### TENNIS

1. Play tennis a minimum of 50 hours.
2. No more than 1½ hours in any one day may be credited to the total.
3. Total must include at least 25 sets of singles and/or doubles (tie-break rules apply).

#### VOLLEYBALL

1. Play volleyball or practice volleyball skills a minimum of 50 hours.
2. At least 20 of the 50 hours must be in organized league or tournament games.
3. No more than 1 hour in any one day may be credited to the total.

#### WATER SKIING

1. Water ski a minimum of 50 hours.
2. No more than 2 hours in any one day may be credited to the total.

(In each sport, requirements must be fulfilled within a period of 4 months.)

# LITTLE PHIL

MAJ Thomas R. Stone



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IT WAS NOT the gentlemanly thing to do. Corps commanders just were not relieved from duty when they failed for such relief might ruin their careers. But Major General Gouverneur Kemble Warren, late commander of the Fifth United States Army Corps, was not contending with a gentleman. Warren was relieved by "Little Phil" Sheridan.

Sheridan sacked Warren on All Fool's Day 1865 as the battle of Five Forks—the last important battle of the Civil War—raged in the Virginia countryside southwest of Petersburg. Brevet Brigadier General Charles S. Wainwright called the removal of his chief "wrong and very cruel." Sheridan may have been both, but he demanded nothing less than driving, aggressive commanders who were prompt in the execution of orders.

In Little Phil's eyes Warren just didn't measure up. It seemed to Sheridan when he visited the Fifth Corps early that afternoon that Warren wasn't properly exerting himself in getting the corps into position. Sheridan was displeased. Later, as the troops attacked, portions of the line of blue wavered, then gave way. Sheridan felt confidence was lacking in the ranks—confidence that, as Sheridan himself wrote in his official report, Warren did not try to inspire. Little Phil added, "I therefore relieved him from the command of the Fifth Corps. . . ."

Later that same evening when the smoke and heat of battle had dissipated, a lone, small man emerged from the shadows and stood in the light of a campfire at Fifth Corps headquarters. Several officers were sprawled about the fire; when they realized the identity of their visitor they started to rise but he quickly waved them down.

Little Phil then spoke to the group. His words were recorded by Brigadier General Joshua L. Chamberlain, commanding First Brigade, First Division. In a calm voice Sheridan said. "Gentlemen, I have come over to see you. I may have spoken harshly to some of you today but I would not have it hurt you. You know how it is; we had to carry this place and I was fretted all day till it was done. You must forgive me. I know it is hard for the men, too; but we must push. There is more for us to do together. I appreciate and thank you all."

Imagine the fireside scene before Sheridan's arrival. The Corps Commander had been cashiered and many believed his relief to be unjust. If it weren't for that arrogant Sheridan . . . but after they had heard him speak, Chamberlain says, "all the repressed feeling of our hearts sprang out toward him. We were ready to blame ourselves if we had been in any way the cause of

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his trouble." No ordinary man could command such a response.

Sheridan was far from being ordinary. He was small in stature and his tendency to wear a queer-looking hat with a floppy brim did not contribute to his soldierly image. He was light in weight, between 115 and 130 pounds, and possessed a strong body. His chest was broad and deep. His arms were disproportionately long, so long in fact that Lincoln once described him as, "one of those long-armed fellows with short legs that can scratch their shins without having to stoop over to do it." He wore his hair short for it tended to curl, and curly hair was not to his liking. He had a swarthy complexion and some went so far as to say he looked like a Piedmontese.

Surely Sheridan was not the type man who would stand out in a crowd—except for his eyes. When he had joined battle with an enemy his dark eyes blazed with the heat of battle. Sheridan's aide remembered that a dull red glint appeared in the little general's piercing eyes when the fight was going against him.

**Fierce Tempered.** Defeat in battle was not all he had to fear however, for as an Irishman, the discrimination commonly accorded to those of like blood often came his way. But he could strike back with serpent-like speed. His tumultuous temper was widely known and respected. Colonel George B. Sanford who witnessed several of Little Phil's explosions compared the receipt of Sheridan's scathing torrent of invective to being "in the path of a Kansas cyclone."

This ferocious temper was at times unleashed on civilians as well as those in uniform. During the summer of 1863 Little Phil, then a division commander, asked General George H. Thomas, his corps commander, to visit some bridge sites to observe rebuilding being done by Sheridan's engineers. A war correspondent who accompanied the generals, William F. G. Shanks of the New York *Herald*, recorded the ensuing events.

The train in which the party was travelling stopped at a station for what seem a considerable time. Sheridan fumed and fidgeted as the minutes slowly passed. When the conductor, who was a good 6 inches taller than he, walked down the aisle, Little Phil questioned him about the delay.

The conductor replied that he took orders only from the military superintendent of the railroad. Upon hearing this, Major General Sheridan—all 5½ feet of him—rose from his seat, faced the offending conductor, quickly hit him two or three times and pushed him off the train. Sheridan then ordered the train to proceed and served as the conductor for the remainder of the trip.

**Rapid Reaction.** Rapid decisive action characterized Sheridan's approach to a problem. Augustus Buell, a cannoneer in Battery B of the 4th Regular Artillery, could be speaking for thousands of comrades when he said, "General Sheridan always wanted things done at a gallop." Those who failed to move as rapidly and decisively as Sheridan desired met the fate of General Warren.

Sheridan has been called ferocious, relentless, dashing, even a bandy-legged fury, but he could be cool and flexible when coolness and flexibility were required.

By the time he assumed command of the Army of the Shenandoah at the age of 33, Sheridan had successfully completed a wide variety of military assignments. He was graduated from West Point in the Class of 1853 (he originally entered with the Class of 1852 but was suspended for a year for fighting with a Cadet Sergeant), served as a lieutenant of infantry on the frontier, had been chief quartermaster and commissary of the Army of Southwest Missouri, was headquarters commandant for General Henry W. Halleck, commanded a cavalry regiment, a cavalry brigade, several different infantry divisions and a cavalry corps.

Some attributed his attain-

ments merely to good fortune. To this accusation however Sheridan himself had a ready answer, "It has been said," he wrote, "that I was 'lucky' during the Rebellion in the success which attended me, but whether I was or not, I believe there was no general officer in the service who was subjected to harder tests. I was not only changed from one arm of the service to another but was constantly being changed from one line of operations to another, each involving new geographical and topographical study, the necessity of overcoming the local prejudices of soldiers of different armies, and the old and bitter prejudices between infantry and cavalry."

Sheridan generally triumphed even in the face of the difficulties he enumerated. Certainly his West Point education and subsequent experience gained while serving on the frontier contributed to his success, but many leaders had this type of background. Sheridan, however, possessed the rare ability to ignite the emotions of those with whom he came in contact. Few could maintain neutrality in their feelings about him.

**A Soldier's General.** To his men he appeared to be a real soldier's general. Augustus Buell writes that Sheridan's "roughness of speech and rudeness of manner endeared him to the average of our soldiery." His men knew he would be fair with them and considerate of their interests. Men of the 19th Corps, which was moved from Louisiana to the Shenandoah Valley to fight under him, said they had never had such a good commissary officer and quartermaster as Sheridan.

Sheridan's men also knew he demanded high standards of performance of his officers, and those who failed to measure up would be cashiered. After the battle of Stones River, Sheridan, then a division commander, found that four officers had been guilty of abandoning the colors. Little Phil himself tells what he did next.

"When their guilt was clearly established, and as soon as an op-

portunity occurred, I caused the whole division to be formed in a hollow square, closed in mass, and had the four officers marched to the center, where, telling them that I would not humiliate any officer or soldier by requiring him to touch their disgraced swords, I compelled them to deliver their swords up to my servant, who also cut from their coats any insignia of rank. Then, after there had been read to the command an order from army headquarters dismissing the four from the service, the scene was brought to a close by drumming the cowards out of camp. It was a mortifying spectacle, but from that day no officer in that division ever abandoned his colors."

Sheridan took care of his troops and they knew it. He always attempted to save his command from needless casualties and what he felt to be unnecessary work. Soon after he assumed command of the Cavalry Corps of the Army of the Potomac, for example, he was able to have his men released from much of the monotonous picket and guard duty to which they had been assigned. Thus the soldiers under his command were favorably inclined toward him.

This rapport coupled with his frequent personal appearances astride his great war horse Rienzi in the area of the fiercest combat achieved amazing results. Colonel George B. Sanford who often observed Sheridan in action describes the effect of the general's presence on a field of battle. "His influence on his men was like an electric shock, and he was the only commander I have ever met whose personal appearance in the field was an immediate and positive stimulus to battle—a stimulus strong enough to turn beaten and disorganized masses into a victorious army.

"Many of our generals were more warmly loved by their soldiers; McClellan and Thomas, Buford and Sedgwick are instances; some perhaps ranked higher in their esteem as able soldiers, as Grant, Sherman, McPherson and Meade;

but none, to the best of my belief, carried such a convincing air of success to the minds of his men, or could get the last drop of strength out of their bodies, when an effort was demanded, in the style of Philip H. Sheridan. They simply believed he was going to win, and every man apparently was determined to be on hand and see him do it."

**Personal Command.** Examples of Sheridan's personal effect on his troops are numerous. From the battle of Booneville in July 1862 after which the 2d Michigan Cavalry nicknamed him their 'Fighting Colonel' through Stones River, to the Shenandoah Valley and on to Appomattox his courageous acts helped spur his legions onward.

One incident among many demonstrates the effect of Sheridan's presence upon his troops. On April 1, 1865, the day of the Battle of Five Forks and the relief of General Warren, Brevet Brigadier General Horace Porter of General Grant's staff was ordered by Grant to spend the day with Sheridan. Sheridan, as was his practice, rode in front of his skirmish line urging his men on as they closed with the enemy. Porter accompanied him.

Porter wrote, "a man in the skirmish-line was struck in the neck; the blood spurted as if the jugular vein had been cut. 'I'm killed!' he cried, and dropped on the ground. 'You're not hurt a bit,' cried Sheri-

dan, 'pick up your gun, man, and move right on to the front.' Such was the electric effect of his words that the poor fellow snatched up his musket and rushed forward a dozen paces before he fell never to rise again."

Truly Sheridan was a dynamic leader. His abilities were recognized by superior and subordinate alike. But there is more to generalship than dynamism. Sheridan demonstrated a mastery of the use of tactical doctrine. At Booneville, for example, he planned and directed an attack which simultaneously went in from both the Confederate front and rear. Fisher's Hill in September 1864 found him ordering a portion of his command in a line of battle facing the enemy to concentrate its fire on the Confederate position and thus hold the attention of the Southerners while a second element was sent by Sheridan to the west to hit the greycoats on the flank. The Rebel line collapsed.

Sheridan knew adequate training was essential if his troops were to vanquish their foes and he was a rigorous trainer. He used fire and maneuver techniques with his cavalry and also stressed the use of a combined arms team composed of cavalry and infantry.

He realized the vital importance of accurate and timely intelligence. When he was an army commander he employed a scout battalion, outfitted in Confederate uniforms, who were paid from the Secret-Service Fund in proportion to the value of the intelligence they gathered. Not only was this intelligence-gathering method effective but it also reflects Sheridan's flamboyant personality.

Little Phil Sheridan filled a Union need. He was a genuine military hero. His exploits appealed to both soldier and civilian. He was aggressive in battle and freely exhibited his fiery temper. And he won.

Small in stature, hot tempered, ferocious, relentless, demanding, dynamic, and dashing—this was Little Phil Sheridan: fighting man, soldier, Union hero.



"You saved 25%. By not buying it I saved 100%."



# What's Ahead on the Energy/Ecology Scene

SP4 Dan Rifenburgh

"IF YOU DON'T really care about the soldier, you don't belong here." That's how Colonel Harry Corkill, commander of the U.S. Army Natick Laboratories, Natick, Mass., sums up the feelings of hundreds of scientists and technicians at Natick whose teamwork is dedicated to feeding, clothing and supporting the soldier in the field.

What you eat, wear, carry, sleep in, rest on, parade in, ski on and protect yourself with while in the Army is part of the job of more than 1,300 military

and civilian employees at the Natick facilities.

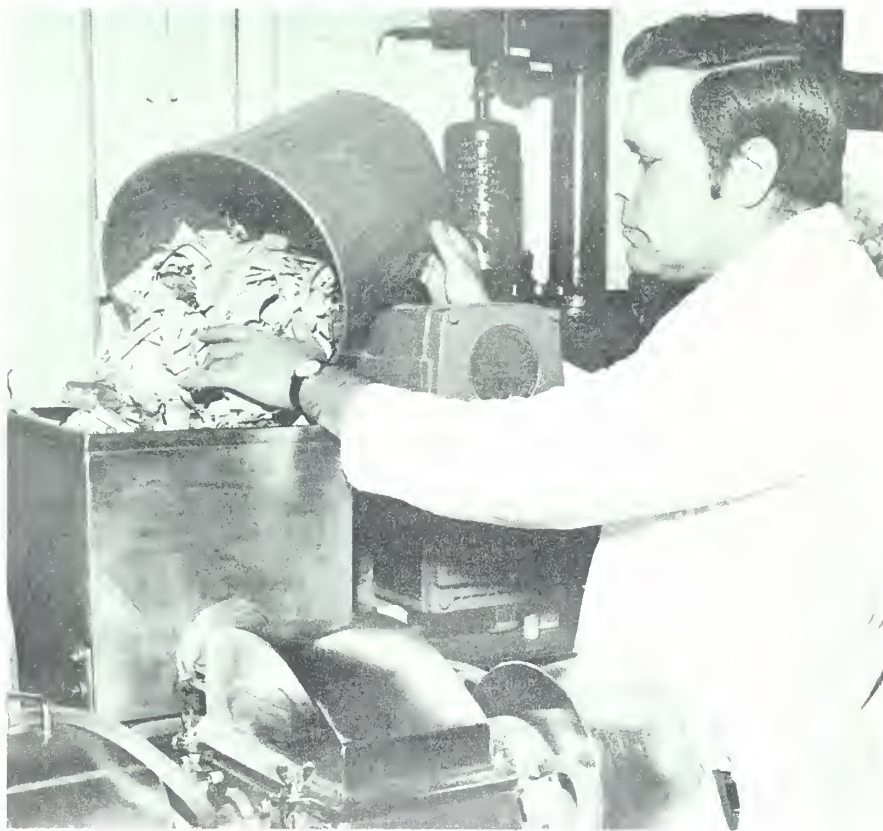
SOLDIERS visited the Labs recently and found a startling array of Research and Development projects underway. In this report sampling Natick's R&D efforts SOLDIERS presents some of their pioneering efforts in helping the Army cope with the ecological and energy challenges of the coming decades. Not surprisingly, their research has also generated great spin-off benefits for the nation and the world at large. Sound like an overstatement? Not at all.

## Your trash ain't nothin' but cash...

SCIENTISTS at Natick Labs have developed a process that has almost unlimited possibilities for converting trash into useful products and foods.

The process converts cellulose, the most abundant and widely distributed organic material on earth, into glucose, a syrupy sugar which currently sells at about 24 cents a pound on the commercial market.

"There is cellulosic waste in paper, cardboard, leaves, grass clippings, sawdust, stalks and many other items," says Dr. Leo A. Spano, manager of Natick's Pollution Abatement Program. "We can convert these materials, which are now being buried in landfills all over the country, into glucose and from there into a great number of useful products.



**Garbage to Goods.** "The glucose can be used as a chemical 'feedstock' to produce polyethylene, acetone, and plastics which are now being made from petroleum and other fossil fuels such as coal. We can thus save the fuels we take from the earth, of which we have a limited quantity, and use them where we really need them.

Shredded newspaper is poured into a milling machine at Natick Labs. The resulting flour-like cellulose will be converted into glucose and then into a variety of products.

"In addition the glucose can be used to grow single-cell protein which can be used to feed beef cattle and other livestock. We can also ferment the glucose with yeast and produce ethanol (another name for ethyl alcohol), a clean-burning fuel which can be blended with gasoline to help power our internal combustion engines. Glucose also makes an ideal base for the production of vitamins, antibiotics and other drugs. And it is a food in itself."

**Fungus Among Us.** The cellulose conversion process in its simplest, naturally occurring form, was first noticed by the Army in World War II. Army quartermasters were plagued by the rapid deterioration by fungi of equipment and materials made of cotton, especially in the tropics. The solution, which has long since been employed, was to replace the cotton with nylon and thereby deny the fungus anything containing cellulose to eat.

In the early 1950s a cartridge belt sent from the Philippines to the Army's Natick Labs for examination was found to harbor a remarkably ravenous little culprit, the fungus *Trichoderma viride*. When this fungus was exposed to radiation an even more potent strain was developed. In order to feed itself, the fungus produces an enzyme which converts cellulose into glucose. In 1970, Dr. Mary Mandels and her associates at Natick, mindful of world food problems, decided to find out if this naturally occurring phenomenon could be put to mankind's use.

"We create an environment that *Trichoderma* loves," says Dr. John Nystrom, an associate of Dr. Mandels, "and it begins to produce the enzyme needed to break down the cellulose. Then the enzyme broth itself is filtered and put into the reactor. The cellulose, which can come from newspapers, trash or several other sources, is shredded and milled into a fine flour, then fed into the reactor. There the enzyme attacks the cellulose and converts it into its molecular monomer, which is glucose. From every 100 pounds of cellulose we can get 50

pounds of pure glucose."

**Bringing Up Baby.** The process, still in its infancy, is growing cautiously. Plans call for a pre-pilot plant to be built by the Army to evaluate all the variables involved in scaling-up the present equipment.

"We want to be able to run the process at its optimum condition throughout as we scale it up to the pre-pilot plant size," says Dr. Spano. "This will give us an idea of the production per hour and the economics and engineering variables involved."

"From that point we hope to build a larger demonstration plant that will handle about 100 tons of waste a month, hopefully giving us 50 tons of glucose a month. Beyond that, I see regional type waste disposal centers being built around the country where all the trash of a given area is brought and classified into ferrous, organic and glass materials. All of the non-organic materials can be recycled and the majority of the organic materials can be fed into

the reactor and converted to glucose.

**Varied Possibilities.** "You could attach a single-cell protein plant to the regional center to provide food for animals, or a distillery to produce ethanol or a chemical plant to make plastics and other chemicals or you could take the glucose and ship it to other plants where they can make what they want."

"Not only can you produce useful products by this process; you also offset the cost of garbage disposal which runs about \$25 a ton nationwide. And it's no longer garbage—not to us," Dr. Spano says.

Now you have the story of Natick's cellulose conversion process, but don't throw this story away, at least not yet. Someday, maybe in about 10 years, you might want this copy of *SOLDIERS* to pour on your pancakes. Or put in your gas tank. Or mix with your vermouth. Or put on your record player. Or . . .

## The Incredible Shrinking Beans

"AN ARMY travels on its stomach," Napoleon once said, but the food that goes into its stomach must travel on the Army's back.

Research sponsored by Natick Labs has generated a process that reduces the volume of many



Sixteen cans of green beans fit into one number ten can, once they are compressed. Impressed?



# Cleaning Oil Spills: "Blot, Skim and Squeeze"

WITH EVER-LARGER oil tankers plying the world's oceans the dangers resulting from possible oil spills have taken on catastrophic dimensions for the earth's ecology. During their research on methods for abating pollution from Army munition plants two scientists at Natick Labs hit upon a cheap and effective method for removing and recovering spilled oil from water surfaces.

"One of our problems in the pollution abatement program is to be able to pick up toxic chemicals floating on water outside of munitions plants," says Dr. Spano, co-inventor of the technique with Dr. J. Fred Oesterling. "We wanted to find out if we could absorb these chemicals so we could skim them off. You can use plastics and foam but we felt that, since we were in the pollution abatement business, why not shred waste paper and use it like a blotter? We didn't have the actual chemicals here at Natick so we decided to try it with oil. We used crude oil and found that the paper absorbed as much as 28 times its own weight in oil."

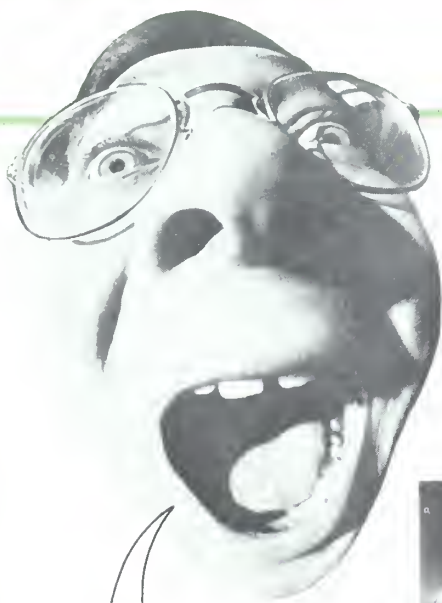
"We have an engineering concept, of a complete recovery system that could be placed on a barge. Part of this system has been tested on a controlled oil spill in Boston Harbor.

"The paper would be shredded, blown out over the oil spill where it absorbs the oil, then skimmed off the top of the water. We can squeeze out the oil and recover it, then shred the paper again and repeat the process until everything is picked up. Finally, the paper can be pressed into logs which would make a very good source of fuel," says Dr. Spano.

At the moment the design concept has been worked out using commercially available equipment but the entire system has yet to be tested. However that day is not far off. Dr. Spano envisions these barges being carried aboard all large oil tankers so that any spills can quickly be cleaned up. "Cost to the oil carriers for each commercially built barge would probably run \$35,000 to \$50,000. I think that any oil company should be willing to pay that kind of money."

oods to as little as 6 percent of their original size. By combining advances in freeze-drying with a new process of compressing food, the problems connected with packaging, transporting and storing food can be drastically reduced.

For instance, 16 1-pound cans of green beans, when freeze-dried and compressed, can now be packed in one can. The Army will eventually be using about 90 percent less metal in canning the beans, transportation costs will be lowered and space will be saved in mess hall shelves. The foods are rehydrated for serving, popping back to their original taste, texture and size. Some food items that eventually will be shipped to your local mess hall in compressed form include beans, peas, spinach, meatballs, berries, chili and cherries.



**Peas!**  
**Ugh!!**

A small block of peas about the size of a candy bar, when placed in warm water, will expand into a full portion. They'll be green and tasty just like your backyard garden variety. However, they'll still be round and fall off your fork. Now if they could just come up with a square pea . . .



After compression, one number ten can holds as many peas as four cans formerly did.



### WOMEN DACS

In 1973-74 the Washington-based firm of Development Alternatives, Inc. performed a contractor study on Army employment of DAC women. Findings include: ● Women DACs on the average have higher performance ratings than men; ● At the GS-14 level women have a higher promotion rate than men; ● Based on sex alone, women DACs have lower average grades/incomes than males with similar qualifications; ● Women DACs generally start with a smaller choice of occupations than men, and the career streams women follow move more slowly, narrow more rapidly and end at lower levels than those of men. Several of the results are being worked on by DA. Other study recommendations are appropriate for local implementation such as: ● Use of job series lists to aid in recruitment from outside the Army; ● Expand recruitment efforts using list of sources provided; and ● Improve career intern usage.

### \$20,000 SGLI

Insurance coverage under the Servicemen's Group Life Insurance Act has risen to \$20,000. A new law extends coverage for 6.8 million veterans, Ready Reservists and Active types.

### SAFEGUARD RENAMED

U.S. Army Safeguard System Command has been renamed. Headquartered in Huntsville, Ala., the new command's name is the Ballistic Missile Defense Systems Command. The new names of the old Safeguard System Manager and his office in Arlington, Va., are the Ballistic Missile Defense Program Manager and Ballistic Missile Defense Program Office, respectively. Authority is DA General Order Number 12, May 22, 1974.

### ANCHORS AWAY

The U.S. Army Motor Vessel "Hickory Knoll," a large Army Reserve cargo ship docked at Curtis Bay Reserve Center near Baltimore, Md., has been renamed. At formal dedication ceremonies, Secretary of the Army Howard H. Callaway rededicated the vessel in memory of the late Major General William J. Sutton, first statutory Chief of the Army Reserve. Mrs. Callaway broke the ceremonial champagne bottle across the bow bearing the newly painted name, "M.V. General William J. Sutton."

### COLLEGE GRADS

Congratulations go to 31 U.S. Army Europe soldiers awarded Associate of Arts degrees by the University of the State of New York's Regents External Degree Program. The program is structured for individuals to earn academic credit for what they know, no matter how they acquired their knowledge. The degree requires at least 60 credits.

### ONE-STOP SERVICE

Project COMPACT (Consolidation of Military Personnel Activities) has been approved for Army-wide implementation. COMPACT is a MILPERCEN-sponsored project bringing together small independent active Army military personnel offices on an installation or its oversea equivalent into a consolidated MILPO. Excluded from the consolidation phase of the COMPACT plan are the Division Personnel Service Divisions, Personnel Service Companies, Personnel Control Facilities, and TOE MILPOs organic to separate brigades and regiments.



## MORE ON PROMOTIONS

An MOS evaluation score of 110 is now necessary for promotion to E-5 and E-6 active duty. A commander may waive this score and permit promotion with a score of 100. If you have two MOS codes, your promotion opportunity increases because you can compete in either specialty. The grade strength in each MOS also affects promotion. The greater the shortage of grades in an MOS, the greater the chance of promotion. So, if you are in an overstrength classification, consider either obtaining a new MOS or increasing your current promotion points.

## CONSERVATION AWARD

Two U.S. Army posts are among those being considered for the Secretary of Defense Natural Resources Conservation Award. Established in 1962, the award is the highest honor presented to a military installation for natural resource management and environmental enhancement. The Army posts being reviewed are Forts Knox and Campbell, Ky.

## USAR IN "BIG D"

Twenty-five men from the U.S. Army Reserve's 362d Civil Affairs Group headed by Colonel Andrew Hassell spent 1974's summer camp working with the Dallas, Tex., Director of Civil Defense. The planners of the city's civil defense strategy divided Dallas into four quadrants, plus the downtown area. Operating within these five areas, the men of the 362d surveyed major traffic arteries that could be used in case of nuclear disaster. They also noted recently-constructed buildings that could be used for emergency fallout shelters.

## PX NEWS

Exchanges are now allowed to sell retail merchandise at below cost. Previously, they were prohibited from doing this except for clearance purposes.

## CSM BOARD

A Command Sergeant Major Selection Board convened in August at the Enlisted Records Center, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind. All active Sergeants Major promoted before the date of the board will be considered, except for personnel who have applied for retirement, those already removed from the CSM Program and those who either have 26 or more years of service or have reached age 51.

## RECRUITERS PAY

Secretary of the Army Howard H. Callaway announced recently that the increased special duty assignment proficiency pay for Army recruiters is effective. As of June 19 only those Army recruiters directly involved in recruiting at local and field level activities are eligible for the increased proficiency pay levels. The increase in payment will be based on job tenure. Recruiters with 6 months or less recruiting experience will receive \$50 a month in proficiency pay, while those with 6 to 18 months recruiting experience will be authorized \$100 monthly. The maximum rate of \$150 per month will be paid to recruiters with more than 18 months of field experience.



### SOLDIERS PINPOINT

All active, USAR and National Guard pinpoint distribution holders of SOLDIERS magazine, please read and heed. Our March 1974 tearout readership survey indicates that SOLDIERS is not generally reaching the age 25 and under, E-4 and below audience because inadequate copies of the magazine are being received. Pinpoint account holders, please review the number of copies received monthly and, if appropriate, put in a Revised DA Form 12-5 to the AG Publications Center, Baltimore, Md., increasing your circulation. We recommend about 8-10 copies per 50 people assigned: combined officer, enlisted and DAC strength.

### DEPENDENT TRAVEL

The Army has expanded its concurrent and deferred travel policies. On dependent travel applications dated after June 30, concurrent travel will be approved when government quarters or suitable economy quarters are available within 30 days of arrival in an overseas command. The old policy required that quarters be available on arrival. If quarters are not available within 30 days, deferred travel will be approved if quarters will be available within 140 days after the service member arrives at his overseas command. The old cutoff for deferred travel was 60 days. See your servicing personnel office for details.

### BONUS PROGRAMS

A new set of active Army enlistment and reenlistment bonus programs became effective June 1. The enlistment bonus program includes 26 additional technically oriented skills, such as Pershing missile crewman or Sheridan turret mechanic. There will be bonus levels of \$1500 and \$2500 for these skills. All reenlistment bonuses will be under the Selective Reenlistment Bonus Program. This program provides for maximum payment of \$12,000 and expands the eligibility period from 8 to 10 years. See DA Message 131900A May 1974.

### FREEDOMS LETTERS

The Freedoms Foundation's theme for its 1974 Armed Forces letter-writing contest is "Human Goals--The Advancement of Human Dignity." The best letter writers in the active-duty Armed Forces and Reserve competition will receive a \$1,000 prize. There will also be awards of \$100 and \$50. Entries may be in essay or poetry form. They should be between 100 and 500 words. The entries must be sent before October 31 to Freedoms Foundation, Valley Forge, Pa.

### WAC SYMPOSIUM

The U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command hosted a WAC Utilization and Integration Symposium in June at Fort Jackson, S.C. Major General Stan L. McClellan, TRADOC Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel, delivered the keynote address. School and installation commanders discussed women's role in various basic and advanced individual training programs. Workshop discussions dealt with areas like assimilating Wacs into previously all-male career fields, the problems of assigning women to deployable units and assignment of women with children.



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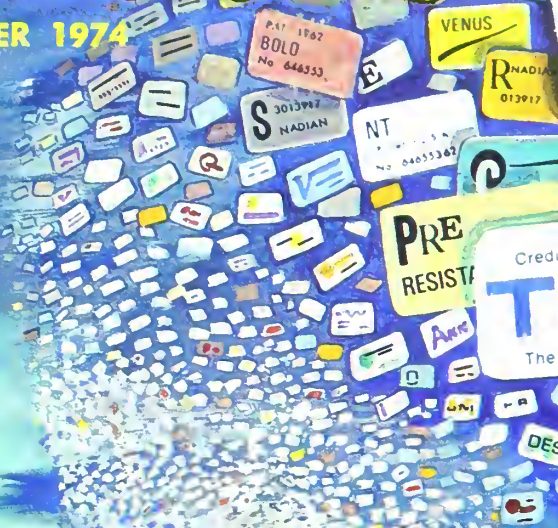
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# SOLDIERS

OCTOBER 1974



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# AWAY CAN BLOW YOU PLASTIC WIND

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**In Memoriam**  
**Army Chief of Staff**  
**General Creighton W. Abrams**  
**September 15, 1914 — September 4, 1974**



# SOLDIERS

OFFICIAL U.S. ARMY MAGAZINE

OCTOBER 1974  
VOLUME 29, NO. 10

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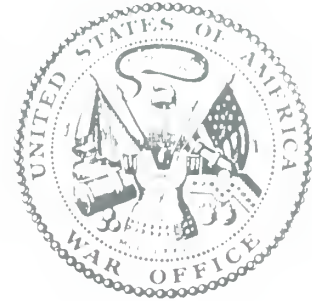
## DEPARTMENTS

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SOLDIERS, the Army's official magazine, is published under supervision of the Army Chief of Information to provide timely, factual information on policies, plans, operations and technical developments of the Department of the Army and other information on topics of interest to the Active Army, Army National Guard, Army Reserve and Department of the Army civilian employees. It also conveys views of the Secretary of the Army and the Chief of Staff on topics of professional interest to Army members and assists in achieving information objectives of the Army. ■ Manuscripts of interest to Army personnel are invited. Direct communication is authorized to Editor, SOLDIERS, Cameron Station, Alexandria, VA 22314. ■ Phone: Autoeven 284-6671 or Area Code 202-274-6672. ■ Unless otherwise indicated, material may be reprinted provided credit is given to SOLDIERS and the author. ■ Military distribution: From the U.S. Army AG Publications Center, 2800 Eastern Boulevard, Baltimore, MD 21220 in accordance with DA form 12-5 requirements submitted by commanders. ■ Individual subscriptions: \$17 annually to Stateside and APO addresses, \$22.25 to foreign addresses. ■ Individual paid subscriptions are available through the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. ■ Use of funds for printing this publication approved by Headquarters, Department of the Army, July 17, 1973.

**COVER** It starts with a flurry of signatures and soon spirals into a dark funnel of debt that wrecks hopes and sends family budgets swirling skyward. It's easy credit as exemplified by those embossed credit cards so freely distributed. Some of the hidden costs are assessed in "What Price Credit" beginning on page 6. Artwork by Anne Genders.

**BACK COVER** The good vibes of the rock festival at Fort Gordon, Ga., are still echoing in the picture report by SP5 Ed Aber in this issue.



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### VOTING TIME

It's that time again, folks--for U.S. citizens to cast their votes in the November 1974 General Election. The Federal Voting Assistance Program is a continuing, multi-agency Federal Government effort to help you, the Armed Forces voter, your spouse and eligible dependents to vote absentee style. Get yourself a Standard Form 76--that is the Federal Post Card Application for absentee ballot--from a U.S. Post Office or your unit voting officer. Let's get out the vote in 1974. If you're 18 and a U.S. citizen, YOU can vote.

### E-1 ADVANCEMENT

Normal advancement to grade E-2 is now handled automatically. At the end of 4 months of active duty the custodian of an individual's personnel record will promote the E-1 unless prevented by the commander. Time spent in a delayed entry program will not be counted toward promotion.

### ST. LOUIS USAR

A St. Louis, Mo., Army Reserve unit has knocked the top off previous academic records in the Chemical-Biological-Radiological School at Fort Eustis, Va. Ten students from the USAR 3d Transportation Battalion and some of its active duty subordinate units scored so well they pushed the class average up to 91.46 percent, highest ever achieved. Second Lieutenant Theodore R. Steger, Jr. copped all-time top individual honors with a 99.4 percent average. Top enlisted man was Army Reserve Sergeant Andrew N. Leisk, 948th Transportation Company, Green Bay, Wis.

### LAST VN CAMPAIGN

The 17th and last campaign of the Vietnam War has been officially named and is now known as Vietnam Cease-fire. This campaign was characterized by a reduction of U.S. ground combat and then a limitation on defense of key installations. The period of the campaign was from March 30, 1972, to the cease-fire of January 1973.

### LTC LIST

It was a mid-summer's night dream in July for 1381 Active Army majors named for selection to Lieutenant Colonel, AUS. The number included 210 secondary zoners, 53 previously considered selectees of 495 eligibles (10.7 percent) and 1118 chosen from first time considerrees of 2634 (42.5 percent) in the primary zone. Primary zone for the Army, WAC and Chaplain lists was August 31, 1967, and earlier; secondary zone was DOR September 1, 1967, through October 9, 1968.

### WEST POINTERS

Despite declining enrollments in most of the nation's colleges, the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, N.Y., began with a near record class this year. Some 1,435 new cadets were sworn into the Class of 1978 in July. This is only four short of West Point's largest class, the Class of 1973. The cadets were selected from a record 11,000 applicants.



## **CHAMPUS CHANGED**

A number of medical services provided under the Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services (CHAMPUS) have been dropped and beneficiaries now pay more for other services. Beginning August 1, all claims for reimbursement for authorized outpatient care came under the outpatient cost-sharing formula. This means some outpatient care preceding and following care on an inpatient basis will no longer be cost-shared as part of that inpatient care. New limits on the extent of psychotherapeutic and psychiatric care under CHAMPUS were also imposed July 1. Patients are limited to 120 days in an inpatient facility and 40 outpatient visits per fiscal year. Also effective July 1, CHAMPUS no longer covers therapeutic camping programs or excursions in excess of 72 hours. The intent of the changes is to reestablish CHAMPUS as a program of financial assistance for essentially medical services required to treat mental or emotional illness and to control the use of psychotherapeutic/psychiatric services by CHAMPUS beneficiaries. Local CHAMPUS counselors at military medical facilities can explain how these changes may affect you.

## **NEW FISCAL YEAR**

A new law will change the dates of the fiscal year. Beginning in Fall, 1976 the budget year will run from October 1 through September 30. Details and implementing instructions will be released later.

## **1SGT PROGRAM**

A new career program is being considered for First Sergeants. The program is designed to increase the professionalism of senior noncommissioned officers. The biggest change it could bring about is the awarding of a separate MOS for First Sergeants. A top kick's current primary MOS could become his secondary MOS but still remain the controlling factor in job assignment. A First Sergeant would be expected to maintain a proficiency in both his PMOS and SMOS. The program was developed after polling senior NCOs through discussion groups and questionnaires.

## **MONTANA BONUS**

Montana will pay eligible Vietnam veterans \$18.75 for each month served in Vietnam or a support area. To be eligible, veterans must have been a resident of Montana while serving honorably in Vietnam or a support area between January 1, 1961 and March 31, 1973.

## **VA BENEFITS**

An educational benefit not known by many veterans is a program that pays for tutoring services. Qualified students enrolled in college on a half-time or more basis may draw up to \$50 a month to pay for tutors. The program allows a maximum of \$450 in benefits for each vet. This allowance does not affect regular GI Bill payments or the veteran's basic allowance.

## **20th BDE BACK**

The 20th Engineer Brigade was reactivated in June under the XVIII Airborne Corps and Fort Bragg, N.C.



## WHAT'S NEW

### WHAT'S A COLA

The acronym COLA stands for "cost of living allowance." The COLA is used to offset the excess cost of living in specified overseas locations such as the Netherlands, Belgium and Germany. The allowance is determined by comparing the average cost of personnel living in the COLA-designated overseas area to the average cost in the CONUS. Housing allowances are separate allowances paid when cost of rent, utilities and moving expenses are in excess of the basic quarters allowance.

### MOVIE HIKE

The Army and Air Force Exchange and Motion Picture Service has announced that theater admission prices rose in August. Basic admission prices will increase from 50 to 60 cents for adults and from 25 to 30 cents for kids. Prices of 75 cents and a dollar, currently charged for higher quality pictures, are unchanged.

### RESERVES SCORE

Hearing a news item over a local radio station about a blood shortage, 23 members of the U.S. Army Reserve's 24th Military Intelligence Battalion responded by donating a pint of blood each to the Monmouth County Blood Bank in Red Bank, N.J. Five other volunteers were rejected for medical reasons. The unit is based at the Army Reserve Center, Fort Wadsworth, N.Y., and is commanded by Lieutenant Colonel William Duncan, Linden, N.J.

### RIGHT JOBS

As part of the new enlistment/reenlistment bonus programs, emphasis is being placed on assigning soldiers their proper jobs. A procedure has been developed to provide major commands with a quarterly name and unit listing of bonus personnel incorrectly assigned. Major commanders will have 30 days to either properly assign them or report them as surplus personnel. Implementation will be checked by The Inspector General and DA Personnel Management teams.

### TUITION BREAK

The Minnesota State College Board has ruled that any serviceman or woman having served for 190 days or more for purposes other than training or Reserve duty shall be granted immediate residency for tuition purposes at the seven Minnesota State Colleges. Tuition at these colleges averages about \$400 a year for residents versus \$800 a year for non-residents. For information write the Directors of Admission at: Mankato, Bemidji, Moorhead, St. Cloud or Winona State Colleges in those respective cities or Southwest Minnesota State College, Marshall, and Minnesota Metropolitan State College, St. Paul.

### CE PROJECTS

Visits to Army Corps of Engineers projects reached an all-time high last year--more than 344 million. Of the nearly 400 Corps projects the top two in total 1973 attendance were Lake Sidney Lanier in Georgia (13,833,586) and Lake Texoma on the Texas-Oklahoma border (10,432,900). Activities provided include hiking, fishing, boating, camping and swimming. So next time you're near a Corps project, drop in for the fun of it.





SOLDIERS is for soldiers and we invite readers' views on topics we're covering—or those you think we should. Please stay under 150 words—a postcard will do—and include your name, rank and address. We'll honor a request to withhold your name if you desire and the editors may condense comments to meet space requirements. We can't publish or answer every one but we'll use representative viewpoints. Send your letter to: Feedback, SOLDIERS, Cameron Station, Alexandria, VA 22314

### ABUSE HAS NO COLOR

"Child Abuse: What the Army's Doing About It," August 1974, was an informative article. You are to be commended for your pertinent discussion of this sensitive subject. However, I could not help but notice that the Caucasian pictures had their eyes blacked while the Black pictures were left for full identity. This is the type of unconscious mistake which we need so desperately to overcome. I feel this fact should be brought to the attention of the photography editor as well as extending an apology to the Black soldier.

Kenneth K. Davis  
Chaplain (CPT)  
Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.

Many thanks for your kind words. As for the photos, they were obtained "as is" from the Children's Hospital National Medical Center with an understanding the pictures be published as provided. Be assured there was no overt attempt to malign Black children or Blacks as an ethnic group. Regrettably child abuse cuts

across all racial, ethnic, economic and religious groups. We feel concerned citizens join SOLDIERS in our concern over this national epidemic.

### AUSA IS FOR ALL?

I read with interest and some amusement your recent article on AUSA. Many young soldiers share my feelings about that outfit. We see no benefit to us or the Army in an organization which appears to be an exclusive club for the brass. Just looking at their list of officials in their magazine indicates the structure of their organization. I have been to one or two meetings and have noted an absence of any Black officials other than those attending. There also seems to be no recognition of the women in the Army except for a few acting as hostesses and other workers. If they really purport to represent the Army it seems their thinking requires some revision. This is the modern Army; AUSA needs to get with the program.

SP4 Jesse McComf  
Virginia

### IT'S SAFE BUT...

I have a few comments in response to your What's New-Money Bags item, page 56 of the July issue. When I returned from Vietnam in 1969 I took my money out of a savings deposit account and deposited it in the Valley Forge Credit Union. They failed to pay dividends for two quarters. I lost over \$200. Sure, the money you put in is insured but there is no guarantee you will draw dividends. Because of my experience, I have and will continue to advise all personnel with whom I have the opportunity to discuss money matters of the pitfalls of credit unions. My advice for sure returns is U.S. Savings Bonds.  
MSG Wm. R. Metzger  
Fort Monmouth, N.J.

### IN THE PACIFIC

In the past few issues I have read nothing about the Pacific commands. Plenty has been said on Germany... Surely someone can explore "the Army's best kept secret," Korea, and write a story. I'm curious as to what the average EM and officer has to say about Korea.

SP4 David N. Schaefer  
2d Infantry Division

We haven't forgotten about the Pacific!

One of our staff members is scheduled to cover Korea and the Pacific area in the near future.

Remember, too, we are also always receptive to stories "from the field."

Cash purchasing is becoming obsolete!  
Last year more than half of  
all retail sales were charged. . . . Today it is  
unbelievably easy to fall into the credit card trap. . . .  
With current pay scales, men and women  
in the service below the pay grade of E5  
find . . . they too are now acceptable  
to the plastic money market and con-  
sequently can face serious financial  
problems. Finance charges at a  
1.5 percent monthly interest rate  
(add up to) 18 percent a year  
. . . but some go as high as 24,  
36 and even 48 percent!

# What Price Credit ?

CPT Larry J. Myers



CASH OR CHARGE?" smiles the young sales-girl behind the counter as her hands swiftly assemble the items for recording.

"Cash," comes a crisp reply.

"Cash? Now let me see," she thinks aloud as her eyes search the massive keyboard in front of her which looks more like a complicated flight panel than a cash register. "There must be a key for cash purchases on here somewhere."

**An exaggeration?** Maybe. But the latest trend in consumer purchasing is not. Cash purchasing is becoming obsolete! Last year more than half of all retail sales were charged. Americans in 1973 charged goods and services and obtained quick cash advances on bank credit cards alone to the tune of \$13.8 billion, up from \$10.5 billion the year before. It's getting so bad that "charge it" may get a listing all its own in the dictionary.

Time has drastically changed American buying habits. The early years of the American business environment were marked by the cash-and-carry philosophy, and it wasn't until the 1900s that credit became a possibility for the wage earners of this country. By the close of World War I, consumer goods were readily available due to tremendous increases in production. All this resulted in a phenomenon that took this country by surprise—the advent of consumer credit. In 1923 the consumer debt was a mere \$7 billion. By June 1969, the figure had leaped to \$116 billion and this year the consumer debt is closing in on \$400 billion!

**Cash Confusion.** Today, even if a customer tries to avoid charging what he buys it can sometimes be bothersome. Paying cash for expensive merchandise can cause thorough confusion on the part of a salesperson and often result in his trying to persuade you to reconsider and open a charge account. According to them, "It'll only take a minute."

The ultimate end to the credit splurge is pure and simple personal bankruptcy for many. As the consumer credit debt goes up and up so do bankruptcy statistics. In 1950 there were 18,000 personal bankruptcies. In 1967 the figure stood at 207,000. And so the severity of the credit problem moves onward and upward.

A few years ago consumers could be heard complaining that "everything is made out of plastic nowadays" or "they don't make them like they used to." The indictment of plastic and quality of goods may be correct, but who would have dreamed that money itself—good ole' cash—would be fighting for survival against a little 2 x 3 inch plastic card with bumps on

it! They just weren't satisfied with depriving customers of solid wood furniture, metal toys, all-leather shoes and all the other goods that plastic found its way into. Now they want to sew the money pocket shut on wallets and purses and replace it with rows and rows of neatly arranged, multi-colored credit cards.

**Plastic Fantastic.** What these little plastic cards can do for you defies limits and boundaries. The plastic monsters can take you and your wife on a cruise around the world, put delicious gourmet dinners in front of you, rent a limousine and even pay for traffic tickets and post bond in some cities.

It's harder to list things these cards can't do than what they can take care of. The rumble of the slide over the plastic miracle-maker plus a slip of paper and a quick signature can put you in a new tailor-made suit and get tickets for two on the evening flight to Paris (champagne included, of course). "The only reason why some people don't own an elephant is because no one has ever offered them one at \$1 down and \$1 a month," declares one department store manager.

There are built-in hangovers to these intoxicating credit adventures. Eventually you have to "pay the piper," or, putting it another way, "rob Peter to pay Paul." The slogan "buy now, pay later" can provide the uninitiated with a gigantic headache when the "pay later" time rolls around.

**Saving Obsolete.** The American consumer has been captured in the weird world of plastic money. Daily there is the advertising industry's bombardment of the "buy now, pay later" philosophy. Versions of this slogan appear in newspapers, magazines, on television, radio and are displayed prominently on roadside billboards and store marquees across the nation.

Whatever happened to the theory of saving up money for a trip, a new refrigerator with a larger freezer compartment or a new suit or dress? Those days are gone forever. Waiting until a purchase can be afforded by either paying cash or at least placing a substantial down payment is no longer fashionable. Why put off until tomorrow what you can charge today? That's the new buying philosophy.

Thanks to a multitude of new faces in the credit line business, good ole' cash-and-carry has been swallowed up by a much more profitable approach to retail credit sales. There are basically three types of credit accounts: the open or charge account, the installment account and the popular revolving account. They work like this:



- **INSTALLMENT ACCOUNT.** Here a written contract is used and title to the goods purchased stays with the store until the final payment is made. Payments on these accounts are made in equal monthly, bi-weekly or weekly installments and usually run from 4 months to 2 years.

The Optional (Revolving) Account differs in that the customer has requested the "option" to pay the whole balance within 15 or 20 days—the same as an open account—after receiving the bill. This will eliminate any service charge. Or the customer can pay any portion of the bill he wishes within the 15 to 20 days and just be charged interest and service charges on the remaining balance.

But what can a family do these days? As inflation crept into the daily vocabulary and made a wreck of the family budget, so did the need for expanded credit if the same standard of living a family enjoyed last year was to be maintained this year. Just feeding the family was a problem. But don't worry. The credit card people are right there to ease the pain—for a price of course.

**Too Easy.** Americans today—especially young couples—are more than willing to tread down the path to eventual financial disaster, and they receive plenty

ARAPAHOE  
CORPORATION OF TEXAS

The Argonaut  
Department Store

CHARGE CARD NO. 2241

ISSUED TO. *Chas. C. C. C. C. C.*



of encouragement from the plastic money barons who are glad to light the path. They display the Horn of Plenty wherever the consumer might turn with a big sign: Why Wait, Charge It.

The move from cash-and-carry buying to credit card purchasing wasn't motivated by a strong sense of obligation on the part of companies to provide a service to faithful customers caught in a skyrocketing cost of living index.

Why let a few big outfits and loan sharks grab all the action by financing purchases and debt consolidations? Much better to get the consumer to begin "revolving" in their stores and do the combining of all those little debts into a single giant one under their roofs and reap some of the lucrative finance charge profits. Shylock made out like a bandit as a merchant in Venice, so why shouldn't they?

**Don't Kid Yourself.** They're making millions of dollars from the easy credit business. Not only can they move tons of merchandise that might otherwise have been awaiting final installment payments a few years ago, but now they include carrying charges right on the price tag. To those bennies they add the special feature for their credit card buyers—finance charges at a 1.5 percent monthly interest rate or 18 percent a year.

Rates vary and the 18 percent annual percentage rate is the most common but some go as high as 24, 36 and even 48 percent! Also, most firms use the "previous balance" method in figuring your finance charge. This means that no matter how much you pay on your account during the month, the interest charged on your next bill will be based on the previous month's balance.

What does the customer get from all this additional cost? He gets his hands on the goods right away and there's no contract to sign for each and every purchase. That's all been taken care of when the customer applied for and received his plastic money card.

Thinking about it, that isn't really very much for all the additional money spent over and above the price on the tag.

**Double Jeopardy.** But the credit card trap is a tough one to beat. Wise buying within your budget is a must because it's almost impossible to avoid paying part of the credit card buyer's cost whether you pay in cash or use a card. If it's a cash purchase, you're still paying for the store's credit service which is cranked right into the price. There's nothing you can really do about that—except maybe just "do without." But if you pull out your credit card they're going to get you **TWICE**—first on the price and then on the monthly finance charge. In the long run it's still smarter to avoid overusing the credit card. That so-called "service" your friendly department store is providing costs you plenty.

**Buy Smart.** Since the consumer is finding it harder and harder to get a good deal and the cost of living is rising all the time, credit card buying may

become necessary for some people. If you have to use your plastic money then at least use it wisely.

You can't buy cheap, so buy smart. Don't be taken in by the Plastic Card Kings. They want you to run that card under the roller just as often as possible.

So it's no wonder that getting credit isn't difficult at all. Fill out the simple form, wait for a credit check and bingo—you have a new source of debt. The difficult part is trying to resist the urge to fill wallets and purses with cards instead of cash and paying little attention to how much more an item you want to purchase is going to cost you by using that little plastic card.

And besides the millions of retail store cards, oil company cards and travel and entertainment cards that can get you into financial straits, use of the popular bank cards for quick cash has grown by leaps and bounds in recent years.

According to the Federal Reserve Bank, by the end of last year bank credit outstanding had swelled to \$5.6 billion compared to \$953 million in 1968. In 1973 the outstanding credit on all the different types of cards combined totaled almost \$12.3 billion.

**The Biggies.** The bank credit card field is dominated by two giants: Master Charge which last year had 31.3 million cardcarriers, and National BankAmericard with 26 million cardholders.

Last year in the United States bank credit cards were offered by 11,000 of the country's 14,000 banks. These credit cards are becoming more and more popular as prices go up and paychecks need stretching. But constant stretching has left many families in a financial bind.

Bank credit cards are unique. Signs indicating their acceptance can be found at all types of business establishments. If a store doesn't have its own credit service you can be sure it'll accept one of the bank credit cards. But unlike other cards, credit cards can be used for obtaining cash.

Using bank credit cards for cash advances can cost you plenty. Let's say you decide to borrow \$1,000 cash on your bank credit card.

Under the terms of one card you pay an initial finance charge of 2 percent (24 percent annual percentage rate). This 2 percent is charged regardless of when the cash advance is repaid—2 days or 12 months. On a monthly basis this 2 percent on that \$1,000 amounts to \$6.58 or \$78.90 a year (principal x daily interest rate x 365 days = \$78.90). On top of that they charge you—for that same \$1,000—another finance charge, only this one is computed on a monthly basis at 1 percent or 12 percent annual percentage rate. If you keep the \$1,000 for a year that 1 percent per month charge amounts to \$66.20. So \$1,000 for one year has a price tag of \$1145.10. Know what you paid in interest over that year? Almost 30 percent!

**Comparative Credit.** Let's shop around for that \$1,000 and see what a credit union can do on the same cash loan. First, we find that the \$1,000 can be

borrowed under simple interest computations versus our charge card's discounted interest. Also there are no prepayment penalties—you pay only for the number of days you use the money.

The annual percentage rate is also 12 percent, but there are no additional finance charges. Again, you keep the \$1,000 for 1 year but this time the bill is only \$1,066.20 or 12 percent interest. You just saved yourself \$78.90 on that cash you borrowed.

According to the National Foundation for Consumer Credit, the number of people in a financial bind has doubled in the last year. They estimate that between 5 and 6 of every 100 American families have serious credit money problems.

Founded in 1951, the foundation is a credit research and educational organization which has 160 non-profit consumer credit counseling services throughout the country. Last year they counseled more than 150,000 families, and in 1974 the number of cases is expected to triple.

The average indebtedness has also jumped from \$6,000 to \$8,000. Assets just aren't growing fast enough to keep up with debts. According to the Federal Reserve Board, since 1960 family and individual assets have increased 140 percent, but debts owed have jumped 192 percent.

**Up To Their Ears.** Last year Americans were in hock for \$821 billion. This included mortgages, credit cards, installment purchases and bank loans. This whopping debt has forced families to fork over almost 23 percent of their income to meet these obligations.

This 23 percent is higher than most budget counselors advise a family to reach, and is undoubtedly a major cause of the rising rate of delinquent payments. In New York City, 3 percent of the population ends up in court each year on financial problems.

**Legislation.** Congress, recognizing the public needed some form of credit protection, passed the Truth in Lending Act. This law required that money lenders and credit sellers advise their customers exactly how much they were going to have to repay for a loan or purchase of goods or services. This includes interest, and additional charges and penalty costs added if payments aren't made on time.

But as Americans continued moving to a credit-oriented society and more and more agencies entered the credit selling bonanza, another scheme abounded. Mail boxes were becoming a drop point for credit cards. Companies sent their credit cards—unrequested—to millions of Americans.

These credit cards arriving without application plus the increase of card misuse, loss and theft prompted Congress to amend the Truth in Lending Act in 1970 to deal with credit card issuance practices and liability on the part of individuals receiving them.

**Limited Liability.** The amendment to the Truth in Lending Act protects the public from having its mail boxes filled with unwanted credit cards. No longer

can credit cards be issued unless they've been applied for. Individual liability for lost or stolen credit cards is also spelled out.

Liability exists only when the credit card has been accepted by the individual through application and use; for an amount not to exceed \$50; and only if the credit card issuer has given sufficient notice to the cardholder that there is a potential liability.

In addition, the card issuer must provide the card holder with a self-addressed, pre-stamped notice that can be mailed to the card issuer in case the card is lost or stolen. Finally liability exists when the card is fraudulently used before the card issuer is notified of the loss or theft of the card.

Legal protection for the public against receiving credit cards and liability restrictions when they are lost or stolen is great but the habitual credit card abuser is still out there running up charges all over town.

When a young couple passes credit's point of no return and their monthly income doesn't meet the minimum payments required for charges on the multitude of credit cards they carry around with them, what happens?

Families who become hopelessly indebted have basically three choices. They can attempt to consolidate their debts themselves up to a certain point; they can seek professional counseling to assist in setting up a program to repay their debts while allowing for minimum needs of the family; and as a last resort they may go the bankruptcy route under Chapter 13 of the Federal Bankruptcy Act. [Chapter 13 allows payments to be extended up to 36 months to avoid actual bankruptcy.]

Some military people think the Soldiers and Sailors Civil Relief Act still covers them, but this law only applies to debts that were made before coming on active duty.

**ACS Counsels.** No one knows exactly how much military men and their families are in debt as compared to their civilian counterparts, but the fact that it is a growing problem is well established.

In recent years the Army has set up numerous budget counseling services at Army Community Services (ACS) offices on posts in the United States and overseas. At Fort Belvoir, Va., ACS has offered the counseling service for 2½ years.

First Lieutenant Walter Fahr, ACS coordinator at Belvoir, sees the hard sell and spiraling prices contributing heavily to the increasing indebtedness. "There is such an interest in buying. Wherever you go there are people trying to sell you something. The whole economy is geared toward pushing things at you. It's almost automatic that your level of expectations rises each year," says 1LT Fahr.

**Investment?** The constant Madison Avenue pitch to "buy now" adds fuel to the fire daily but a new twist has developed. "I have people tell me that buying now is an investment. They say they're investing money right now because the price is going



**"You can't  
buy cheap  
so buy  
smart."**

to go up. So they say 'I've actually made money buying now,' " 1LT Fahr says.

The Budget Counseling Section of ACS is doing a brisk business. Specialist 5 Bob Freeman says,

"On a monthly basis I would say we counsel between 35 and 40 people." SP5 Freeman does budget counseling at Belvoir and spreads the word about credit through command information talks at units on post.

When a soldier or dependent wife comes in for assistance the first step is to give him or her a form to take home and fill out. It includes all the information that the counselor will need in subsequent sessions as he tries to put the financially hard-pressed family back on its feet. "Communication between husband and wife on financial matters is a major problem. Often they have different opinions on use of credit so we try to get them both in for counseling," says SP5 Freeman.

**Plastic Problems.** Credit cards have helped build business for counseling services both in and out of the military service. "It [credit cards] is one of the main problems—along with finance companies. People who lived during the Depression got accustomed to waiting for things. All of a sudden the vast majority of the population doesn't have to experience this type of waiting or anything resembling it. To them paying interest is a fact of life," observes Pris Bornmann, an Army wife who currently heads the budget counseling section at Belvoir.

Pris has a master's degree in family economics and gets plenty of opportunity to put her background to work. According to Pris it isn't at all unusual to have someone come in who is \$10,000 in debt.

At Fort Sill, Okla., the ACS budget counseling service has just been in existence for a little more than a year. "We get about 80 people in per month and process about 27 cases. Some people just don't come back while others are referred to the staff judge advocate's office since they are new in the Army and can get assistance through the Soldiers and Sailors Civil Relief Act," says Specialist 5 Donald White, a budget counselor at Sill.

At Fort Sill the counselor requires both husband and wife to attend the counseling sessions while at Fort Belvoir it is encouraged but not mandatory.

**Can't Wait.** SP5 White sees a trend developing in indebtedness. "The amount of debt is going up and so is the number of creditors. Bank credit cards and gas credit cards are the worst. People don't shop around for credit; they just want to get their hands on the goods as fast as possible."

Plastic money is spreading like a disease and can spell financial disaster for corporals and colonels alike. If more than 20 to 25 percent of your take-home pay is going for time payments a storm is brewing. Better seek financial counseling fast and take out a good sharp pair of scissors and cut all those plastic credit cards in little pieces.

# GROOVING GROOVING AT GORDON

Story and photos by SP5 Ed Aber

IF LISTENING TO MUSIC really turns you on, you probably spend a lot of time plugged into a stereo system at home. Recorded music is OK, but for sheer emotional impact and true fidelity *nothing* compares with attending a live performance.

Free festivals like the one hosted at Fort Gordon, Ga., provide the key to a lot of fun in the sun. The first requirement is talent. *Good* talent. With a star-studded lineup like Ray Charles, Diana Trask, Liberation, Bitter Blue and The New Birth, you've got the makings for a real winner.

Toss in a few more necessities by ordering up plenty of hot dogs, soft drinks, beer, sunshine and fun-loving people. And last but not least, add a healthy dose of that electric quality that can only be described as a sense of euphoria.

What's this? An on-post rock concert without any "I wonder who's looking over my shoulder now" paranoia? Right on, brother. This *is* unique and deserves a closer look at what made it all possible.

Mutual respect on a very human level was the password opening the door to a deeper understanding between enlisted members and the command structure. "Basically, the idea is to have a good time," says Lieutenant Colonel Joseph Wright, deputy director of personnel and community relations at Fort Gordon. "Clothing regulations have been suspended for the day. If the troops want to show up in cut-offs, blue jeans, pull off their shirts and kick off their shoes—that's OK—it's part of what a rock concert is all about.

"The security is low-key. We won't have any MPs on the field because we feel that respect for the chain of command will provide sufficient control. By having the officers and noncoms in the area, we've got a good opportunity for the troops to rap with them in

a relaxed way. They're *not* there for the purpose of walking through the crowd checking up on what somebody is wearing, smoking or drinking. As long as the troops behave themselves and don't go out of their way to make trouble . . . well, there's no problem," explains LTC Wright.

According to Major General Charles Myer, post commander, "The young enlisted men and women of today are interested in their kind of music. It's something they can relate to. They *have* to relate. That's the way young people make their way these days. If we can provide an environment that they like and it allows them to expend their energies, they'll have a much better chance of succeeding in Army life."

**Good Vibes.** With that kind of support it's pretty hard *not* to have a good time. An early crowd, spurred on by bright sunshine and warm weather, brought blankets and picnic gear for the day. Professional sound technicians and stage hands labored to set up the network of amplifiers, cables and mammoth speakers by show time.

The pent-up anticipation of 6 hours of dynamite music talent became tangible as thousands of waiting music lovers created rhythms of their own with the crunching of munchies and gurgling of cold refreshments.

Bitter Blue came on stage first and set the scene with a series of tight, well-rehearsed popular arrangements that brought everyone to their feet. This mellow style was followed by the hard rock boogie beat of Liberation and the down-to-it funky rock soul music of The New Birth that injected pure rhythm into the electrified crowd.

**Up Front.** Rushing the stage to be closer to





Music makes the message clear to shoulder-to-shoulder music lovers. Australian-born Diana Trask, left, accents C W styles with body English. Peggy Franklin's lead vocals complement Bitter Blue with mellow tonal quality, center. Right, Robert Jackson and New Birth keep the audience on their feet.





### Mr. Soul—Ray Charles

Mr. Ray Charles—singer, pianist, composer, bandleader—has been a dynamic influence in the music world for more than 25 years. His unique uninhibited style can be described as a masterful blending of blues, gospel, jazz and country rhythm. It all adds up to soul.

Ray Charles does more than just play music. He actually lives it and possesses the rare ability to project to each person in his widely diversified audience. "When I perform I try to give the people the very best I have to offer," says Charles. "It doesn't matter whether the audience is large or small; I've got to give everything that is me."

This dynamite combination of artistic professionalism transcends language barriers around the world. The French consider him to be a genius. In 1961, during the Algerian rioting in Paris, he sold out the mammoth Palais des Sports in the French capital for seven solid nights.

His status as one of the most sought-after entertainers in the music business is reflected in a constant international demand for his live performances. Traveling the concert trail is demanding. Globe-trotting to the tune of 90 concerts in 9 weeks for 500,000 spectators from Japan to Algeria would burn out most performers—but not Charles. He thrives on it.

Ray is much more than a versatile musical perfectionist with extraordinary talents. He has surpassed the superstardom that only a few attain to become a living legend.







Opposite: If someone hit you on the head all afternoon your tongue would hang out too, as Liberation gets it on. Ray Charles spreads natural high accompanied by the Raelets, below.



the action is traditional at rock concerts. This was no exception. With the first amplified scream of a feedback-crazed electric guitar being tuned and a "Hey y'all—you're so far away I can't *even* see you" from the stage, it took only seconds before the whole stage front was packed solid.

And that's the way it stayed the whole day—a shoulder-to-shoulder mass of humanity swaying and grooving on good vibes and fine rhythm. When the music style changed with the appearance of top-rated female country vocalist Diana Trask, the rock-and-rollers moved back to give the country western fans the front-row action.

**Mr. Soul.** But when Mr. Soul—Ray Charles—hit the stage and presented his unique musical kaleidoscope of soul, blues, gospel and rock, every person within earshot came completely unglued. No other musician in the business commands such a huge and varied audience. Ray feels and believes in his music and possesses the rare ability to communicate everything to his listeners.

As the last note was struck and the crowd began to break up into small knots of happy people wending their way home, the glow of a day filled with good vibes was evident in every face.

Was the music festival a success? Two concertgoers passed by discussing the day. "Yeah man, that was all right. If this is the new Army—I can really dig it!"







A small Kansas farm town becomes a battleground for

# Big Red One vs. Petrolandia

SSG Keith Jacobson

IT WAS just about like any other early Spring morning around Skiddy, Kans., a small community about 14 miles north of Fort Riley. The sun was high in the sky. A few friendly dogs chased each other around the gravel streets. Cows and horses munched grain and hay in the corrals. A resident waved to a neighbor, got into his pickup truck and drove down the road to the corner, unmindful of anything out of the ordinary.

Then, about a mile-and-a-half east of town, three UH-1H helicopters from the 1st Infantry Division's 1st Squadron, 4th Cavalry, roared in, discharged 19 men from the squadron's Delta Troop Aero Rifle Platoon, and were airborne again. Exercise Dusty 3 was underway.

An innovative approach to adventure training in the 1st Infantry Division, the exercise was the

third in a series of recent similar operations in the Skiddy area.

Helping arrange the exercises with Headquarters, 1st Division and the local residents was Dustin "Dusty" Anderson (pictured above, right), stockman and lifelong resident of Skiddy. Dusty served 5½ years as a Ranger in the Army during and after World War II, and helped train the first Ranger battalion that fought in the South Pacific. His experiences brought him in contact with guerrilla fighters and local natives so he believes in the type of adventure training now familiar in his home-town.

**Back at the Ranch.** On the ground Second Lieutenant Guy Jones assembled his platoon, then set out on foot with his unit to meet a "partisan" who would lead them to their objective.

In an abandoned schoolhouse on a hillside outside Skiddy a few soldiers in aggressor green uniforms and several "diplomats" representing the military mission of

the mythical land of Petrolandia were holding a meeting, oblivious of the raiding party headed their way.

And then 2LT Jones' platoon struck. He and his men rushed from the thickets around the building and quickly overcame the guards. They encircled the schoolhouse and stormed inside to surprise and capture the aggressor action team.

With the mission accomplished 2LT Jones formed his platoon and marched his prisoners down the road to a cornfield. Three helicopters appeared and touched down. As the soldiers and their prisoners boarded the choppers for the flight back to Fort Riley, an elderly man looked up from spading his garden nearby. His gaze followed the helicopters as they lifted off and spun out of view. It was old stuff now. The man went back to work in his garden.

STAFF SERGEANT KEITH JACOBSON is assigned to the Information Office, 1st Infantry Division and Fort Riley, Kans.



Alabama's Educational Space and Rocket  
Center is the Place to

# "SPEND A DAY IN OUTER SPACE"

Story and photos by  
LTC Nelson L. Marsh

WHEN YOU'RE in Huntsville, Ala., you're in Rocket City, U.S.A. . . . home of the U.S. Army's Missile Command, Ballistic Missile Defense Systems Command, Missile and Munitions Center and School, the NASA George C. Marshall Space Flight Center . . . and the unique \$30 million Alabama Space and Rocket Center located 5 miles west of the city on Route 20.

Dubbed the "Spacenter," the ever-expanding exhibit and museum was founded by Dr. Wernher von Braun, renowned rocket expert and former director





of the Marshall Space Center.

The museum which opened to the public in March 1970 is a non-profit educational organization owned and operated by the state. There is a nominal maintenance fee with special rates for the military in uniform.

The Spacenter is rightly billed as the earth's largest aerospace exhibit. It rests on land donated by the U.S. Army and has been "dedicated by the citizens of Alabama to those Americans who have made it possible for man to walk on the moon and to explore the universe and to the youth of America who will use space technology for the benefit of mankind."

Dr. von Braun, himself a true institution in this neck of the woods (the new Huntsville civic center bears his name), says the 35-acre Spacenter complex is "the finest exhibit of its kind in the world, housing an impressive collection of space artifacts and exhibitory. It is much more than a place of entertainment. It is an educational tool. It will help all persons to better understand that the space program is designed to benefit mankind.

"This unique exhibit center is a graphic presentation of man's entry into the Cosmic Age, into a dawn of knowledge not yet fully envisioned, but one that is vast and unlimited and which holds forth the greatest hope for the future of earth and man."

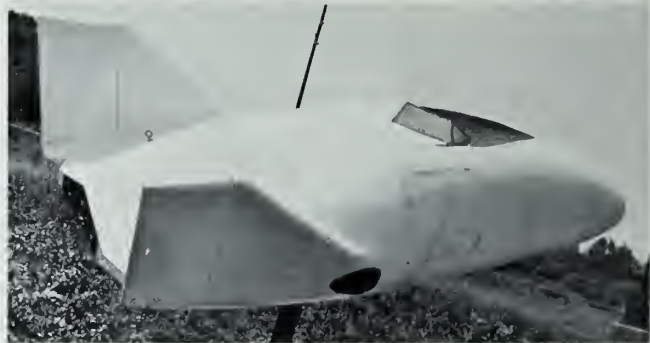
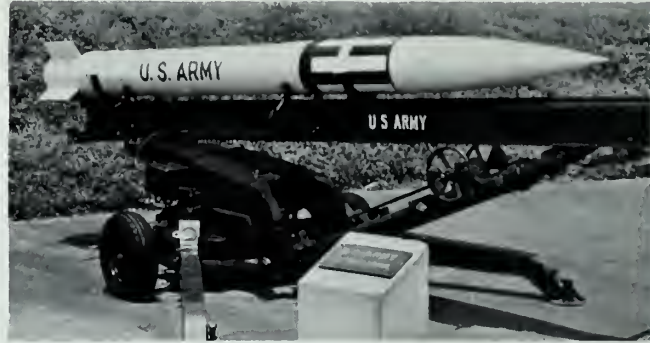
**Spaced Out.** True, Spacenter IS a museum but it's really much more than that. It certainly IS devoted to the advancement and understanding of rocket development, space exploration and discovery, but the visitor finds that here the emphasis is on experience and participation. He'll even find a moonrock over 3½ billion years old brought back from the moon in 1969 by Apollo 11 Astronaut Neil Armstrong.

"You can literally put your hands on almost every missile and aerospace vehicle ever built, from Redstone to the Apollo/Saturn V," says U.S. Army veteran Edward O. Buckbee, the man responsible for design and development of the Spacenter complex and director of the Space and Rocket Center since 1968.

"The 'Space Place' lets you be the astronaut—you see, hear, touch operate and manipulate Space Age equipment. It is as far removed from the traditional 'Don't Touch' style museum as its massive Saturn V moon rocket centerpiece is from the Wright brothers' first airplane. . . . The center tells the story of this nation's unparalleled leap into space in a fashion that neither baffles nor bores."

**NASA Ties.** The center, whose mailing address is called Tranquility Base, also acts as the NASA Marshall Space Flight Center's Visitor Information Center. The space museum and NASA work hand-in-hand. Here visitors obtain free information about our country's space program and the Marshall Center's role in astral space exploration.

Two-hour NASA bus jaunts take the visitor on a tour of the vast Marshall Space Flight Center at Redstone Arsenal and a look-see at the world's larg-



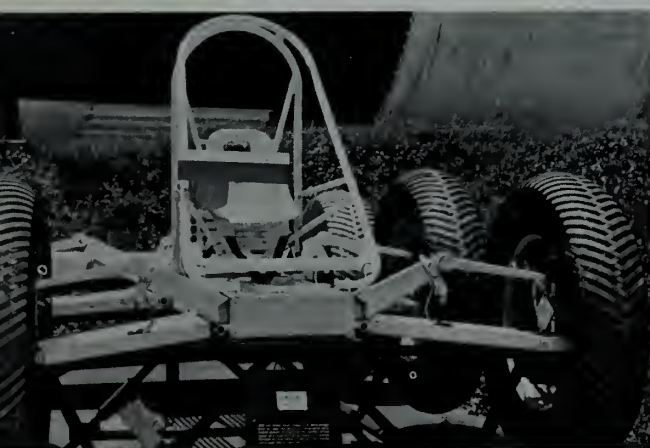
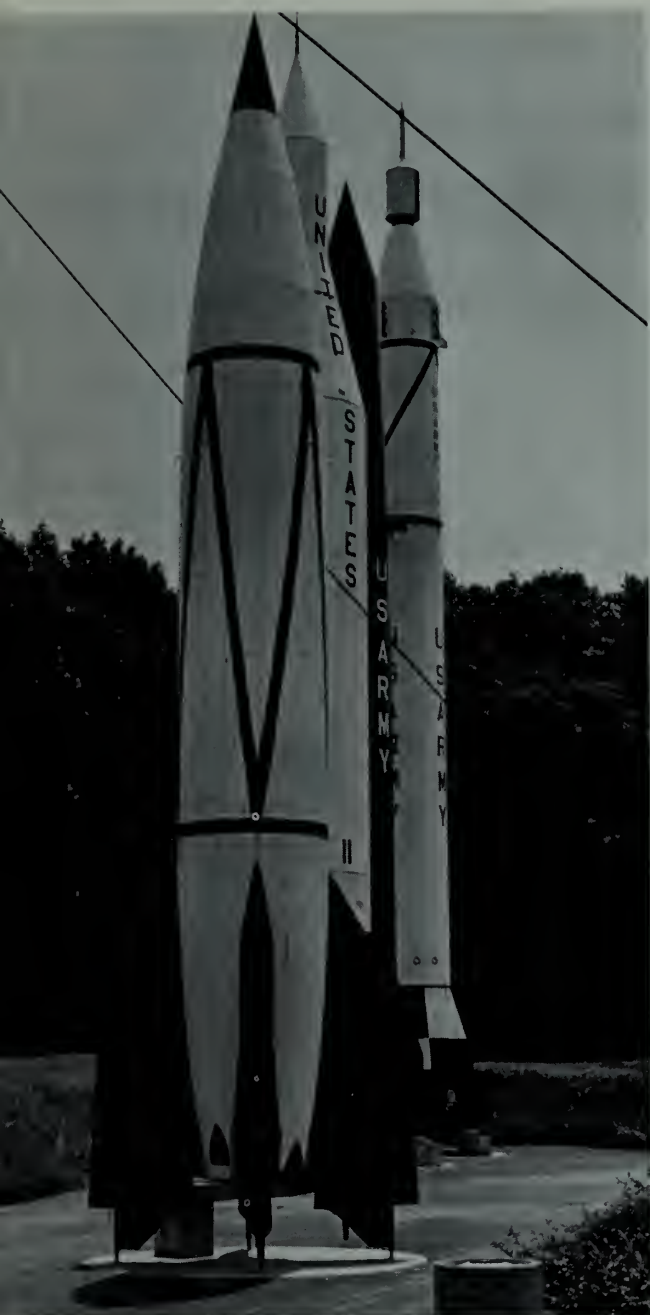
est space vehicle test center. Visitors get closeup views of the test stands used in perfecting the gigantic Apollo-Saturn V moon rocket and future space vehicles such as the Space Shuttle currently under development. "It's a great exhibit," says Captain Wayne H. Morris who is assigned to the Ballistic Missile Defense Systems Command. "My wife and kids loved it and we plan to return often. It's a must."

"The bus tour is marvelous . . . a one-of-a-kind glimpse behind the scenes of the Marshall Center. Our family got to see tomorrow's space activities, but we previewed them today," says CPT Morris' wife, Vivian.

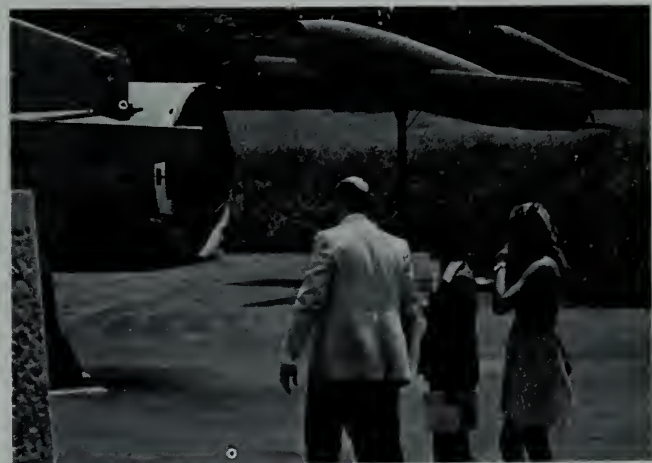
**What to See.** All the Space history makers are there for you to see at the Spacenter: Skylab, Mercury-Redstone, the Saturn I, the Space Shuttle, the X-15A2 rocket plane, Space Station, Mars Lander, Apollo VI Command Module, Mercury Atlas and Apollo spacecraft recovered from space, plus the moon-buggy, Mariner and Titan.

Also on display are German V-1 and V-2 rockets positioned in the outdoors Rocket Park along with our Army's Jupiter, Juno II (which launched the Pioneer and Explorer satellites) and Jupiter C rockets.





The Spacenter's unique Rocket Park features (opposite, top to bottom) the X-15A2 rocket airplane, U.S. Army's Little John surface-to-surface rocket and the X-24. Shown on this page, left, the German V-2 and early U.S. Army rockets; bottom left, the Lunar Rover; below, mobile geological lab; below right, examining the Saturn I and a German V-1 Buzz Bomb.



On loan from the U.S. Army as well are the actual air defense and field artillery rockets used over the years. Included are the ENTAC, Sergeant, Hercules, Nike-Ajax and Zeus, Hawk, Hermes, Pershing, Corporal, Honest John, Little John, Lacrosse and the new Lance.

The Spacenter's newest attraction is the Lunar Odyssey. It allows earthbound types to experience the sensations of a simulated flight through space and offers a small spinning theater that creates centrifugal force on the audience for an unearthly flight.

**The Space Place.** As Dr. von Braun says, "The center is dedicated not only to the brave astronauts and the machines that made that historical journey but also to a nation committed to progress. There have always been—and probably always will be—people whose fear of the unknown causes them to pull back on the coattails of those who blaze new trails. But I truly believe that space exploration is vital to our nation's future."

The Space Place . . . that's the Alabama Space and Rocket Center. It lets *you* be the astronaut without leaving Old Mother Earth.





The Army's new

# KITCHEN ON WHEELS

John C. Perry

HOT MEALS for the troops have long been an accepted necessity in the field. The tougher the going, the more important the need. Today's leaders recognize the principle and are constantly trying to improve the dietary lot of their men.

The Army Materiel Command's laboratories at Natick, Mass., are only a few of the Army research and development activities developing food service equipment items. These range from the soldier's canteen and cup and insulated containers for delivering hot meals in combat to refrigeration equipment, ice cream makers and mobile field kitchens.

The mobile field kitchen is nothing new. It's been around the Army a long time. Horse-drawn versions were used during World War I. Remember the old M-1937 field range of World War II mounted in a 2½-ton 6x9? We've come a long way, soldier!

Two experimental versions of mobile kitchens were evaluated between 1965 and 1971. One was all-electric, the other was fired by liquid fuel but neither proved satisfactory. Then early in 1972 Natick Laboratories conducted a study which concluded that a trailer-

The mobile field food service system feeds a stream of hungry soldiers, then packs up tight and rolls away.



mounted kitchen using standard equipment already available with several new components added would be most desirable.

The Mobile Field Kitchen Trailer has now completed field testing. It's an expandable, self-contained, trailer-mounted system designed to feed about 250 people at a time. The equipment includes preparation counters, cooking areas and a serving line. Covered by a hand-raised roof with fabric sides as a shield against the weather, the kitchen is mounted on a standard 1½-ton trailer chassis and is towed by a deuce-and-a-half.

The primary advantage of the Mobile Field Kitchen Trailer is its mobility—four people can set it up or take it down in 20 minutes. It's also air-transportable internally by cargo plane or externally by CH-47 helicopter.

The formal testing program for the new kitchen is complete and field feeding exercises have shown its usefulness. The program is a profitable investment in the future feeding of our military forces—and if indeed Napoleon's oft-quoted observation that "an Army marches on its stomach" is a valid one our troops can rest assured that tasty food, appetizingly served, is an important part of that future.

JOHN C. PERRY is on the staff of the Food Services Equipment Division, General Equipment and Packaging Laboratory, U.S. Army Natick Laboratories.





After sparking economic revival in many areas of the world MPCs are now gaining interest as

## Collector's Cache

CPT Carlton Schwan

**R**EMEMBER those crumpled military payment certificates (MPC) you cheerfully converted to "greenbacks" when you returned from Vietnam, Korea or other overseas areas? These relics have an interesting history and are rapidly becoming popular collectors' items. Interest among collectors has revived to the point where they may be once again like money in the bank.

MPCs were first issued in 1946 in an attempt to curtail black-market money transactions. They've been used by U.S. forces in various areas of the world since then with the cooperation of local governments which made it illegal for

**CAPTAIN CARLTON SCHWAN**, a coin collector specializing in Military Payment Certificates and other military currencies, is an entry with the ROTC Instructor Group at Bowling Green State University, Bowling Green, Ohio.



Military Payment Certificates have been used in at least 21 countries since 1946. The chart below identifies the countries and the series used in each. In addition there are unconfirmed reports that MPCs were used in Algeria, Denmark, Egypt, French West Africa, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Saudi Arabia and Switzerland.

| Series      | 461 | 471 | 472 | 481 | 521 | 541 | 591 | 611 | 651 | 641 | 661 | 681 | 692 |
|-------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| AUSTRIA     | X   | X   | X   | X   | X   |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| BELGIUM     | X   | X   | X   | X   | X   |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| CYPRUS      |     |     |     |     |     | X   | X   | X   |     |     |     |     |     |
| ENGLAND     | X   | X   | X   | X   | X   | X   |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| FRANCE      | X   | X   | X   | X   | X   | X   |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| GERMANY     | X   | X   | X   | X   | X   | X   |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| GREECE      | X   | X   | X   | X   | X   |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| HUNGARY     | X   | X   | X   | X   | X   |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| ICELAND     | X   | X   | X   | X   | X   | X   | X   |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| N. IRELAND  |     |     |     |     | X   | X   |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| ITALY       | X   | X   | X   | X   | X   | X   |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| JAPAN       | X   | X   | X   | X   | X   | X   | X   | X   | X   |     |     |     |     |
| KOREA       | X   | X   | X   | X   | X   | X   | X   | X   | X   | X   |     |     |     |
| LIBYA       |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     | X   | X   |     |     |     |
| MOROCCO     | X   | X   | X   | X   | X   | X   |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| PHILIPPINES | X   | X   | X   | X   | X   | X   | X   |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| RYUKYUS     | X   | X   | X   | X   | X   | X   |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| SCOTLAND    | X   | X   | X   | X   | X   | X   |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| TRIESTE     | X   | X   | X   | X   | X   |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| VIETNAM     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     | X   | X   | X   | X   |
| YUGOSLAVIA  | X   | X   | X   | X   | X   |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| Series      | 461 | 471 | 472 | 481 | 521 | 541 | 591 | 611 | 651 | 641 | 661 | 681 | 692 |

Periods during which each of the thirteen series of MPC was used.

| Series | From               | To                |
|--------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 461    | September 16, 1946 | March 10, 1947    |
| 471    | March 10, 1947     | March 22, 1948    |
| 472    | March 22, 1948     | June 20, 1951     |
| 481    | June 20, 1951      | May 25, 1954      |
| 521    | May 25, 1954       | May 27, 1958      |
| 541    | May 27, 1958       | May 26, 1961      |
| 591    | May 26, 1961       | January 13, 1964  |
| 611    | January 13, 1964   | April 28, 1969    |
| 641    | August 31, 1965    | October 21, 1968  |
| 651    | April 28, 1969     | November 19, 1973 |
| 661    | October 21, 1968   | August 11, 1969   |
| 681    | August 11, 1969    | October 7, 1970   |
| 692    | October 7, 1970    | March 15, 1973    |

their citizens to have MPC. In spite of this control effort MPCs find their way into the local blackmarket and therefore, on an unannounced basis, a series may be invalidated and replaced by a new series. This "conversion" is carefully controlled to insure only authorized personnel convert to the new series and in authorized amounts. After conversion the obsolete series loses all negotiable value.

When the first issue, series 461, was introduced in 1946 it was issued in 17 countries. MPC has

since been issued in four additional countries but the total number of countries in which they were used at any one time has been declining since that first issue. When series 651 was discontinued in November 1973 in Korea it spelled the end of MPC history, barring further unanticipated issues. Earlier, the phaseout of U.S. forces from Vietnam had led to the withdrawal of MPC there in March 1973.

Collecting MPCs has become increasingly popular among paper money collectors as more informa-

tion has become available. There have been 13 series issued, and a complete collection would consist of 90 pieces. Most of the series consisted of \$.05 through \$10 denominations but the final three Vietnam series (661, 681, 692) also included \$20 certificates and series 651, the final Korea series, was issued only in the \$1, \$5 and \$10 denominations. Assembling a complete collection of 90 pieces is a difficult task. Reportedly fewer than 20 such sets have been assembled though many collectors have nearly complete collections.

At conversion time many servicemen kept small denominations for souvenirs but redeemed nearly all \$5 and \$10 denomination pieces rather than lose the face value. Most of the high denomination pieces which collectors hold were unintentionally not redeemed. These high denominations are quite scarce and demand substantial premiums above face value. Understandably they are the most difficult pieces to locate in assembling a collection.

**Design.** One of the reasons for the growing popularity of MPC collecting is the attractive designs used. Early issues were of utilitarian design printed in bright colors but later series became increasingly more attractive. After the first three series functional designs, female portraits were used extensively as the central theme of most series. The recent Vietnam issues were commemorative in nature. The final two Vietnam series (681, 692) honored the Armed Forces and U.S. space exploration as well as stateside wildlife and the American Indian.

Though MPCs have generally been unpopular with the users and are no longer in use their popularity among collectors is growing. Many pieces which are in high demand by collectors can undoubtedly be found in photo albums and among souvenirs of current and former servicemen who for one reason or another failed to convert them. You, too, may be sitting on a gold mine of collector's items.



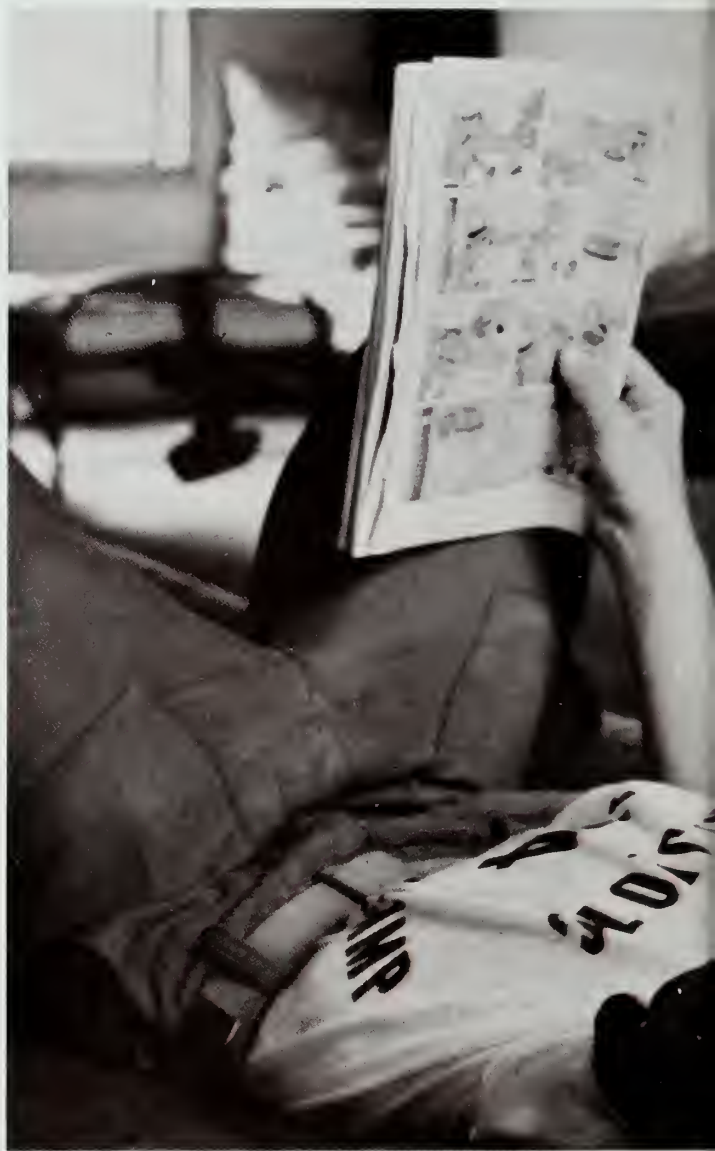


# THEY PAY TO PULL KP

Story and photos by  
SFC Floyd Harrington

**S**UPPOSE you spent your off-duty time earning money by cutting lawns, pumping gas, bagging groceries and baby-sitting. Would you spend 30 of those hard-earned dollars to live 2 weeks at an Army post?

Sure you would—if you were one of the 136 young men and women from the Indianapolis high school district







Would you pay to spend 2 weeks—pulling KP, learning tactics in chigger-ridden sand, rappelling down a 40-foot tower, shooting up targets with an M14, living in a vintage World War II barracks, or reading comic books on your break time? You would if you were a teenage ROTC cadet and you'd enjoy every minute of it—almost.



Junior Reserve Officer Training Corps (JROTC) attending summer camp at Camp Atterbury in July.

They paid their money for a look at Army life. "It's fun," says Robert Harp, a senior from Tech High School in Indianapolis. "It breaks the monotony of the summer. Then too, it's unique. Only certain guys get to come here. If they're not in the Corps, they don't get to do all the things we do—like fire the M60 machine gun and M14."

Cadet Captain Kenneth Simpson from Arlington High School thinks it's worth the \$30. "I get a kind of responsibility here that I don't get at home. I can run things the way I want to, find out what happens and learn from the mistakes I make."

One of the girls at Atterbury, Marla Panter, a senior from Howe High School, is roughing it with the boys. "It's a good opportunity for a girl to get this kind of an experience. My brother was in ROTC and he liked it so I joined. I'm thinking about going into the Air Force after I graduate and thought this would help me make up my mind one way or another. Right now I think I'm going to give the Air Force a try," she explains.

The cadets' parents are also enthusiastic about JROTC training. "If it's what he likes, it's all right with me," says Mr. Iven Simpson. "I think the training is good and it keeps him occupied. It can't hurt him, that's for sure." Mrs. Simpson agreed. "I think it's good for him to meet people, learn how to get along with them and to learn new things at his age."

Marla's mother, Mrs. Darlene Panter, thought the training her daughter was getting was "just fine," but expressed another thought. "It'll also come in handy on the street if nowhere else," she said.

The purpose of JROTC, according to Lieutenant Colonel Robert Clark (Ret), Director of Instruction for the Indianapolis JROTC, is "to teach the young cadet to respect law and order, to respect his superiors, his teachers, to be able to work with everyone in harmony and have no problems and to make him a better citizen of our country."

"What we try to accomplish here at summer camp are only those things that we can't accomplish in the classroom. This is all practical experience," says the colonel.

And practical experience it was—from rappelling off a 40-foot tower to snaking through the grass on a tactics problem. The kids loved every minute of it—except maybe the time they spent scrubbing pots and pans in the mess hall.

## ... AND TWIDDLE

Though he plays the pipes, speaks with a natural Scottish accent, and often wears a kilt, the major is not a native Scotsman nor does he make his home in Scotland.



Major Bent, an officer with the Royal New Zealand Army Service Corps, is currently enrolled in the quartermaster Officer Advanced Course at Fort Lee, Va. He is also an accomplished musician who until 6 years ago played the bagpipes in a New Zealand Army Pipe Band.

"I love the music. That's why I play--to keep my hand in. We say the bagpipes are played in four stages--suck, blow, squeeze and twiddle." The twiddle is the intricate fingering that accounts in large measure for the characteristic sound.

Major Bent comes from a nation described as "the most southerly settled land in the South Pacific." The New Zealand Army is small--some 5,800 men, including about 500 officers.

He explained that there had been a large number of early Scottish settlers in his country and their cultural influence is still strongly felt.

## LONG WAY FROM SHERWOOD FOREST

"When I first started shooting, it was point the arrow and let it fly. I was lucky if I hit the target." Now Specialist 4 Kenneth Crase is the 1974 Alaska Indoor Archery champion in the open unlimited freestyle division.

SP4 Crase, 20, Bloomington, Ind., has been serious about archery for 3 years, although bow shooting for 6. "I saw a guy use a sight and decided to give that a try."

The equipment Crase uses would astound Robin Hood. Like most things today technology has caught up with the bow and arrow. He uses a 35-pound-pull fiberglass bow equipped with a stabilizer bar, sights and a bubble balance for competition. He also uses a release trigger rather than his fingers to let the aluminum arrow fly.



## A LITTLE LONGER TO WARM UP

"I told those other boys I'd get 'em, but they wouldn't believe me," laughed 35-year-old Jerry McCullough. The "old" first sergeant of the 82d Military Police Company had just finished first in the 100-yard dash at the 82d Airborne Division Track and Field Meet.

1SG McCullough, who runs 5 miles every day, didn't spend long hard hours training for the event. In fact, "I didn't even know they were running. I was on my way to the gym to go swimming and just saw them down in the

stadium." A sprinter from his high school days in Riverside, Calif., he couldn't resist the challenge of the Meet.



The race began amid the cries of "C'mon, Pop." Ten seconds later the first sergeant blazed across the finish line. Commenting on how he felt about beating four other troopers much younger than himself, he said, "I felt great! I really did."

The only difference was that it took the first sergeant a little longer to warm up before the race.

## AND EVEN SOME WINKS

"This job should belong to anyone who can handle it," says Sergeant First Class Antoinette "Toni" Cannizzaro, left. The job to which she is referring is supply sergeant.

When the 351st Civil Affairs Unit, Mountain View, Calif., came on active duty this summer on Treasure Island Naval Station near San Francisco they brought two women supply sergeants.

Sergeant First Class JoAnn Williams says she doesn't think of herself as holding down a man's job. "I'd make a bad secretary because I'd be bored to tears."

Captain Thomas R. Davis, property book officer and supply room supervisor for the 351st, has nothing but praise for the two sergeants. "Frankly, I thought they



might have trouble getting men to follow their orders. But they are just so impressively competent and efficient that things couldn't run smoother."



"JoAnn and I get a lot of looks, glances and even some winks," says SFC Cannizzaro. "But the men quickly see that we do our jobs well and after that they stop seeing anything unusual about it at all."

#### LIKE, FATHER, LIKE SON

When Private Raymond H. Park of Company D, 45th Battalion, 3d Basic Combat Training Brigade, Fort Dix, N.J., wants to see how his son is doing he simply walks to Company D, 5th Battalion, 3d Brigade and asks him.

Both father and son are undergoing basic training at the same time.



The elder Park, 38, is a

prior Serviceman who decided to "go Army" again and his son William, 18, decided to see what dad liked about it.

"My father had always spoken highly of his Army life, so I decided to look into the military," William said.

"I went along with Bill when he saw the recruiter and I started talking to him," continued the elder Park. "Next thing I knew I was seriously considering going back myself."

"I guess it had always been in the back of my mind and when I found out about the Stripes for Skills Program, that clinched it."

Private Park was able to enlist at age 38 because regulations permit the addition of the number of prior years service to the 35-year-old enlistment cut-off age.

#### SHE GOT WET



Cadet Diana Myers, a ROTC cadet from the University of Oregon, discovered that it's not always possible to stay dry if you want to be an officer in the U.S. Army.

Cadet Myers was one of five women who recently vis-

ited the Fort Lewis, Wash., ROTC Advanced Camp for 2 days. They not only got to take a look at what they would be doing next year, but were also given the opportunity to take part in actual training.

This is the last year the Advanced Camp will be for males only. Next year female cadets will begin training.

Diana got wet at the end of the "Slide for Life" which was one of the phases of RECONDO training given at the ROTC Advanced Camp.

#### IT FEELS SO GOOD

At his current pace, Lieutenant Colonel Edward B. Bookman, Jr. will surpass the 5,000-mile mark under the Army's "Run For Your Life Program" on Oct. 28.

"I don't really enjoy running," he flatly observes. "To me it's work. I only do it because I feel it's good for me."

LTC Bookman, commander of Phillips Army Airfield, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., has his secretary, Mrs. June Westfall, remind him Oct. 28th isn't far away.



**L**ike all kids, Army brats come in a variety of shapes and sizes, colors, styles and ages. But they all have one thing in common—their Dads (or Moms) are in our Army, and that makes them just a little bit special.

What other child can claim to have logged over 20,000 miles before he's out of diapers? Who has attended 14 schools by the time he is graduated from high school, and has called the four corners of the globe home and meant it?

Yes, the Army brat's a special kind of person. To see the world through their eyes, SOLDIERS talked to some of them at Fort Ord, Calif.

**Peter Bostick** is 13 years old and was born in Brooklyn, N.Y. He's already "hung his hat" in Germany, Fort Riley, Kans., Fort Bragg, N.C., and

the island of Okinawa. His father currently has orders for Germany for the third time.

Peter says he liked Fort Bragg best "because there were woods to play in" behind his house. He's gotten used to moving although leaving his friends is sometimes difficult—he and his mother write letters frequently to those they've had to leave behind. "It's easy to make new friends," says Peter, "and I've run into some old ones, too." But this time he and his parents would like to settle down and buy a house in San Diego.

Peter's father works some distance away at Hunter-Liggett Military Reservation but comes home weekends and spends a lot of time with Peter and his three brothers and one sister. Peter's oldest brother is a plebe at West Point but rather than

**Growing up in the service  
is a special way of life for**

# the army BRAT

Story and photos by Evelyn Zurian

Jeff Tuten muses over memories of  
Turkey, his favorite station so far.

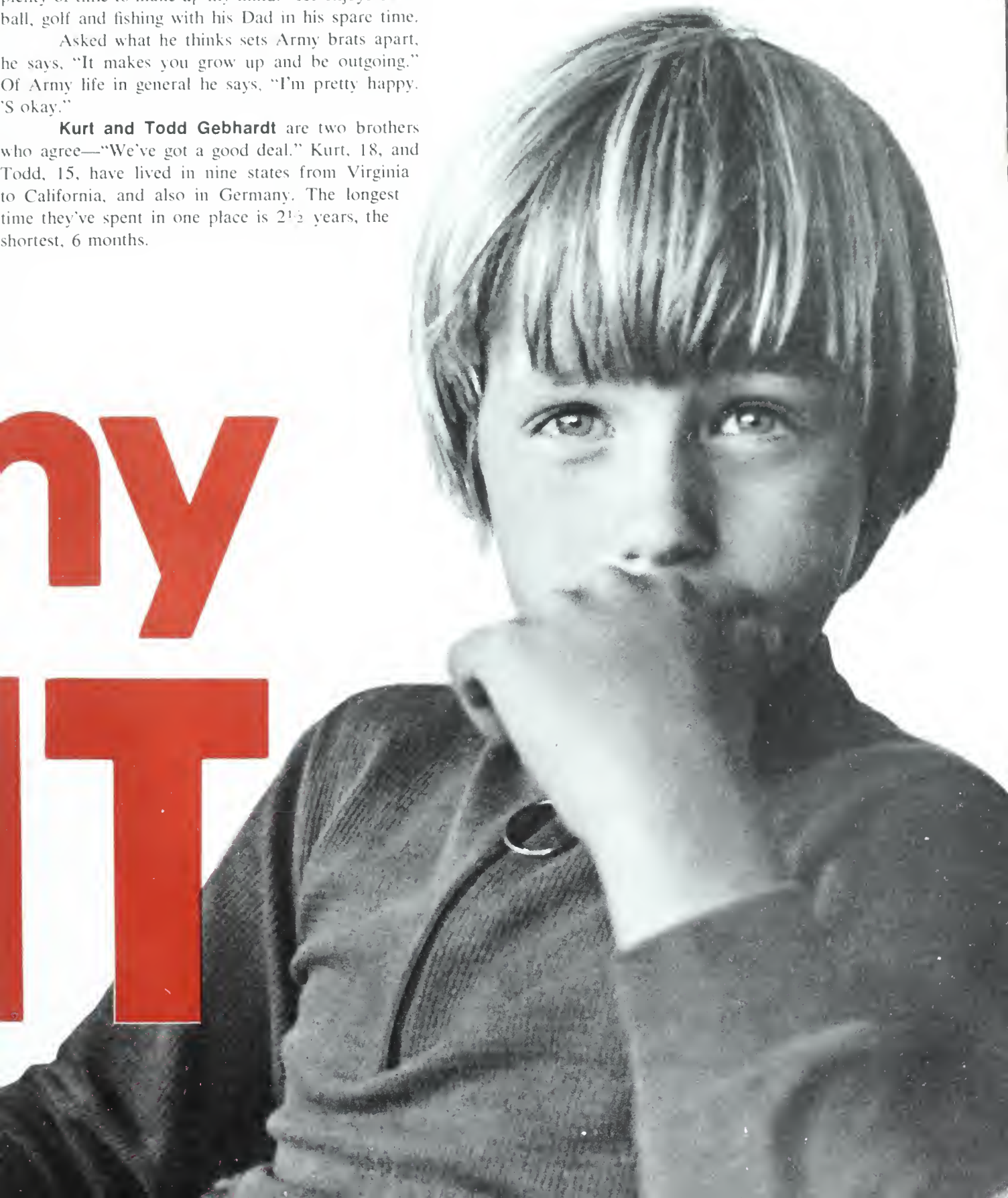


follow in those footsteps, Peter is thinking about being a doctor or a lawyer—professions suggested by his parents. However, at 13 he says, "I've got plenty of time to make up my mind." He enjoys baseball, golf and fishing with his Dad in his spare time.

Asked what he thinks sets Army brats apart, he says, "It makes you grow up and be outgoing." Of Army life in general he says, "I'm pretty happy. 'S okay."

**Kurt and Todd Gebhardt** are two brothers who agree—"We've got a good deal." Kurt, 18, and Todd, 15, have lived in nine states from Virginia to California, and also in Germany. The longest time they've spent in one place is 2½ years, the shortest, 6 months.

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"I don't miss not being settled down," says Kurt. "I'd rather move. Civilian kids don't have as much opportunity as we do—they're spoiled in a way, you know, being stuck in one place."

"It's a pretty good life,"

says Todd. "It's not hard to move or make new friends—my Dad's friends and the guys he works with have kids and you get to meet them pretty quickly. And I try to keep in touch with old friends when we move."

#### **School Is Another Story.**

Several times the two brothers have had to change schools in the middle of an academic year and find they miss out on some subject matter. "When I left my old school,"

says Kurt, "they hadn't gotten to geometry yet but when I got to the new school they'd already had it."

"The teachers don't give you a lot of help to catch up," says Todd, "even in on-post schools where there are mostly Army kids."

As to dependent schools overseas, Todd rates them "easier than stateside but more fun because everybody knows everybody. Like all my friends play sports and you always have something to do—you don't even miss TV."

The Gebhardt boys describe their family as a close-knit one. The brothers spend a lot of time with their parents and will pick up on the spur of the moment to go camping and fishing in the family camper-trailer. Though their mother works as a teacher in the

**Clockwise from top: Dru Brenner works on decoupage project; Jeff Mitchell and neighborhood friends in batting order; Kurt and Todd Gebhardt plot checkers strategy; Lori Mitchell picks flower for a young friend.**





Functional Literacy Training Program at Fort Ord, she also enjoys the camping trips which the boys say are her favorite form of travel.

Todd also enjoys taking part in fund-raising projects for the post youth activities program, like helping out at a food concession stand at the nearby Laguna Seca raceway. He plays golf, bowls and swims, too.

**Enlistment Plans.** Kurt graduated from high school this past summer and enlisted at Fort Ord under the delayed entry program. Kurt took police science in high school and wants to be a policeman. "I enlisted because civilians can't join the police force here until they're 21, and besides that I'll probably go to college on the Army," Kurt is also interested in flying—his Dad's a pilot—and has already earned his private pilot's license.

**Dru Brenner** has lived in four states and in France and Germany in the past 12 years. "After a while you get used to moving," she says. "For about the first month you're in a new place it's hard to make friends but from there on in it gets easier."

As for academics, Dru finds it easy to make up missed material and rates California schools much "freer" than the "work-work-work" in Indiana, where her grandparents live and where she and her family lived during her father's tour in Vietnam.

**When Dad Goes Away.** Tackling the subject of family separation, Dru says, "Of course I

missed my Dad but he wasn't on the line fighting so we didn't worry as much as some families had to. You don't feel that hot about his being gone but you know he's doing it to help other people win their freedom."

Sometimes Dru wishes she could settle down, "especially when you make real good friends," she says. "There are some other hassles but you learn to live with it and it makes you grow up and learn to take responsibility."

Travel rates as the chief advantage of Army life in Dru's book. "You move around and learn all about places—like we learned about Indians when we were in Arizona, and about Abraham Lincoln and farming in Illinois."

Dru's hobbies are reading and crafts—she makes yarn "God's Eyes," crochets, sews and does macramé, and fabricates polydomes and jewelry as decorations for her room and as gifts for friends. Her father also is into crafts—he's built furniture, hooked rugs, and made macramé wall hangings. Dru's interest in handicrafts has led her to the career choice of occupational therapy—a career she wants to pursue as an Army officer.

**Jeff and Lori Mitchell.** 10-year-old Jeff finds the simple pleasure of travel exciting—the scenery, staying in motels, and sleeping in hotel beds with vibrating "magic fingers." But he and his sister Lori, 16, would like to settle down after their jaunts over seven states from Virginia to Hawaii, and will have a chance to do so in the near future when their father retires.

"Moving is easy," says Jeff. "It's easy to leave your friends but making new friends is hard. Schools off-post are harder to break into than on-post schools. The kids off post gang up on you and push you around sometimes because you're new."

Lori agrees that off-post

schools are often more difficult to make friends in—"They've already set up their little groups," she says. "But I usually make friends pretty fast anyway."

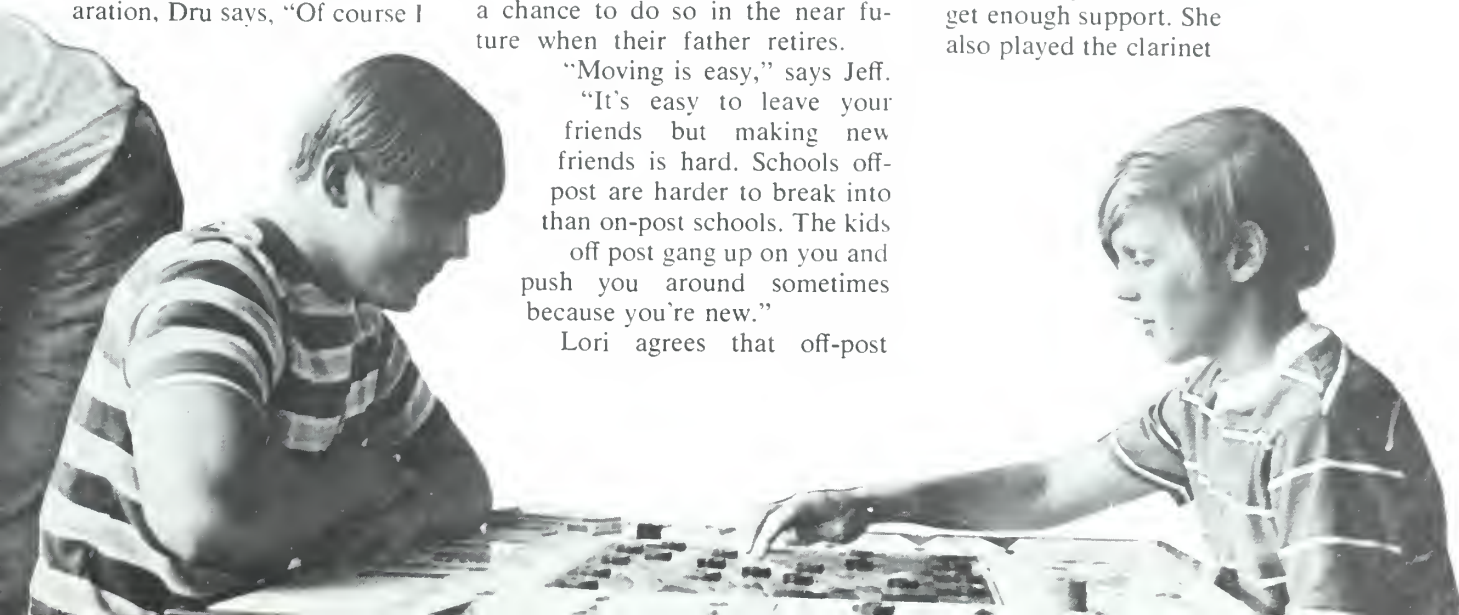
The Mitchells moved to Torrance, Calif., a suburb of Los Angeles, while their Dad was in Vietnam. Their grandparents lived close by and helped fill the gap their Dad left. "We wrote letters and sent tapes," recalls Jeff, "and baked cookies at Christmas. I felt sorry for Mom while Dad was gone, though—she cried every time Dad called."

"Sure she did," breaks in Lori. "We all did. We missed him an awful lot. It's stupid that families can't stay where they are when the father has to go away," she adds. "You have to move at the worst time and it just makes everything that much harder."

Jeff and Lori's mother works as a secretary-receptionist in the Acute Minor Illness Clinic on post and the kids say they get along just fine. "We have chores to do around the house," Jeff says. "Lori and my other two sisters usually fix dinner."

"There's a lot of responsibility being the oldest," says Lori, "but it's not that much of a hassle."

The two Mitchells and their neighborhood friends play "tennis ball" at home but agree there's not much for kids to do on post. Lori says she tried horseback riding but it was too far away, and the girls' softball league she joined didn't get enough support. She also played the clarinet



in Torrance but stopped because she felt her present school didn't have as good a band system as Torrance's. Jeff plays the drums but is becoming disinterested in them because he finds the single drum boring to play.

**Future Plans.** When he "grows up," Jeff wants to play professional football for the NFL or WFL. "But if I'm not good enough, then I'd like to go to West Point," says Jeff, who is described by his sister as "a brain."

Lori wants to become a registered nurse and then join the Army. "Or maybe the other way 'round," she says.

**Jeff Tuten** liked Turkey best of all his "homes" so far. "We'd hitch rides on the bar on the back of the carriages they have there," he says. "And there was a bay across the street from our apartment and a dock about a block away. We'd go down to the dock and sometimes the sailors would let us come on the ships. And we had a beach house. My Dad and I went scuba diving in the bay and sometimes we'd find real old artifacts in the water," Jeff says.

Jeff's hobbies now are making model airplanes and pitching on the Fort Ord Little League team. Career plans at age 10? "Army helicopter pilot or an action news reporter," says Jeff.

**Angela Sweeten.** With German grandparents on her mother's side, Angela, age 14, says she feels closer to Germany in many ways than to America. Her father was stationed there once and Angela and her mother returned when her Dad was in Korea and Vietnam. She has lived there for 5 years—the longest time she's ever lived in one place.

Her parents would like to quit moving and settle down, she says, and her mother would like to live near her relatives in her native country. Angela is saving up to go to college to become a teacher—perhaps in the dependent schools in Germany. "I don't like moving," she says. "Like other people can say, 'I grew up with him or with

her,' and I can't say that. I wish I could keep my friends.

"But still," says Angela, "Army brats are more fortunate than civilians. They have a better understanding of foreigners and they know how it feels to be both rich and poor. Most civilians just get one community's ideas and views. Army kids get more exposure. They're more open-minded, more flexible. They grow up faster."

**The Other Side.** If there is any such thing as a "typical" Army brat, he or she is probably imagined as a happy, rosy-cheeked, balanced, well-adjusted child who takes the ups and downs of Army life, the moves, the separations, the thousand little changes of rou-



"My name's Maggie.  
Which one of you clowns did this?"

tine in stride. But there are those who don't.

SOLDIERS talked to Major Frank Burns of Fort Ord's Personal Growth Center and to Captain (Dr.) Ron Elliott, Chief of Fort Ord's Dependent and Retired Out-patient Psychiatry Clinic, about some of the problems.

"When kids, particularly adolescents, have problems with their parents," says MAJ Burns, "the difficulty usually seems to be a difference of priorities, of values. Kids today are shifting away to a degree from materialistic values and towards creative ones. I see a lot of young people who actually are well-adjusted but who don't want what their parents think they should want—a college education, a house in the suburbs, a station wagon, two color TVs.

"It's not that they don't

have interests but that their interests don't coincide with their parents'," says MAJ Burns. "And all too often in a military family, perhaps because of the discipline inherent in the military, there is very little tolerance for major differences of values or goals. This can lead to frustration on both sides, and many parents blame the Army when actually the Army has nothing to do with it. The same thing would and does happen in civilian life."

"Any major change is upsetting to all members of a family," CPT Elliott observes. "The more major changes, the higher the likelihood of a psychiatric upset. Military life often combines the major changes of a family separation, moving to a strange new place, a change of schools and the loss of friends.

"The way these upsets show themselves depends on the coping mechanism of the individual. If a person—say a wife and mother—depends very heavily on her husband to keep herself together she's very likely to have big problems with the kids when the father is out of the house. And when a man's family doesn't function well together, that can raise serious questions about his military career. It can lead to a hardship discharge if the family situation isn't compatible with military life, or to a split-up if the active-duty member is committed to the Army.

"The thing that is really important but very simple is that parents are models for their children. If a parent makes moving a positive experience and says in actions as well as words, 'This is a good place we're going to. It will be fun and you'll like it,' you'll have a more easily adapting child."

**It Takes All Kinds.** CPT Elliott says, "You have to remember that I only see the disturbed portion of the population. The majority of Army brats are well-adjusted, stable kids, and for them the broadening, enriching and maturing experience of international travel is unparalleled by any other way of life."



# THE SQUAD LEADER TODAY:

## How Well Does He Lead?

Story and photos by MSG Nat Dell

**C**HANGE—rapid CHANGE—has been a constant factor of Army life for the past couple of years. The Army's role in Vietnam has ended; its ranks have shrunk from more than a million men and women to approximately 780,000 and with the exception of a few draftees still in the ranks it's now an Army of volunteers.

Come hell or high water, draftee or volunteer, things have not changed all that much for the members of an infantry squad. They're still the guys who will ultimately be eyeball-to-eyeball with an enemy in combat.

The infantry squad doesn't operate in total isolation but does represent the smallest leadership entity in the basic combat unit. When the order to engage the enemy crackles down the command net the infantryman is the guy who has to get the job done. His success or failure depends on his training, his courage and motivation, his weapons and support, and most of all, the quality of his leadership at the squad level. His squad leader is the last order-giver in the chain of command.

Looking from topside the squad leader represents the bottom rung on the leadership ladder. But take the infantryman's worm's-eye view. For him the squad leader represents the first rung in that ladder.

All echelons in the chain of command will influence the combat trooper's life in varying degree but the squad leader is the individual who will probably exert the most influence on his life.

Teacher, confessor, taskmaster and immediate leader . . . he'll be there as long as the infantryman shoulders a rifle, charges a hill, or until he himself is promoted to that position. Perhaps it's always been that way.

But while his job and responsibilities have not changed all that much, the man who holds that position has probably changed along with our changing Army.

What are the changes? What's the average squad leader like today? How's he trained and how well does he perform his job? How has he adapted to the new volunteer soldier, or perhaps is he himself one of those volunteers?



To get some answers to these questions SOLDIERS interviewed commanders and senior noncommissioned officers and squad leaders assigned to the 101st Airborne Division (Airmobile) at Fort Campbell, Ky. Here's how things shape up in two battalions of the Screaming Eagles' 503d Infantry.

**The Now Scene.** Visit the 3d Brigade's 1st and 2d battalions of the 503d and you find a mixture of young junior NCOs and the older NCOs who have been around for a long time—NCOs with combat experience, and fuzzy-cheeked "Acting Jacks" (acting NCOs) who'll lead fuzzy-cheeked soldiers.

There's the veteran staff sergeant who is authorized to fill that position by the infantry unit's Table of Organization and Equipment (TOE). He has approximately 10 years in the Army and the odds are about 10 to 1 he's served in combat. But you don't find too many of them in the 503d Infantry.

Then there's the young sergeant E-5 . . . old-timers remember him as the Buck Sergeant . . . who has served in combat. He's around 24 years old and probably had a break in service after Vietnam. There aren't too many of them in the battalions either.



In the third category you find the young (at least in terms of time-in-service) squad leader who has demonstrated his ability to handle a squad and has been promoted to sergeant. His average time in service is 2 years and his age rounds out at about 21. He volunteered and asked for airborne training and, according to his commanders, he's "doing one hell of a fine job."

Next comes the "Acting Jack" buck sergeant. He's a specialist 4 who doesn't meet time-in-service and time-in-grade criteria for promotion to that grade. But because he has demonstrated his ability to lead a squad, his commander has appointed him acting sergeant and given him a set of stripes. He has all of the responsibilities and receives the privileges enjoyed by NCOs of his grade but doesn't receive NCO pay. He's also a volunteer, has received his paratrooper wings, has a couple of years in the Army and is around 20. Most of the squad leaders in the 503d are in this category.

In the final category you find the young Acting Jack who's serving as squad leader but hasn't wet his stripes down yet. He's likely to be a specialist 4 and in many cases a private first class. But he has demonstrated the ability to handle the squad and is just as much the boss of his squad as is the veteran staff sergeant. Their numbers are growing at Campbell and commanders also give them high marks. They're generally a couple of years younger than the other Acting Jacks—around 18 years old with approximately 18 months in service.

While the battalions have a mixture of the experienced and inexperienced junior NCOs the majority of them are inexperienced. The two battalions are rated Combat Ready and the immediate question that comes to mind is how could they perform their combat missions when 65 percent of their NCOs have never served in combat?

**Leader Type.** Colonel Weldon F. (Tiger) Honeycutt, commander of the 3d Brigade and himself a former squad leader, believes they could hack it with no big problem.

"It takes training," he says, "and our young NCOs are certainly getting that. But it's a mistake just to look at it in terms of junior NCOs."

"The first mistake we make is to compare the squad leader's duties in Vietnam with the duties and responsibilities of the squad leader here in a garrison environment. It's a different ballgame."

"We have two types of squad leaders—those who came up through the ranks in Vietnam and the ones we are developing today. The former had to be retrained while we were training the latter."

"In Vietnam the squad leader had relatively few things to worry about, like getting his squad to the proper place at the right time, and doing his thing out there in the jungle. It was a matter of mission and survival. He normally didn't have to worry about details like making sure members of his squad had



"Acting Jack" squad leaders, top, are briefed by their CO, CPT John R. Fairlamb, during field problem. Combat veterans like John Schastey, bottom, also receive training.

their basic load of ammunition or that their weapons were cleaned and in good operating condition. The trooper out there was motivated by the instinct for survival and usually took care of those things himself—especially after the first engagement with the enemy.

"They were out in the jungle for a month and then returned to the base camp where they sort of unwound and let their hair down. So the squad leader out there didn't really have a lot of leadership details to get involved with."

"We're talking about squad leaders but when you look at it many of those who remained in service,





a veteran staff sergeant and perform his duties with the same degree of professionalism?

The secret, according to commanders in the brigade, is a careful selection process, continuous training, and command backing at all levels of the NCO structure.

The selection process evolved from the position the 101st Airborne Division found itself in when it returned from Vietnam in 1972. Many of its young troopers including young NCOs had fulfilled their service obligations and returned to civilian life. In addition to having to rapidly re-orient its remaining NCOs from a combat to a garrison environment, the division had to rebuild its strength and its junior NCO base.

It accomplished the rebuilding via a strong reenlistment program and a unit-of-choice recruiting program was instituted. The division's unit-of-choice canvassers hit the recruiting trail and after basic training, volunteers for the Screaming Eagle Division received their Advanced Individual Training (AIT) in the units for which they volunteered. Many of the young squad leaders in the division received their AIT that way.

The division also set up a 5-week Squad Training Exercise Program where young squad leaders, potential squad leaders, and other members learned the basics of squad tactics. The post also operates a special 2-week leadership school for young NCOs and a leadership academy.

Young NCOs who qualify may also compete to attend the more advanced Infantry NCO course operated under the Noncommissioned Officers Education System (NCOES) at the Infantry School, Fort Benning, Ga.

**Making It Work.** But success or failure is measured in how well the young squad leader does his job out in the boonies and in the squad room. Commanders and NCOs give them high marks on both counts.

COL Honeycutt says, "They are eager to take on responsibility and while it's our job to train them, we have to be careful we don't oversupervise them."

To really see the young squad leader in action, join members of the 1st Battalion as they make an assault on an imaginary enemy.

The enemy isn't actually firing at them but the troopers are firing every weapon in the infantry company TOE—and the ammo is real.

Listen to the young squad leaders bark orders as live artillery shells prep the area in front of them, and as Huey Cobra helicopter gunships rake the target area with live rocket fire. It's no static range situation. As you follow behind the squads the only difference you notice between the veterans and young squad leaders is their age—not in execution.

You know there are officers and senior NCOs out there to enforce safety regulations but you still ask Lieutenant Colonel Roger H. Horner, 1st Battalion commander, if he isn't taking a big chance letting those young guys order other young guys around firing live ammo. "These young squad leaders know what they're

especially after the early Vietnam buildup, are now platoon sergeants and first sergeants. So you see, a large portion of our NCO base evolved from that environment. That's why it's a mistake to think only in terms of the squad leader. We had to retrain the entire NCO base.

"In addition to the constant training the squad leader . . . has myriad other details to be concerned with in a garrison situation. It's one of the toughest jobs in the Army. I know because I served as a squad leader in this brigade.

"We not only require the squad leaders to know their tactics. We expect them to know just about all there is to know about their men. . . . We want them to be able to tell when one of their troopers is down in the dumps; we want them to be aware of the status of each man's military training and civilian educational development. You name it and we expect our squad leaders to know it."

**Responsibilities.** Squad leaders have always had those responsibilities in one form or another but there are some peculiar to today's volunteers.

"There isn't too much difference between the native intelligence of the young soldiers we're getting today and those of a decade ago but today's soldiers are generally not as well educated as they were a few years ago. We have to take the time to go over and over much of our training and that task falls in large part on the squad leader's shoulders," COL Honeycutt says.

**Building the NCO Base.** How do you prepare a young soldier who's only been in the Army for a couple of years to take on the same responsibilities as

# As the Squad Leaders See It

Company level is where it's at—where you get to take a close-up look at squad leaders, where you have the opportunity to talk with commanders, senior NCOs and squad leaders.

On the day members of the 1st Battalion, 503d Infantry are participating in attack training using live ammunition you button-hole **Sergeant John Schastey**, a squad leader in Company "C."

SGT Schastey, 23, has spent his 4 years in the Army with the 101st, including a tour in Vietnam. He's been a squad leader since November 1971 and finds a vast difference between the squad leader's duties in combat and those in a garrison environment.

"Over there it was basically field duty. In combat you were out in the jungle for perhaps 2 or 3 months and then you went back to the rear for a few days to get haircuts and unwind. You really didn't have to worry about the troopers' personal problems like you do in garrison.

"Most of these young guys today are between 18-19 and they do have a lot of problems and you've got to help them with those problems."

So you put this question to him. "A lot of them are married

and are near the same age you are. How can you assist them with their marital problems?"

"Well, I'm married and I've had problems myself.

"In garrison we pull a lot of TDY, or we're in the field a lot. It's difficult for a young wife to understand this kind of thing. My First Sergeant helped me a lot and I had the benefit of my experiences when dealing with younger members of my squad who are in the same situation."

An even younger married squad leader, **Specialist 4 Elvin Pollock**, is 19 years old and has a 17-year-old wife. He can also associate his problems with those of some members of his squad. "Since I've become a squad leader my wife has to make sure I get up early to get to work. She also knows that my uniforms have to be sharper and that I might get home a little later because I have to make sure that the squad is squared away.

"I also have to hit the field manuals and other books at night because there is so much to learn about this job. That leaves me with less time for her. All that extra responsibility means putting out more than you did when you were just one of the boys in the squad. I don't consider myself an expert on marriage but I can relate to the guys in some of their marital problems."

A young Acting Jack, **Acting Sergeant Don Crowder** of Company A, 2d Battalion, has only been in the Army 2 years and has no combat time but thinks he's found the secret to motivating the members of his squad. "It isn't easy being directly responsible for a group of men who

are the same age as you are but you have to get them to respect you as a person, not just because of the stripes you have on your sleeve or the position you occupy.

"You treat them fairly, watch out for them, and let them know that they're working for the good of the squad—not for the good of the squad leader."

At 21, Crowder has been a squad leader for a year and had some other observations. "I've had to learn a heck of a lot about people since becoming a squad leader. You especially learn a lot about a man while you're out here in the woods.

"Some respond immediately regardless how tired or disgusted they may be. Others will want to just sit down so you have to go over and kick them in the tail.

"I really think that being the same age as most of these guys is to my advantage because I know how they think, their general interests and the like."

**Captain John R. Fairlamb**, commander of A Company, 2d Battalion, agrees with Crowder: "These young squad leaders do seem to have more rapport with their men than those of a few years ago. They seem to lead by setting the example and they get things done not just by forcing people by giving an order.

"A few years ago there was a big age gap between the squad leader and his men. The squad leader probably had been in the Army for 10 years or more; many of them didn't really worry about establishing rapport; they just moved in and got the job done.

"But today's young soldier is a different breed of cat. My squad

doing," he answers. "We don't cut corners when it comes to safety but this is the only way they have the opportunity to really learn their jobs."

LTC Horner moves from squad to squad, here giving a "Well done" to a squad leader, there noting a deficiency in execution of another squad's attack. He joins his troopers in a loud cheer when one of his weapons crews scores a direct hit on an old tank.

Hitch a ride back to the garrison area in his command chopper and ask if he thinks his squad leaders are really ready?

"I know they're ready," he answers. "Oh, they're not perfect and their training is a continuous process but I'd go in combat with them tomorrow."

**Back Up Support.** Next day we drop by the 2d Battalion and see an example of the command backing young NCOs get. You see a captain, lieutenant,

platoon sergeant and a young buck sergeant enter LTC Stanley G. Bonta's office. Your first thoughts are that the battalion commander is holding Commander's Call but you can't understand what the young private in the group is doing at the gathering.

You learn later that the private had disobeyed the young squad leader's orders and given him some lip. He received non-judicial punishment under article 15. LTC Bonta explains his reason for the gathering:

"That squad leader was an Acting Jack but I hold him just as responsible for the members of that squad as I do the most senior squad leader in this battalion. Since he is given the responsibilities and duties of an NCO he has to receive the same command support as any other officer or NCO.

"I consider the squad leader's job to be the most difficult job in the Army and you have to support



leaders are largely of the same age group and they seem to know what makes their men tick. They are also getting the job done."

A senior NCO, **Sergeant First Class William Silbaugh**, a platoon sergeant in "Charlie" Company, 2d Battalion is also impressed with the young squad leaders. But that wasn't always the case.

"When we first went to Vietnam in 1965 we had solid junior NCOs and had no leadership problems to speak of. But about 10 months later we started getting people who were promoted to E5 with less than a year in service and things started going down hill," SFC Silbaugh observes.

Many older NCOs refer to the newly created NCOs as "Instant NCOs" but SFC Silbaugh refuses to use such a designation.

"Leadership at that level went from the guy using his authority to get something done to the guy who gave an order and didn't know what action to take when the order was refused. By 1971 most of the older NCOs had rotated and we were getting youngsters who had no leadership experience. Sometimes you got into a situation where this young E5 couldn't give an order to move a weapon or move a squad without saying 'Do it because the captain or the sergeant wants it done.' They didn't have the experience or depth or presence to say 'Do it because it has to be done,' or because I say, 'Do it.'"

"The young squad leaders coming up today receive better training at the leadership academies and in the NCOES courses; we're beginning to see a change but there are still some problems.

that guy."

**Age No Obstacle.** Mention that you've observed squad leaders who seem to be no older than the men they're leading

LTC Bonta comments, 'Once a man accepts a leadership position and the accompanying responsibilities he can no longer be considered 'one of the boys' by the members of his squad. Commanders like to move them to another squad or platoon but that isn't always possible.'

Ask him how he expects a young Acting Jack to gain the respect of members of the squad, especially when he's the same age and sees things the same way they do. LTC Bonta has an answer for that, too: "The young man who steps out in front and accepts responsibility earns a degree of respect from his peers by the mere act of stepping out in front. Some people refuse

"One potential problem area arises when a guy who's just a member of the squad one day finds himself leading that same squad or another squad in the company. He's no longer one of the boys and you have to make him understand that."

SFC Silbaugh's commander, **Captain Thomas M. Hall**, agrees: "That's one of the hallmarks of a good leader—having no friends when there's job to get done. There is a lot of initial pressure on these young men from their former peers. In many cases they took basic training together and then took their AIT in the same unit. Many of them even went to jump school together so there's a very strong bond there. It's a tough adjustment for anyone to have to make overnight."

How do the young squad leaders feel about that problem? A 20-year-old weapons squad leader, **SP4 Dennis Lovings** says, "Sure, it's a tough adjustment to make. One day you're just a member of the squad doing what you're told and the next day you have the responsibility of giving orders to others. Suddenly you're the man with the stripes.

"But the transition won't be too difficult if you let all your men know that you have a job to do, if you treat each one fairly and as an individual, and constantly demonstrate that buddies and duty don't mix."

Ask these squad leaders what their first reactions were when they were first appointed and their answers are a mixed bag.

Acting Sergeant (SP4) Dennis Lovings' initial reaction was that there were others in the squad who held the same rank and had more time in service and in grade. "I knew I

would really have to stay sharp in order to keep the job so I had to hit the field manuals and bone up on a lot of things."

Acting Sergeant (SP4) Crowder's first reaction was that a lot of responsibility went along with the job.

"To me, the measure of a good squad leader is how well your squad reacts to a given situation. I knew that if I couldn't get instant response out of them all of the time I might just be a run-of-the-mill squad leader, and I didn't want to be one of those. When they gave me the squad I made up my mind to shoot for being an exceptional squad leader."

Finally, remind the Acting Jacks that they're performing the duties of a staff sergeant but aren't receiving a staff sergeant's pay, then ask them why they accepted the job. Their responses are variations within a constant theme.

"While I was a member of the squad, I was always thinking how I would run things if I were squad leader, and I couldn't turn it down when the opportunity presented itself."

Another says, "I come from a farm family where I always had a lot of responsibility and for me that's the only way to fly."

"I've always enjoyed helping people, and being a squad leader gives me lots of opportunity to do that," comments another.

The answer you remember most vividly though is the young Acting Jack who tells you: "Every true infantryman should want to become a leader and the squad is where it all starts no matter whether you're an Acting Jack or an actual hard-striper."

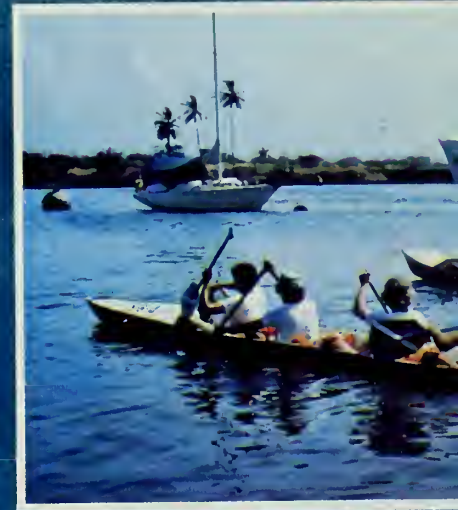
to admit it but humans look to leaders and these youngsters are no exception.

"Listen," he continues, "these young squad leaders—Acting Jacks included—are carrying 65 percent of the squad leader load in this battalion and they're just tops in my book. They still have much to learn but I would take them into combat tomorrow."

COL. Honeycutt sums it up.

"If you read the book, *Jonathan Livingston Seagull* you will recall that he was always striving for perfection. It took him a while before he could fly faster and higher than the other seagulls and he busted his butt a few times. We require our squad leaders to aspire for perfection. They are not perfect, however. They'll bust their tails sometime but I would have absolutely no qualms about them in a combat environment. They could get the job done."





# THE GREAT INTEROCEAN DUGOUT RACE

SGT John M. L...





**P**addle a canoe from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific in 48 hours? You've got to be kidding—unless you're in the Canal Zone.

The Panama Canal is often called "The Funnel of World Commerce," linking the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. It's here the Explorers (a division of Boy Scouts of America) challenge nature and each other in their annual Ocean-to-Ocean Cayuco (canoe) Race.

During the race the Explorers paddle from the Cristobal Yacht Club on the Atlantic to the finish line on the Pacific. Two types of boats are used—the

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Right, the "Valkyri" and her all-girl crew dig in on Gatun Lake. A crew joins other cayucos tied up at shore. Below, crew and queen of "Non Illegitimus Carborundum" accept trophy.



trophy boat with four-man crews, and patch boats, which are authorized a replacement crew.

Sponsored by the Canal Zone Council of Boy Scouts, the race consists of paddling a canoe 41 miles across the Isthmus in only 3 days. Officials from the Army, Navy, and Air Force and representatives of the Pan Canal Company plan the race months in advance and provide logistical support, communications, first aid and safety support.

The boats are called cayucos, an Indian word meaning "dugout canoe." They are sanded, painted and waxed in a matter of days but it takes the

four-man crews many hours of practice to shape themselves into an efficient team. They put in a lot of preparation for the most colorful Explorer event of the year.

The 3-day cayuco ocean-to-ocean race is a test of skill, stamina and endurance. Nineteen boats were entered in this year's competition and for the third year running there was one all-girl crew.

**First Day.** On race day, teams check boats and equipment and perform last-minute alterations to their crafts. Military and civilian officials are on hand to make certain each boat and its crew meets the qualifications. Strict safety regulations

must be observed.

At 3 p.m. a briefing of cayuco and escort boat captains by the race coordinator assures all is ready. Based on previous races it's decided citizens band radios should be used between the escort boats. Company A, 3d Special Forces Battalion, 7th Special Forces Group (Abn), supplements the first day's communications with PRC 77 radios and operators.

The boats enter the water north of the Yacht Club pier. The first segment of the race is also the shortest—only 4.8 miles—but tension mounts as the lineup awaits the start. The gun fires and the crews race to get in front. Military and private



escort boats displaying orange banners are positioned in front of, among and to the rear of the racing crews, working in and out to assist in case of emergency. An Army Landing Craft Mechanized (LCM) from USARSO's Logistical Support Command follows the cayucos throughout the race, alert to pick up stragglers.

The cayucos are ripping through the water at a sleek 10 knots until a crosswind creates a choppy sea. More than one boat swamps, ditching its crew into the water. While some crews struggle to upright their cayucos others pass them in the race against time.

Forty-five minutes and 50 seconds later the first boat, "Non Illegitimus Carborundum" crosses the finish line at the Gatun Yacht Club. During the next half-hour other crews arrive. It's one day down and two to go. The crews beach their boats; some oarsmen are treated for cuts or bruises. With the cayucos safely stowed everyone heads for a night of rest.

**Second Day.** Saturday morning brings the start of the second—the longest and most difficult—leg of the race. It starts at the southern end of Gatun Locks and ends at the town of Gamboa 23 miles away. Again the starter's gun barks and the crews dig in. "Non Illegitimus Carborundum" once again takes the lead. Crews pace themselves out in the tropical heat.

Radio contact between an escort boat and the LCM reveals one of the cayucos is waterlogged and sinking. The escort boat stands by as the skipper and crew of the LCM lower their front ramp and bring aboard the disabled cayuco with its four-man crew. Another crew drops out due to fatigue.

Escort boats are stationed at buoys and strategic locations along the route to provide radio contact with each other and officials at Gamboa. The lead boat journeys ahead,

checking the route for safety hazards or speed boats which might interfere with the race. With another day still ahead the crews give it all they have. "Non Illegitimus Carborundum" is first in again, hotly pursued by "Dear Dick." The girls' boat, "Valkyri," makes it in just under the qualification time with less than a minute to spare. Two days down and one to go.

**Third Day.** The third leg of the race is run in three sections. From the town of Gamboa to the Las Cruces, landing at Pedro Miguel, through the Gaillard Cut, then to the Miraflores Locks and finally to the checkered flag for a total distance of 18 miles.

Ship traffic passes through the Canal as the cayucos move toward the starting line for the last leg. The wakes of the large tankers can easily capsize the small boats and they bob precariously in the water; onlookers seem as apprehensive as the crews. Every one awaits the signal for the final part of the race to begin and finally Canal Zone Governor David S. Parker fires the shot and the race is on.

The cayucos approach huge ships and chugging tug boats working their way through the Canal. Escort boats shadow the cayucos as they hug the shoreline to escape the choppy current.

It's a sprint all the way to Pedro Miguel where the first arrivals stop for refreshments. There they await the rest of the cayucos before continuing the next portion of the race.

When all crews are ready the cayucos and escort boats enter the lock chambers and are lowered about 30 feet. Moving through the locks is dangerous and time-consuming, taking 15 minutes to displace the water. At this point all crews are required to don life jackets as a safety measure.

The official fires his gun,

the lock gates open and the outrushing water sends the cayuco crews racing through the Gaillard Cut toward Miraflores Locks 8 miles ahead. By this time crews are sprinting all the way, averaging 12 knots. When they reach the Miraflores Locks observers cheer them on toward the finish line. There, in a second set of locks consisting of two chambers, the cayucos are lowered to sea level. This is the last leg of the race. Next time the gates open the crews will steer their cayucos into salt water. Hundreds of people gather to watch the last sprint. A carnival spirit prevails.

**Final Sprint.** In the locks the cayucos assume positions with trophy boats in front and patch boats toward the rear. Rear Admiral Robert H. Blount, commander, U.S. Naval Forces Southern Command, fires the starting gun and the guide rope is severed. The gates open and the competitors churn full speed ahead. With less than 3 miles to go it's all-out to the finish line.

"Non Illegitimus Carborundum" and "Dear Dick" are running neck and neck as the glitter of boat paddles appears in the distance at the finish line. The cayucos approach the docks and the official waves the checkered flag as the "Dear Dick" and "Non Illegitimus Carborundum" cross the finish line a short distance apart. It's "Non Illegitimus Carborundum" of Explorer Post 21 with a winning time of 5 hours, 47 minutes and 16 seconds, giving Post 21 its fourth win in as many years. Except for the trophy presentations the 21st Annual Ocean-to-Ocean Race is over.

Crews, exhausted from 3 days activity, bring their boats ashore. The LCM with her crew heads for home port, escort boats return to the sanctuary of their harbors and the cayucos are stored away to await the 22d Annual Cayuco Race.



# THE SECOND SORTIE

Jeffery Lee Malone

**T**HE NIGHT of July 21, 1864 was a typical hot and humid summer night in Atlanta. The smell of gunpowder from exploding artillery rounds and smoke from burning buildings hung in the humid air. The night echoed with the thunder of siege artillery, the crack of the rifle musket and the whizzing of bullets.

The Georgia capital was under siege by Major General William T. Sherman's group of three armies consisting of Thomas's Army of the Cumberland, McPherson's Army of the Tennessee and Schofield's Army of the Ohio. Facing these Union Armies was the Confederate Army of Tennessee commanded by Lieutenant General John Bell Hood.

**The Man.** Hood, 33, was a tall, handsome general with light blue eyes, a head full of auburn blond hair and full length beard of the same color. He stood 6-feet-2 and had a narrow waist and broad shoulders.

But in 1864 Hood was a man with a body ravaged by war. His left arm had been crippled by a wound received at Gettysburg where he had led a division. He recovered in time to command a corps at Chickamauga where he lost his right leg. Because of these major wounds he often suffered extreme pain.

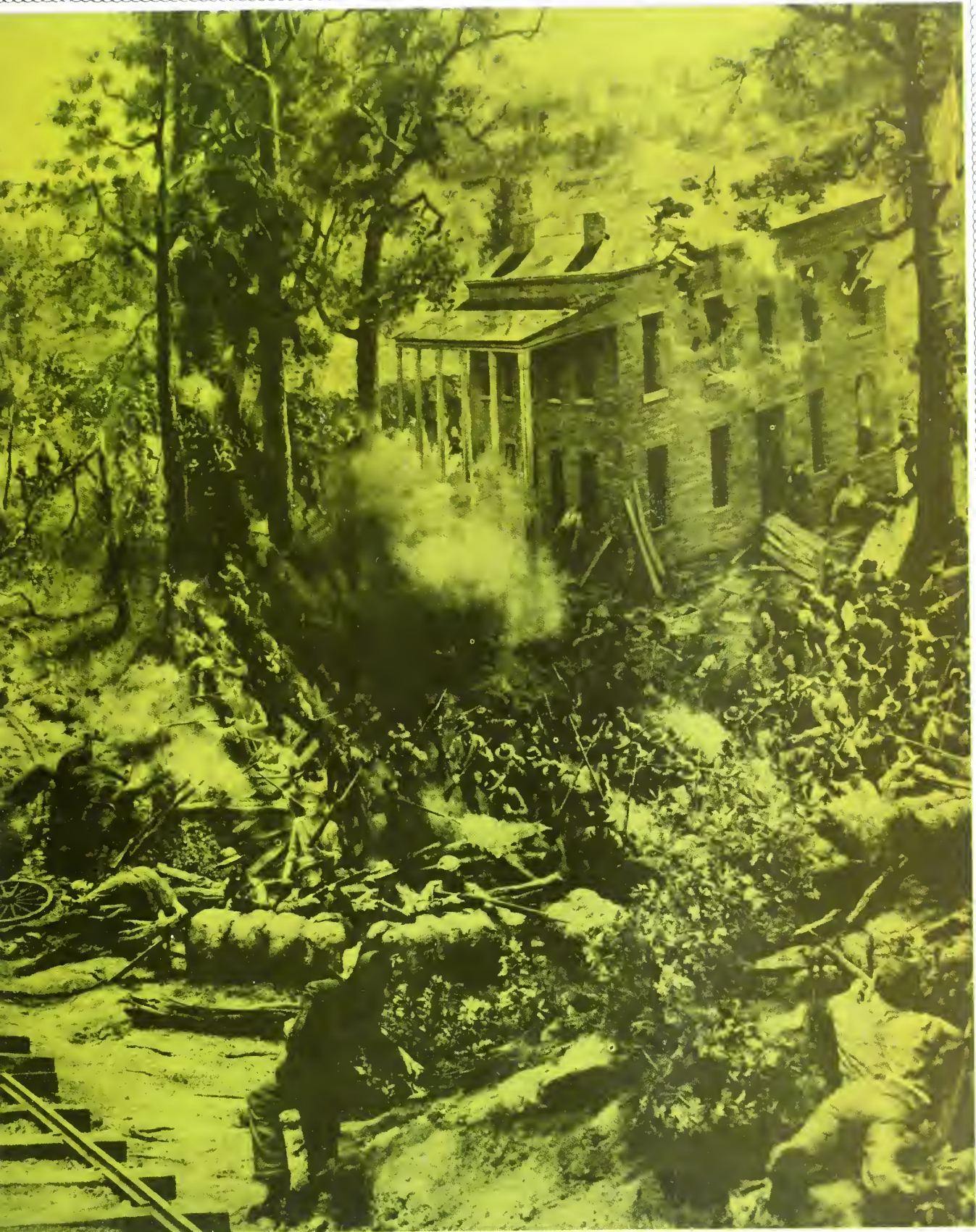
Hood was really more of a fighter than a thinker. He had graduated from West Point as number 44 in his class—near the bottom. He was a pretty good divisional commander but was not really qualified to command a corps much less an army. Hood took command of the Army of Tennessee July 17 at President Jeff Davis' direction. Davis had relieved General Joseph Johnston of command for his Fabian tactics for not being enough of a fighter.

As Joe Johnston left for Macon, Hood assumed command of the army and was glad to see "Old Joe" go. Hood despised Johnston and his defensive tactics. Jeff Davis saw in Hood a man who was an active fighter . . . not one who fought behind breastworks and retreated.

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Detail from the Cyclorama painting, Battle of Atlanta,  
courtesy of the Atlanta Bureau of Parks and Recreation.





On July 20 Hood not only proved he was a fighter, he also demonstrated he couldn't command an army either.

The attack on Thomas's army at Peachtree Creek by Hardee and Stewart's Corps was a mismanaged bloody affair that cost the Confederates 2,500 men against 1,600 Federals in killed, wounded and missing. Hood was at fault for not being at the scene of the battle giving advice, supervising and encouraging his subordinates.

**Poor Commanding.** Instead he retired into the city

and left his two corps commanders alone to make numerous blunders thanks in part to his vague orders. Hardee was late in starting his attack; then when he did, he started by attacking piecemeal as his divisions arrived on the field.

Hood had the highest praise for Stewart's Corps but of Hardee's men he stated, "The troops of Hardee, as their losses on that day indicated, did nothing more than skirmish with the enemy."

This quote from his memoirs revealed Hood's character was that of a man who had a tendency to blame his subordinates for his own failures.

**The Plan.** The dead from the July 20 battle, or his "First Sortie," had just been laid to rest in the Georgia red clay when Hood received vital information from his cavalry under the command of Major General Joseph (Fightin' Joe) Wheeler. The left flank of McPherson's Army of the Tennessee was open and in the air. McPherson's army was southeast of the city with its open left flank to the south. Quickly Hood called in his corps commanders, laying out a plan of battle to them.

Hood would send Hardee's Corps on a night march to the south of the city. Hardee's four divisions were to get into position and attack the open left flank from the south and the rear. Meanwhile Cheatnam's Corps and the 5,000-man Georgia State Militia, commanded by G. W. Smith would attack Logan's Union XV Corps in a direct frontal assault once Hardee started his attack. XV Corps formed McPherson's right flank.

Hood was confident his bold plan would work. After all, it was



patterned after Jackson and Lee's plan used against the Yankees at Chancellorsville in 1863; so why shouldn't it work for him. Why not, indeed.

Hood later wrote, "I considered Hardee's move as one merely within the lines of our cavalry, that no special quality such as Jackson possessed, was required; that he had simply to follow the guides furnished him to Decatur and attack as ordered."

Hood felt his plan was so simple he didn't bother to accompany the maneuver element. Rather, he posted himself on the right with Cheatham's Corps in the trenches facing east towards the Union XV Corps.

Hood put too much confidence in Hardee who had no great love or confidence in Hood as a person . . . or as army commander. Hardee also completely lost contact with Hood.

This lack of communication between the two Southern commanders resulted in another loss with the lower ranking soldiers adding even more statistics to Hood's casualty rolls. So, Hood awaited the dawn and the sound of Hardee's guns that would signal him to send Cheatham's Corps and the Georgia Militia forward. Instead Hood was to end up waiting until noon before he heard the sound of the guns, for, just as at Peachtree Creek Hardee was late again.

**Hardee Is Late.** Throughout the night of the 21st Hardee's men marched down McDonough Road. Some of Hardee's troops had not slept in more than 24 hours and were literally dead on their feet.

The long column seemed like apparitions in the inky darkness. Practically all of the men of Hardee's four gray divisions had been fighting and digging trenches all day of the 21st.

Tired, hungry, low on ammunition, Hardee's butternut-gray-clad legions wearily tramped down that dusty south Atlanta road toward yet another battle.

The rebel infantrymen had heard that their new army commander held them in contempt for being afraid to attack breastworks. "Well, by God, we'll show him how wrong he was!" said some of the hardier men who plodded on past those who had fallen from the ranks from sheer exhaustion.

Hardee was late in getting his corps on the road because he delayed his march until Pat Cleburne's division, which at the time was trying to disengage from the fighting at "Bald Hill," could join him. Added to all of this were numerous delays in order to re-supply some units which were low on ammunition.

Hardee should have replaced Cleburne's heavily engaged division with another one but instead, waited around until 1 a.m. on the 22d until Cleburne's bat-



**Fort McPherson, headquarters post of U.S. Army Forces Command, memorializes Union Major General James McPherson killed in battle of Atlanta.**

tered and tired men stumbled behind the rest of the corps. Cleburne's men had fought all day at Bald Hill and by dawn of the 22d they would be the last ones of Hardee's Corps to leave Atlanta. They would again fight at Bald Hill by noon of that day.

It was about 3 a.m. on the 22d when Cleburne's last brigade marched out of the city. Hardee not only was hours late, but he didn't even know where he was in relation to the left (south) flank of McPherson's Army.

Hardee, going by a reconnaissance report from Wheeler's cavalry, guessed that he was at least close to that dangling left flank. Hardee immediately ordered his divisional commanders to form their brigades into a line of battle. How-

ever, it would take him from dawn until nearly noon to get his divisions into position and as the night melted into day, a crippled General Hood impatiently awaited the sound of Hardee's guns. Although Hardee was late he still had the element of surprise.

**Rebs Attack.** On the morning of the 22d, McPherson was in a conference with Sherman. The two men talked about Hood and the chances of another battle. It was shortly before noon that both men heard the dry crack of rifle muskets from the south. Dodge's XVI Corps, to both Sherman's and McPherson's knowledge, was to the south on what was once that open left flank.

Suddenly the scattered shots started turning into a continuous roar of volley fire. Sherman took a compass out of his pocket and faced towards the sound of the guns.

Sherman indicated to McPherson that the firing was from the left flank, towards the south where the XVI Corps positioned. McPherson mounted his horse and headed for Blair's Corps, accompanied by a single aide. It was the last time Sherman would see him alive.

**Order of Battle.** Pat Cleburne's division formed part of Hardee's left wing. Cleburne had Govan's and Smith's brigades on line with McLowry's brigade in reserve some 500 yards to the rear. Brigadier General D. C. Govan's Brigade would act as guide for the entire attacking force.

To Govan's right were the Texans of Smith's Brigade and to their right were the divisions of Walker, then Bates, and Maney's on the extreme right of the Confederate battle line.

Around noon skirmishers from all four Confederate divisions dashed forward and disappeared into the dense woods to their front. Shortly afterwards, Hardee's entire Corps surged forward with the gray divisions trying to keep their dress as they crashed through the thickets and dense underbrush of the

woods. The skirmishers crashed through the woods and drove in the Yankee pickets.

But soon afterwards to their dismay they discovered McPherson's left flank was no longer in the air facing west. The Federal troops were now behind long lines of formidable breastworks.

**Feds Dig in.** During the night the XVII Corps, which formed the left flank of McPherson's army, had fallen back to the northeast curving the left flank back and then had dug in.

The two divisions of Major General Frank P. Blair's XVII Corps had thrown up abatis and two lines of trenches facing directly south in front of the axis of attack of Cleburne's division. Further off to the east was Grenville M. Dodge's XVI Corps moving towards Blair's left flank. Dodge halted the march of his two-division corps and ordered "left face." Thus he had his divisions on line facing south the minute that he saw that Blair was being attacked.

The small arms fire from Cleburne's skirmishers had alerted Dodge, but now there was a gap between the left flank of the XVII Corps and the right flank of the XVI Corps, Cleburne's two brigades charged full tilt at this gap in the Federal lines.

**Cleburne Drives.** A Yankee artillery battery took the two charging brigades under fire and along with volley after volley of musket fire, cut down the Confederate infantrymen in droves. Through the gap charged Govan's Arkansans screaming that piercing shrill Rebel yell; to the right of Govan's brigade Smith's Texans charged. The massed fire of two infantry divisions was directed at Govan's and Smith's men and still they came on to drive the XVII Corps out of their entrenchments.

As Cleburne drove his division through the gap between the two blue corps he noticed that the three divisions on his right flank were far to the rear. Something had definitely gone wrong.

**Confusion Reigns.** The mill pond was a half a mile long and 10 feet deep which made it impossible for the men of Walker's, Bates' and Maney's divisions to wade across.

Hardee ordered Walker and Bates to shift left in order to get around the pond and into action, while Maney would pull his division out the battle line and march to the left wing to help support Cleburne's attack.

**Up Comes Walker.** The hot-tempered Walker got his division around the big mill pond. Getting all three of his brigades on line, he sent them forward in a direct frontal assault against the XVI Corps. Like snow in a hot springtime sun, Walker's division melted away in the lead storm Dodge directed at it.

Walker was killed as his Texans were shot to pieces. His division had run into as heavy a volume of fire as had Cleburne. Dodge's men flat shot Walker's formation into the ground and soon drove it back just as another Confederate division appeared on the field.

**Bates Attacks.** Walker's decimated command

fell back towards the wood line as Bates' division came around that long awful mill pond, got on line and charged forward at the "double quick" past the right flank of Walker's retreating remnants.

The blue-clad infantrymen of Dodge's Corps quickly reloaded their smoking rifle muskets with .58 caliber soft lead bullets, awaiting the signal to fire. Bates' division thundered forward, a surging mass of brown muskets and gleaming bayonets . . . of bearded powder-stained faces beneath old slouch hats and natty gray kepis.

And then from the Federal positions came first one, then two, then three crashing volleys of musket fire. Bates' division staggered under the massive small arms fire from two Union divisions. In a matter of minutes it withered away into small groups of men who took cover behind the bodies of the dead and the wounded. So, Bates' attack was repulsed. The rest of his division straggled back towards the mill pond leaving dead and wounded behind.

**Hood Ponders.** Hood was bitter at Hardee not only for being late but for throwing his men at the Union trenches in direct frontal assaults. Although he could see some of Hardee's men attacking the Federal positions, it took him nearly 2 hours after Hardee's attack to commit Cheatham and the Georgia Militia into the battle.

Too late at 3 p.m., Hood sent Cheatham and Smith's men forward in a by-now useless attack. By the time this new attack jumped off Hardee's Corps was darn near fought out with the exception of Cleburne and Maney's divisions who were about to make an attack that came close to winning the battle.

**McPherson Killed.** McPherson saw the gap between the XVI and the XVII Corps and ordered a brigade from Logan's XV Corps to fill it. Shortly afterwards McPherson was killed by skirmishers from Govan's Brigade as he rode toward the left flank of Blair's XVII Corps near the gap. Years later Fort McPherson would be built and named in his honor just outside of Atlanta.

Meanwhile Govan's Brigade was driven back by a counter-attack composed of a single regiment from Fuller's 4th Division, XVI Corps. The regiment was the 64th Illinois armed with Henry repeating rifles.

But Cleburne was determined to break the Federal lines. He brought up McLowry's brigade and prepared to make a coordinated attack with Maney's division which was exhausted but still in high spirits in spite of the long march from the right to the left flank.

Hardee ordered up a battalion of artillery along with the remnants of Walker and Bates' division. At around 5 p.m. the rebel artillery opened up with its heaviest barrage of fire ever made in supporting Hardee's Corps. Under this rolling barrage Cleburne and Maney's Divisions attacked that now corpse-strewn gap in the blue line.

The coordinated artillery-supported attack ripped the left flank and rear of the battered Union XVII Corps.



The Confederates tore into the 4th Division, captured one of its regiments (16th Iowa) and wrecked another (15th Iowa).

**Deadly Fighting.** The fighting was deadly as the blue and the gray clawed at each other with bayonets and clubbed muskets. Men bayoneted each other across the breastworks, or discharged muskets point blank into each other's faces.

The Rebel artillerymen turned their tubes towards Bald Hill, lobbing scores of 12-pound shots into Yankee trenches. Then the gray infantrymen scrambled up the bloodstained southern slopes of Bald Hill screaming, running and shooting.

The heavy artillery fire, along with the two-division attack, drove the XVII Corps back from Bald Hill and McPherson's left was almost swept away. Then a Union counterattack by the 3d Brigade of the XV Corps 2d Division halted the Confederates plugging up the gap between the two Federal Corps. Hardee's last attack died down, while still another attacking force prepared to try its hand at the deadly Federal trenches.

**Cheatham's Turn.** The men of the three divisions of Cheatham's Corps along with those of the Georgia State Militia climbed out of their trenches and charged across no-man's-land.

Mass batteries of artillery on the right of Cheatham's Corps gave the attackers covering fire as Cheatham's men dashed straight down the Georgia Railroad, plowing head-on into the two divisions of the XV Corps, as G. W. Smith's militiamen veered off to the right towards the west face of Bald Hill.

Cheatham's spirited attack, spearheaded by Manigault's Brigade of Hindman's Division, enveloped two Union infantry regiments, capturing a battery of artillery. The 1st and 2d Divisions were shoved back as Cheatham's divisions occupied the first line of entrenchments.

Meanwhile, the militia was given a bloody nose by units of the XVII Corps which had just repelled Hardee's last attack.

After several more attacks with heavy losses, the militia retreated to their trenches.

As for Cheatham, his three divisions were blasted out of the trenches they had just overrun by an enfilade fire from 28 pieces of artillery from Schofield's Army off to the northeast facing west towards Cheatham's left flank.

Finally the Union 1st and 2d Divisions launched a sharp counterattack which drove Cheatham's divisions back with heavy losses. The Confederates made several more unsuccessful assaults before Hood halted the second sortie's offensive.

**Grim Aftermath.** Hood had thrown some 36,000 men against McPherson's Army in a well-planned but hastily organized attack which resulted in a butcher bill of 8,500 Southerners killed, wounded and missing. Hardee's Corps lost 500 men killed and

2,700 wounded. Cleburne's Division, which bore the brunt of the fighting, lost 30 field grade officers alone in killed and wounded. Walker was dead and what was left of his once-fine Texas division was broken up and divided between Bates' and Maney's decimated commands.

The roll of casualties from McPherson's three corps came to 3,700 men in killed, wounded and missing.

The Confederates had launched a bold attack that if it had been successful, would have driven at least two of Sherman's armies away from Atlanta, thus delaying his infamous March to the Sea as well as lifting the siege and using Hardee as a scapegoat and letting him continue in command. Hood himself stayed in Atlanta and lost contact with his maneuver force, somehow expecting everything to go as planned. When things went wrong he not only didn't try to send out couriers to find out what was holding up Hardee, but when Hardee did attack, Hood allowed him to be beaten off before ordering Cheatham forward. Thus, we see a classic example of a failure to communicate . . . and command.

As for Hardee, he should have sent back a message warning Hood he would be late in getting into position to make the attack. And when Hardee did make the attack he threw his divisions into the Federal lines one at a time, wrecking at least two of them. This could be blamed in part on that long mill pond which Hardee knew was there. Nonetheless, he still ordered his Corps forward, finding out later that the pond was too deep to ford.

Cleburne had found a gap in the Federal lines and could have broken through had he been supported by Bates' and Walker's divisions which made useless frontal assaults on Dodge's Corps. In the end Cleburne and Maney made a coordinated attack against this gap, but they were beaten back by the arrival of reinforcements from Logan's Corps.

The fateful part of this whole episode turned out to be Blair's orders to his two divisions to fall back and dig in coupled with the arrival of Dodge's Corps on the scene.

Although Confederate cavalry had seen this open left flank and had duly reported it to Hood, it was a tactical error for any of the Confederate Army's top brass to think that a general as intelligent as McPherson would have left his flank open and in the air forever.

**End of Hood.** In his later years Hood wrote his memoirs. *Advance and Retreat* criticized some of those who served under him during the Atlanta campaign and described his 1864 invasion of Tennessee. But there was no admission of his own shortcomings or the sharing of the blame for past defeats. Hood's wonderfully buoyant vanity had lifted him above admitting the truth to himself before yellow fever claimed his life in 1878.



# SIDPERS and the SKEPTICS



LTC Jack Forgy

**T**HE TIME IS 1974. The place is the office of the Facilities Engineer, Fort Suspicious, State of Doubt.

Outside, the sun is shining, flowers blooming and birds are singing; it's a beautiful day. Inside, Specialist 4 Sam Skeptic sits at his desk, glumly scanning his com-

LIEUTENANT COLONEL JACK FORGY is SIDPERS Project Officer with Personnel Information Systems Directorate, U.S. Army Military Personnel Center, Alexandria, Va.

puter printout, courtesy of SIDPERS. (SIDPERS is the Army's buzz word for the new, automated Standard Installation/Division Personnel System.)

Sam isn't particularly thrilled by his SIDPERS printout. Sure the information is accurate. After all, he verified it just a few months ago. And it's good to know what information the Army's computer has on file about him but that's just it. Who wants a computer to manage his career?

At lunchtime Sam meets Private First Class Mazie Mistrust at the mess hall. Sam looks at Mazie and Mazie looks at Sam and together they look at their food and decide they aren't really hungry.

"Heard from SIDPERS yet?" asks Mazie.

"Ummm."

"What'd it say?"

"Oh, nothing this time—just facts about my career."

"Ah," sighs Mazie, visibly relieved. "At least we still have some time left together."

This little vignette demonstrates one of the primary misunderstandings associated with SIDPERS. Troopers like SP4 Skeptic and PFC Mistrust are convinced their careers are being managed by some monstrous, mechanized "think tank." They think this is another step down the road of depersonalization, along with mail addressed "occupant."

Actually SIDPERS is more "memory bank" than "think tank." Technically it's an automated data collection and reporting system.

But all that means is it collects personal/personnel data on soldiers which had been previously supplied by real world people. SIDPERS merely stores and updates information and when required prints it out on a Personnel Qualification Record (DA Form 2) which is sent either to the soldier, the company commander, the personnel staff NCO or the servicing military personnel office—depending on who needs it most at a given time.

This same information is also shared by Department of the Army personnel managers who need it to know who a soldier is, where he is and what kind of job he can do. It's that simple.

**Easy Does It.** The SIDPERS computer might loom ominous in the minds of the Sams and Mazies in the Army but to those who make career decisions it's merely an efficient tool to help record and manage "people" information. That's what the computer does best—manage information, not individuals or their careers.

SIDPERS establishes the proper balance between what people do well and what machines do well. Given good management data and information from the computer, local commanders and DA personnel managers use it to make good "people" decisions to help the Sams and Mazies.

How? First of all there's no file of secret information kept on any soldier. Whatever goes into SIDPERS, a Sam Skeptic and Mazie Mistrust see and verify once





every quarter when they get an audit copy of their DA Form 2.

The catch is if SIDPERS is *really* going to help Sam and Mazie they have to be familiar with the information on their printout. They have to know what their qualifications are, what their MOS and duty titles are, how much time they have in service and the like.

This is where Sam and Mazie's company clerk, first sergeant and company commander help. They've been trained by SIDPERS teams to understand the system and they know how to submit changes and corrections on Sam and Mazie's behalf.

What's the result? Sam and Mazie are part of the system, which should make them more willing to trust and support it. And personnel managers at all levels are able to make better decisions about their careers, assignments, promotions, schooling and selection for special positions.

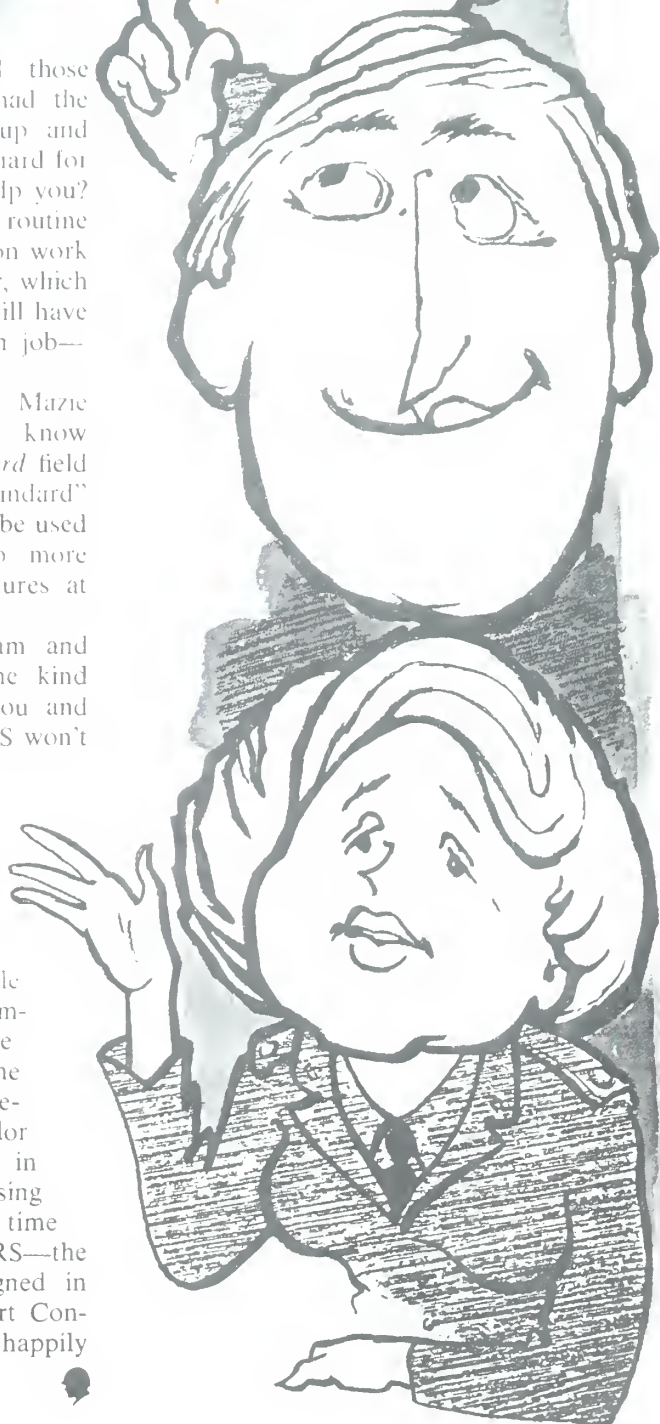
In addition to these tangible bennies there are some equally important intangible pluses. SIDPERS provides a wealth of information to the company commander, reporting on the status, skills and capabilities of the people in his command. SIDPERS also sends out notices telling when soldiers are due for MOS tests, EERs, promotions and physicals; it lets the chaplain know the troops' religious preferences and tells the education officer about their educational backgrounds. In short SIDPERS helps individuals by helping others to help them.

And remember all those personnel specialists who had the paperwork really stacked up and who were so tied up it was hard for them to break loose and help you? With SIDPERS most of this routine record-keeping and correction work will be handled by computer, which means the personnel folks will have more time to do their main job—which is helping you.

Finally Sam and Mazie should also be happy to know SIDPERS is the new *standard* field system. That word "standard" means the same system will be used throughout the Army. No more changing forms and procedures at each new assignment.

So don't worry, Sam and Mazie. SIDPERS isn't some kind of Big Brother watching you and deciding your fate. SIDPERS won't do anything by itself—except help other people help both of you.

**Postscript:** Sam and Mazie made it after all. Here's what happened. Their Form 2s indicated they are very compatible so they met with their commanders for counseling, the medics for check-ups, the chaplain to arrange a ceremony and the career counselor to reenlist for schooling in Automatic Data Processing. They've been promoted on time and—thanks to SIDPERS—the Skeptics have been reassigned in their Primary MOSs to Fort Convinced, where they'll serve happily ever after.



# safeguarding rights under ARTICLE 15

**R**ECENT CHANGES TO ARTICLE 15 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice enhance a serviceman's due process rights and reinforce Article 15 as a flexible disciplinary tool for use in place of courts-martial. Some of the more important changes:

- The serviceman is entitled to the initial legal advice of a judge advocate in deciding whether to submit to an Article 15 or to demand trial by court-martial. The commander has the duty of informing the serviceman of this right and ordinarily will allow the accused 72 hours to obtain legal consultation. The serviceman is not entitled to know what punishment the commander intends to impose if it's found the serviceman committed the offense and deserves punishment.
- The serviceman has the right to be informed in writing of his commander's intention to impose the Article 15.
- The serviceman has the right and opportunity to present matters which show his innocence or which show why he should not be severely punished.
- The serviceman has the right to be accompanied by a person (not necessarily a lawyer) to speak on his behalf and to call witnesses. Ordinarily the spokesman and witnesses requested must be readily available so their presence will not delay the proceeding or cause Government expenditure of funds.
- The serviceman may request the nonjudicial punishment proceedings be opened to the public. There will be an open hearing unless prohibited by military necessity.
- If the commander imposes punishment he must announce the punishment in the presence of the recipient, explain the factors he considered in determining the punishment and the available appellate rights and procedures.
- Except in cases of junior enlisted persons with not more than 3 years' active service at the time of the offense, records of nonjudicial punishment will be available for use in all personnel actions.
- Commanders are now provided with a suggested procedural guide for use during nonjudicial punishment proceedings. Its use will insure that the serviceman is informed of his rights.
- A new Article 15 form (DA 2627) has been published. Besides being simpler, it can be completed speedily, and will reduce administrative error and workload by ensuring that due process requirements are complied with.



You're never far from fisherman's paradise at Fort Sill where

# The Canyon Calls



SSG Earnest E. Etheredge



**O**UTSIDE the office window the clouds are low and dark and a strong wind blows out of the north. I wonder how the fish will be biting today. I return to my desk by way of the coffee pot and try to work but my mind wanders. I sip my hot coffee and pretend to read the papers scattered on the desk.

In my mind's eye I see the colorful trout lying in deep pools and pockets of the inlet of Upper Canyon Lake. I picture these beauties leaping into the air, spraying water, as I play them on a taut line.

Returning to reality I glance at my watch—another hour and a half of misery only a fisherman can know. All morning long I'd planned how I'd fish the inlet stream—the perfect place, the perfect fly, presented by nothing less than the perfect cast. It was still another hour to go. I wonder if I can bear the tension.

At long last it's time to shut down the office. I hurriedly put things in their proper places, empty my coffee cup and lock the files. Rounding the desk I reverse my name plate, the backside of which reads, "Gone Fishin'." I leave the office at a dead run.

In the parking lot the wind hurls my hat across the lawn. Running—no fisherman runs unless it'll mean more time for fishing—I retrieve it and clutching it tightly I

dash to the car. I'm on my way.

**Rarin' To Go.** The speed limits are too slow and the drivers even slower but soon I'm out of traffic and traveling across the West Range. Suddenly a car appears in my rear-view mirror. I'm within the speed limit (or only 5 mph over) and I can see there's no bubble on top of the car, so I'm reasonably sure this isn't the MPs, though it might be a game warden who has about the same authority on the ranges as the MPs have on Main Post.

Suddenly a terrifying thought strikes me—this may be another fisherman headed for *my* fishing hole.

The closer we get to the lake the faster we drive. I can now see the car is privately owned and contains only one occupant. Straining my eyes, I size up this alien. He's big and burly. My only hope is to get there first.

Topping a hill I see the road to the Canyon Lakes. I make the turn and in my mirror see my pursuer making the turn on two wheels—he must have guessed we're headed for the same place.

Ahead the road makes a sharp curve to the left and midway through this is a gravel road leading off to the right. I negotiate the curve then look in my mirror to see if my follower had also. He's not there! The road behind me as far as I can see, is clear of traffic. Dust hangs in the air above the curve and I realize my "rival" has

taken the gravel road. Relaxing as I continue to drive, I remember another lake lies down that gravel road. He thought I was after *his* spot.

I drive a half-mile or so then turn right onto the firebreak which crosses the northern part of Upper Canyon Lake. Through mud holes and pot holes, whistling softly, I make my way along the break.

**Solitude At Last.** For the first time since leaving civilization I'm fully aware of the surrounding silence. A feeling of relief which can only come from being in the out-of-doors comes over me. In the distance bluejays talk to one another. A squirrel scrambles from limb to limb on a nearby tree. Hawks circle silently in the sky.

In the distance I hear the sound of an automobile, which brings me back to the reason I'm out here. I restart the engine and proceed to Upper Canyon Lake.

As I round the last curve panic grips me again. Two vehicles are there before me, parked no more than 30 feet from the water's edge—a four-door sedan and a pick-up with a small camper.

A man standing at the rear of the open camper is frantically waving his arms. I recognize him as a friend and co-worker of mine. He says he too has just arrived and we talk briefly then get to the business at hand.

**Getting Ready.** I throw open the rear deck of my wagon and begin assembling my gear. I'd

STAFF SERGEANT EARNEST E. ETHEREDGE is a fishing enthusiast stationed at Fort Sill, Okla.

positioned my gear for quick and easy access; rods, both fly and spinning, are laid out on the right, with reels attached, lines in the guides, but the sections apart. Slip these together and they're ready for action. In the middle are waders, spread out to facilitate easy donning. And on the left are tackle boxes and fly vest along with my creel.

On top of this array is the most important piece of equipment I own—my fishing hat; without it I would catch no fish. It's a bit soiled and smells somewhat like dead fish but it's a psychological necessity.

The March wind has increased to the point where I'm afraid fly-fishing would be difficult, unproductive and probably hazardous, so I decide to use my spinning rig. I assemble the rod, check the reel, pull line through the eyelets and attach my favorite lure on the swivel.

Using both hands I discard combat boots and climb into the chest-high waders. I slip my arms through the holes in the vest and snap it. With creel in place I close the car and grab my rod with reel—total time from shut-down to ready: 3 to 4 minutes.

**Hits and Misses.** I approach the stream, looking for a certain deep hole where I've always been able to get at least one nice strike but disappointment is mine—two other men are fishing there! I watch for a while and neither of them is able to coax a strike. I light a cigarette and study the water; as my eyes become accustomed to the murk I can make out the long slender silhouette of a silver-sided trout as it moves gracefully in the current. I move a couple of yards to my right and lower myself into the pool, squatting to where the water is an inch or so below the top of my waders. Striving for perfection, I flip the spinner 25 feet upstream into swift current. Slowly I count to three, letting the spinner sink, then begin a steady, slow retrieve.

Halfway through the re-

trieve it feels like the hook fouls and I swear under my breath. Tugging at the line I hope the hook doesn't carry any debris with it; but suddenly the line tugs back. It's a strike!

As I apply pressure the surface of the pool begins to boil. My heart pounds and my fingers tingle as I play my first rainbow of the day. Finally I slide my fingers under the belly of the fish and remove the hook from its mouth. Only one prong of the small treble is slightly embedded in the lip, warning me to make sure any more fish are completely played out before I lift them from the water.

I gently place my prize in the creel and wash my hands, realizing for the first time how cold



"What are we supposed to do if we run into a bear?"

the water really is. I check the spinner and make another cast within inches of the place where I got the first strike. Using the same technique I begin the retrieve and it works again. This time I play the fish longer to tire him out just in case he isn't well hooked. After several minutes of this I present the first fish with a partner in my creel.

**Unwinding.** Feeling a chill in the air I look toward the sun, but storm clouds have gathered above. I make another cast but nothing happens. Several casts later I begin to unwind, relax and let myself become a part of my surroundings. With the exception of the water pouring over rocks

and around trees total silence abounds.

All this silence makes me wonder where the other fishermen are. I turn to look and see that the sedan which apparently belonged to the other fishermen is no longer there. I suppose they departed while I was absorbed.

I'm startled from my reverie as the reel handle is jerked from my grasp by a fish who obviously doesn't like spinning lures. I fumble in my surprise and lose him. If I were double-jointed I'd kick myself. But I make another cast, another retrieve and have another fish in the creel.

After I lose several fish either off the line or out of hand and place a couple more in the creel the weather takes a turn for the worse. The clouds are low and the wind carries the smell of rain. With blue lips and tear-frosted eyes I step ashore on numbed feet. I remove my prizes from the creel and examine them; they've lost their shining colors but are still beautiful. The clouds begin to clatter and I know it's time for me to go. I reach the hardtopped road just as the bottom falls out.

On the way home I think of times past, present and future spent with a rod and reel in hand. During hot summer days and cold winter nights to come I'll always have these memories to fall back on. They're pressure-releasing times as well as pleasure times—all wonderful to remember.

**Have Some Fun.** For what possible reason am I telling you all this? Because Army reservations across the country offer good, well-maintained and stocked lakes and streams where you to can share the fun of some terrific fishing possibilities. But you won't find this fishing fun in front of your TV set or in a horizontal attitude on your couch. You'll have to get off your duff and get out amongst 'em. So get your tackle out of the closet, replace that old line, sharpen those hooks and join me. But you'll have to find your own favorite fishing hole!





If it's back to nature time at your house,  
don't be caught short on bread!

# Knead Dough?

Story by Evelyn Zurian  
Photos by SSG Zack Richards

**I**T'S BEEN said that man cannot live by bread alone. Well, maybe so, but bread has long been called "the staff of life." And while there are more than 700 different kinds of bread none tastes as good as the kind you bake yourself. So if you're tired of aerated blotting paper that disintegrates if you spread cold butter on it, get out your wooden spoon and have at it!

**Save Money, Too.** Baking your own bread

is easy, rewarding and economical. For instance, the whole-wheat recipe on page 54 produces two loaves at a cost of 41 cents. A family-size loaf of commercially prepared whole wheat runs, depending on the brand, from 42 to 69 cents in the commissary. Homemade bread tastes a whole lot better and you don't have to worry about polluting your system with the chemical preservatives "store-bought" breads contain.

Even if you're not a galumphing gourmet you



can reproduce those taste-tempting delights. Though your first efforts may not be culinary wonders, it's almost impossible to produce homemade bread that tastes bad. By definition, bread you bake yourself tastes terrific. Just follow the basic rules and you'll be pretty assured of a triumph every time.

**Baking Tips.** There are three basic ingredients in any loaf—water, flour and yeast. The yeast is the tricky part so here are a couple of tips.

Make sure you check the expiration date stamped on the yeast package. It keeps for a long time but there's no sense taking chances since without an active yeast mixture the dough won't rise. The other thing to remember is to watch the water temperature when you dissolve the yeast—it'll usually be 110 degrees. Check it on a kitchen thermometer or get a plastic "darkroom" thermometer sold at photographic supply stores. If the water's too hot or too cold the dough won't rise.

**The Secret To A Good Loaf.** The big secret to savory bread is proper kneading. There are only four basic steps so you can master the art in short order. The photos below show you how.

Turn out the stiff dough onto a floured surface and flatten it out. Then (1) take the far edge of the dough and fold it towards you. (2) Press the fold into the dough with the heels of your hands. (3) Fold the near edge up, and (4) press that down, too. Give the whole thing a quarter turn and repeat.

Try to keep the underside of the dough smooth and unbroken. If it sticks to the counter, peel it off, scrape up the sticky parts and re-flour the kneading surface. Keep kneading for 10-15 minutes or until the dough feels smooth and elastic.

**Let It Rise.** Form the dough into a ball and place it in a greased bowl. Grease the top of the dough and let it stand in a warm place while it doubles in bulk. If you have a gas stove, the spot over the pilot light is a good place. Electric range owners put the bowl in the cold oven and place a shallow pan of very hot water on the lower rack.

**Whoosh!** Punching down is the next step. Take out your frustrations by plunging your fist into the center of the dough—it'll respond with a rather im-

polite noise. Then peel the dough away from the bowl and fold the sides into the center. Lift the dough out, pat it into a ball, and flop it over. Some recipes call for a second bowl rising but with most you now shape it into a loaf and stuff it into greased loaf pans. Then let it double in bulk again before you shove it in the oven.

Once you get going your interest will snowball—that's guaranteed. Below are a couple of basic, simple but delicious recipes to start out with.

Even if you're not the homemaker type, the compliments your taste-buds and your family or friends will pay you will encourage branching out. From there on out you're on your own—and your stomach will love you for it!

#### WHITE BREAD

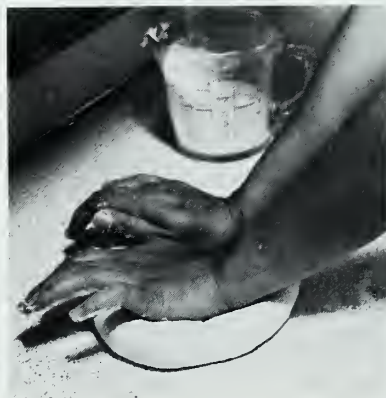
|                                  |                                   |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <b>6½ cups all-purpose flour</b> | <b>1 package active dry yeast</b> |
| <b>3 tablespoons sugar</b>       | <b>1 cup milk</b>                 |
| <b>2 teaspoons salt</b>          | <b>1 cup water</b>                |
| <b>3 tablespoons shortening</b>  |                                   |

Mix 2 cups flour with sugar, salt and yeast. In a saucepan heat milk, water and shortening until warm (110 degrees F.). Beat slowly into dry ingredients, then add 1 cup flour. Add other 3 cups flour to make a stiff dough. Turn out and knead. Let rise one hour, punch down and divide in half. Let rise 15 minutes. Shape into loaves in loaf pans and let rise 45 minutes. Bake at 400 degrees F. for 30 minutes. Brush crust with butter if you prefer a soft crust. Makes 2 loaves.

#### WHOLE WHEAT BREAD

|                                       |                                    |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <b>1 package active dry yeast</b>     | <b>2 teaspoons salt</b>            |
| <b>¼ cup warm water (110 degrees)</b> | <b>3 tablespoons shortening</b>    |
| <b>1½ cups hot water</b>              | <b>2 cups whole wheat flour</b>    |
| <b>⅓ cup brown sugar</b>              | <b>3-3½ cups all-purpose flour</b> |

Soften yeast in ¼ cup warm water, set aside. Combine hot water, sugar, salt, shortening and cool to lukewarm. Stir in the wheat flour and 1 cup white flour, beat well. Add yeast mixture. Add enough white flour to make a stiff dough. Knead and let rise 1½ hours, then punch down and divide. Form into loaves and let rise 1¼ hours. Bake at 375 degrees F. for 45 minutes. Makes 2 loaves.



Basic steps in kneading are demonstrated, left to right. Step four is the same as step two. You may need to use more flour in humid weather.



## PROMOTION POINTS

Since May 1, active duty enlisted leadership courses lasting 5 weeks or longer are worth 20 promotion points. This is an increase from 2 points per week. The new policy does not refer to courses with current fixed promotion point values. The two points per week for successful completion will be retained for Officer Candidate School work. Promotion points for non-leadership courses and specialized courses will remain at the rate of one point per week.

## MORE VA BENEFITS

The Veterans Benefits Program has been extended by a new law which increases the period of educational eligibility from 8 to 10 years. The measure should help many post-Korean War vets currently involved in education and training but whose eligibility for benefits expired last June. The extension also applies to eligible wives and widows of veterans who train under the VA's Dependents' Educational Assistance Act.

## VIETNAM BONUS

West Virginia has been added to the rolls of states paying a Vietnam bonus. West Virginians who have served on active duty 90 days and were state residents 6 months prior to entering service are qualified. Eligibles who served in 'Nam can receive \$20 a month for each month of active duty dating from August 1, 1964 up to \$400 max. Non-Vietnam War veterans can get \$10 a month up to \$300 max. Survivors of deceased veterans can apply and survivors of veterans who died as a result of their service during the Vietnam-era may receive a \$500 bonus. Applications go to the State of West Virginia, Charleston, W. Va., 25305.

## ALLOTMENT FORMS

A single form now replaces the existing five forms required for allotment actions by allowing them to be electrically transmitted to the U.S. Army Finance Support Agency. You the customer will continue to initiate allotment actions in the unit, personnel office or at the finance office as in the past. The change will show on your Leave and Earning Statement in new code number designations for allotments.

## FUTURE JAGs

A new funded legal education program will result in up to 25 career active duty commissioned officers attending law school each fiscal year at government expense in a pay status. The non-waivable eligibility requirements specify an applicant must, at the commencement of his study, be a citizen of the U.S. on active duty as a commissioned officer who:

- Has graduated from an accredited college or university with a baccalaureate degree or equivalent.
- Has not less than 2 nor more than 6 years of active duty and is serving as a captain or below.
- If not RA, is serving in a voluntary indefinite status or willing to accept such status. Officer participants must agree to serve on active duty for 2 years for each year spent in law school.



## WHAT'S NEW

### RESERVES AFFILIATE

Several units of the Army National Guard and the U.S. Army Reserve were affiliated with active Army units for annual training last summer under a pilot program implemented by the U.S. Army Forces Command. The new program associates selected 26 ARNG and USAR maneuver battalions and additional support units with the 1st, 4th, 9th and 25th Infantry Divisions and the 2d Armored Division. Participating Reserve Component units plan, equip and train for deployment as part of those active Army divisions with which affiliated. Additionally, affiliated Reserve Component battalions receive specialized training at the Army's service schools on a rotational basis.

### LADY STEVEDORES

Yes, Virginia, the Army has lady stevedores on the way. Nine more job specialties--formerly for men only--have been opened up to women. The nine are: ● Field Communications and Electronics Equipment Mechanic, ● Telephone Installer and Lineman, ● Antennaman, ● Cable Splicer, ● Structures Specialist, ● Tire Repairman, ● Sawyer, ● Terminal Operations Specialist (Stevedore) and ● Diver.

### ENLISTED PROMOTION

A personal copy of new DA Pamphlet 624-1, "Your Pathway to Success: The Enlisted Promotion System," is being distributed to all active Army enlisted members this Fall. The pamphlet was prepared by MILPERCEN's Enlisted Personnel Directorate. It is designed to provide the soldier and his supervisor with a comprehensive, easy-to-follow approach to how the enlisted promotion system works and how it is supported at the various levels, from the unit on up to Department of the Army.

### USAR ENGINEERS

Members of Company D, 820th Engineer Battalion, have cleared a large snag from the American River in California. The snag was responsible for the death of a San Francisco youth last June and jeopardized the lives of four others before the Sacramento USAR engineers removed the obstruction.

### VGLI

Veterans separated since April 1970 may apply for Veterans Group Life Insurance, an extension of Serviceman's Group Life Insurance (SGLI). Personnel released since August 1, 1974 will be mailed a computerized information sheet and application. These forms are mailed back, with the first premium, to the Office of SGLI, 212 Washington Street, Newark, N.J. 07102. VGLI is a 5-year non-renewable term policy. Separates receive free automatic continuation of their SGLI for 120 days after separation.

### BUCKNER MEMORIAL

The General Simon Bolivar Buckner, Jr. memorial monument has been rededicated at the Zukeran Chapel Gardens, Fort Buckner, Japan, in solemn services. Major General Bert A. David, commander, U.S. Army Base Command, Okinawa, gave the rededication address.





***SOLDIERS***

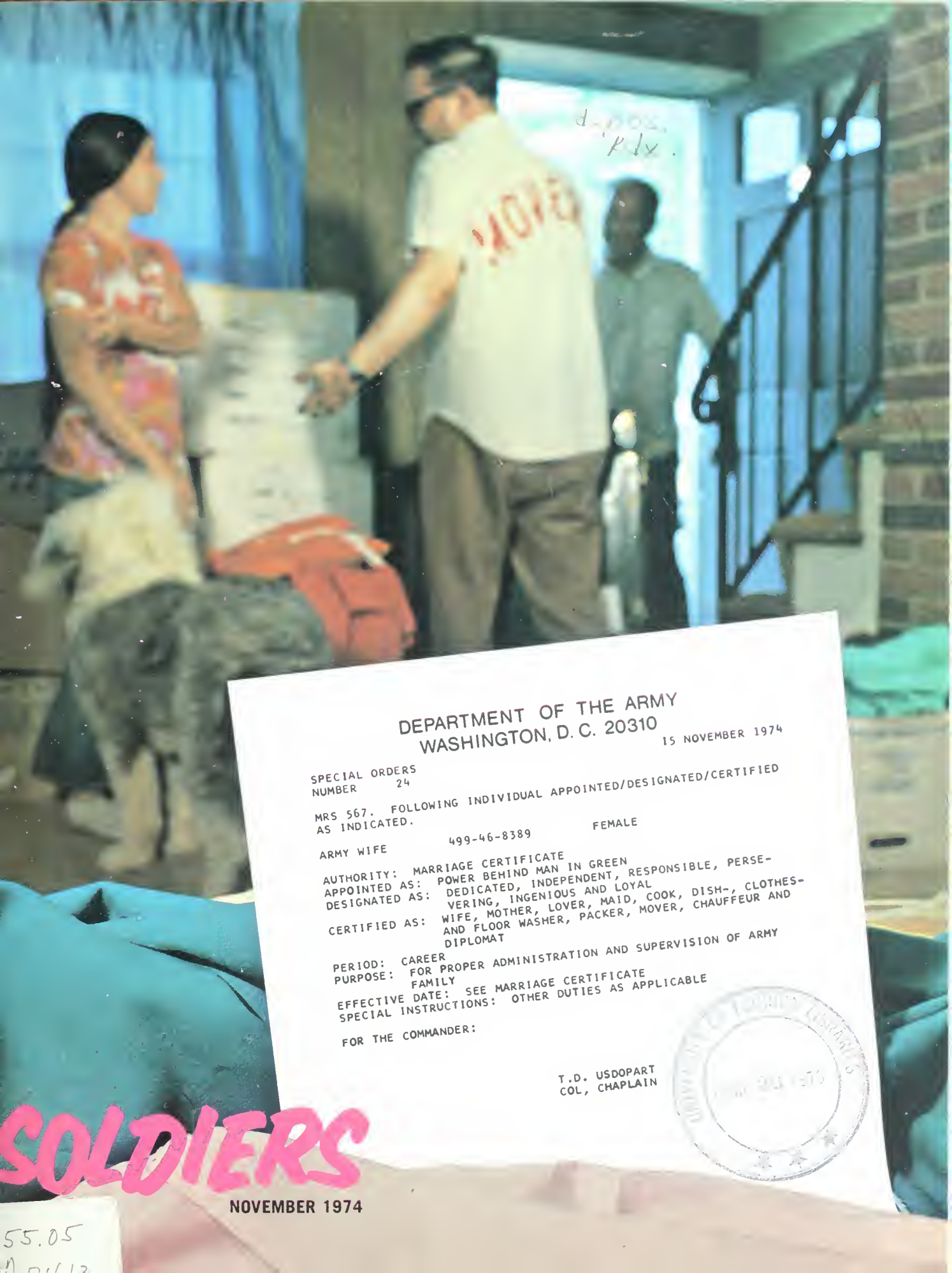
**Playmate  
Deanna Baker**

Photo courtesy  
Playboy









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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20310

15 NOVEMBER 1974

SPECIAL ORDERS  
NUMBER 24

MRS 567. FOLLOWING INDIVIDUAL APPOINTED/DESIGNATED/CERTIFIED  
AS INDICATED.

ARMY WIFE 499-46-8389 FEMALE

AUTHORITY: MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE  
APPOINTED AS: POWER BEHIND MAN IN GREEN  
DESIGNATED AS: DEDICATED, INDEPENDENT, RESPONSIBLE, PERSE-  
VERING, INGENIOUS AND LOYAL  
CERTIFIED AS: WIFE, MOTHER, LOVER, MAID, COOK, DISH-, CLOTHES-  
AND FLOOR WASHER, PACKER, MOVER, CHAUFFEUR AND  
DIPLOMAT

PERIOD: CAREER  
PURPOSE: FOR PROPER ADMINISTRATION AND SUPERVISION OF ARMY  
FAMILY

EFFECTIVE DATE: SEE MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE  
SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS: OTHER DUTIES AS APPLICABLE

FOR THE COMMANDER:

T.D. USDOPART  
COL, CHAPLAIN



SOLDIERS

NOVEMBER 1974

55.05

11/13



EDITOR'S CHOICE

# Hanging Up The Spurs

Story and Photos  
SFC Floyd Harrington



**F**OR THE FIRST TIME in 15 years a full-dress, mounted inspection and retirement ceremony, complete with the roar of muskets fired by the Commander-in-Chief's Guard wearing



Chief Warrant Officer John C. McKinney, dismounted above and right, aboard Conversano Beja as he reviews the troops.

Revolutionary War uniforms, was held to honor Chief Warrant Officer John C. McKinney — the last of the Old Army's horse soldiers.

CW4 McKinney, riding his favorite horse Conversano Beja, was accompanied by Colonel Harvey H. Perritt Jr., commanding of-

ficer of the 3d Infantry, as he inspected the colorful "Old Guard" on Summerall Field, Fort Myer, Va.

When he returned to the reviewing stand Major General Fred-eric E. Davison, commanding general of the Military District of Washington, presented him with the Meritorious Service Medal. Then puffs of blue-gray smoke belched from the muskets of the Commander-in-Chief's Guard as they fired a "feu de joie" — a "fire of joy," which was the highest honor that could be given in the Continental Army.

The pass-in-review that followed ended a 33-year career that began in 1939 when McKinney left his parent's farm near Mill Spring, N.C. and joined the Army to "to see how it was."

McKinney's first assignment with Battery C, 4th Field Artillery Battalion (Pack) found him leading mules loaded with pack artillery up and down the Fort Bragg, N.C. countryside. Six years later he was still leading mules but now they were loaded with arms and ammunition to support the fighting in the China-Burma-India Theater of World War II.

"When I first went over there I spent 3 months training Chinese," says McKinney. "We had some mules and those little old ponies the Chinese had. Then the

next 14 months I spent in a Chinese outfit that had one [U.S. Army] officer and one enlisted man in the battalion."

At the war's end McKinney, then a platoon sergeant, left the Army to work in a textile mill in North Carolina. After 18 months he reenlisted and was sent to Nome, Alaska; from Alaska he was assigned to Fort Carson, Colo. where he received a Warrant in the Animal Transportation field. Then in 1956 the mule pack artillery was disbanded and Army muleskinners had to learn new skills.

McKinney then spent 3 years in a Nike-Hercules missile unit after he completed the necessary electronics training. But in 1959 he was back with the horses he cared for so much when he was assigned to The Old Guard as Caisson Platoon Leader.

The caisson platoon has the honor of carrying a man to his final rest in Arlington National Cemetery and over the past 15 years McKinney's platoon has participated in over 5,000 funerals including those of Presidents Hoover, Kennedy, Eisenhower and Johnson.

McKinney doesn't look forward to his retirement from the Army. "I put in more time than I thought they'd let me," he says. "Retirement isn't as easy as everyone thinks. It's hard to forget 33 years of one's life."





# SOLDIERS

OFFICIAL U.S. ARMY MAGAZINE

NOVEMBER 1974  
VOLUME 29, NO. 11

## FEATURES

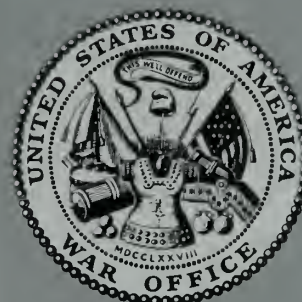
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SOLDIERS, the Army's official magazine, is published under supervision of the Army Chief of Information to provide timely, factual information on policies, plans, operations and technical developments of the Department of the Army and other information on topics of interest to the Active Army, Army National Guard, Army Reserve and Department of the Army civilian employees. It also conveys views of the Secretary of the Army and the Chief of Staff on topics of professional interest to Army members and assists in achieving information objectives of the Army. ■ Manuscripts of interest to Army personnel are invited. Direct communication is authorized to Editor, SOLDIERS, Cameron Station, Alexandria, VA 22314. ■ Phone: Auto von 284-6671 or Area Code 202-274-6672. ■ Unless otherwise indicated material may be reprinted provided credit is given to SOLDIERS and the author. ■ Military distribution: From the U.S. Army AG Publications Center, 2800 Eastern Boulevard, Baltimore, MD 21220 in accordance with DA form 12-5 requirements submitted by commanders. ■ Individual subscriptions: \$17 annually to Stateside and APO addresses; \$22.25 to foreign addresses. ■ Individual paid subscriptions are available through the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. ■ Use of funds for printing this publication approved by Headquarters, Department of the Army, July 17, 1973.

COVER: Whether it's easing a PCS move or smoothing family adjustments to new situations, you'll find "The Army Wife" is the power behind the man in green. Changing attitudes and life-styles of the "new" Army wife are mirrored in the article beginning on page 6. Cover photo by SP5 Ed Aber. BACK COVER: You, too, can command armadas, armies and air fleets if you're a hobbyist into "Models & Miniatures." For more on a hobby that cuts across all ranks, see page 18. Back cover photo by SSG Zack Richards.



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## WHAT'S NEW

### AIR MEDALS

The Army has revised criteria for award of the Air Medal. Awards will no longer be given for the accumulation of a specified number of hours of flying time, nor will it be made to people who use air transportation solely for moving from one place to another. The medal will now be awarded for heroism in combat, single acts of meritorious service involving superior airmanship and meritorious service involving sustained distinction in the performance of duties which require regular and frequent participation in aerial flight for a period of at least 6 months in combat.

### NEW NAME

The U.S. Army Signal Center and School has been redesignated the U.S. Army Communications Electronics School. The new name designation reflects the Army's changing needs and the need for new terms in keeping with the technology of increasingly sophisticated electronic education and training.

### AVIATION LAW

A new law passed by Congress changes qualifications for receiving flight pay. The Aviation Career Incentive Act of 1974 bases entitlement to flight pay on years of aviation service instead of the present system of rank and longevity. To qualify, an officer must perform operational flying duties for 6 of his first 12 and 11 of his first 18 years of aviation service. If an officer fails to meet these qualifications he will receive flight pay only when actually flying. For more information check with your Military Personnel Officer.

### DEPLOYMENT

DA has revised its oversea deployability criteria. Enlisted personnel who are members of deploying units can go with the unit even though they have not reached age 18. This action was taken because the current recruiting policy encourages the enlistment of all qualified personnel including 17-year-olds. Many of these 17-year-olds enlist for specific units. Some of these units may be the first to be deployed overseas in the event of an emergency. These units must be deployed at full strength. Fully trained and otherwise qualified 17-year-olds will not be removed from the units because of an age restriction. Since these men trained with and became a part of the units, their absence would detract from mission performance.

### AVIATOR BOARD

A DA board reviewed records of all active duty commissioned aviators with less than 18 years aviation service. The board determined how the officer stands under the new Aviation Career Incentive Act of 1974. All current flight positions within the Army were reviewed to determine if they met the definition of operational flying under the new Act. A study of short term aviation careers was made, and the total number of aviators required by the Army evaluated. Aviators received personal copies of the board's findings.



## WAC NEWS

The 1st Armored Division NCO Academy has added three WAC students to its roll plus a WAC instructor to the faculty. Staff Sergeant Wanda Watson has joined the academy faculty as a special adviser to the commandant concerning female personnel. She also teaches physical readiness training, drill and ceremonies, and the fitting and wearing of the uniform.

## MOS 11 SERIES

Soldiers in the 11 series MOS are required to have a secondary MOS (SMOS). When selecting a SMOS, MILPERCEN's career managers recommend that it be an MOS which will enhance your primary MOS and ideally should be in a shortage status for your grade and the next higher grade. You can check the lists in DA Circular 611-13 for fields considered shortage or overstrength. Your SMOS should not feed into your PMOS either...check AR 611-201 for MOS "feeder" patterns. The SMOS influences many things, including promotions, assignments and school selections. It pays to select a worthwhile SMOS and remain qualified in it.

## LOST CHECKS

If your JUMPS-Army check gets lost, head for your local Finance Office and initiate a claim requesting stoppage of payment on the missing check. Then the Finance Office can pay you the amount of the missing check. If the missing check eventually turns up, though, don't cash it. Return it to the local Finance Office. Once you request stoppage of payment, you are no longer entitled to cash the missing check.

## OFFICER FILES

The officer/warrant officer Career Branch Individual File (CBIF) has been trimmed. This file is maintained within MILPERCEN's Officer Personnel Directorate (OPD) by an officer's career branch and used by career branch managers in their daily functions of managing officer assignments, professional development and other personnel actions. Now, only the following documents are filed in the CBIF: ● Officer Preference Statement; ● Photographs; ● Civil School Reports; ● College Transcripts; ● Individual Flight Records (most recent); ● Officer Record Brief; ● Officer Evaluation and Academic Reports with related official correspondence; ● Records of Punishment under Article 15, UCMJ and Courts-Martial and similar documents filed under the provisions of AR 600-37 (Unfavorable Information). Documents maintained in the Official Military Personnel File remain unchanged. The OMPF is used to select officers for promotions, Regular Army appointment, civil and military schooling, retention, elimination and active duty recall.

## NEW COURSES

The U.S. Army Logistics Management Center has expanded its mission in the environmental management training area by adding two new courses to the on-campus curriculum. December 9 has been selected for the opening of the 1-week Environmental Executive Course and January 27, 1975 for the initial 2-week Environmental Management Course at Fort Lee, Va.



# FEED BACK

SOLDIERS is for soldiers and we invite readers' views on topics we're covering—or those you think we should. Please stay under 150 words—a postcard will do—and include your name, rank and address. We'll honor a request to withhold your name if you desire and the editors may condense comments to meet space requirements. We can't publish or answer every one but we'll use representative viewpoints. Send your letter to: Feedback, SOLDIERS, Cameron Station, Alexandria, VA 22314.

## PEOPLE, NOT PROPERTY

I am writing to comment on your excellent and timely article on Child Abuse. Though many of us would rather not see this painful problem it is nonetheless a national problem, frightening in proportion.

Whether child abuse involves an Army family (as did one of my recent experiences) or civilian family, too little has been discussed on why child abuse occurs. Very often, if a family having problems could be referred to a family service agency, before the situation gets so bad that the child involved has to be possibly removed, then the pressures on the parents which cause them to abuse the child could be lessened and a traumatic and often shattering situation could be averted. Very often the clues are there, if only supervisors and commanders would take the time to see them.

There are those of us--MPs, police, doctors and nurses--who cannot afford to put our heads in the sand on child abuse....We need more

articles on this serious problem.

Finally, Congress is becoming concerned about children of abuse--real individuals instead of property of their parents--and the rights of the abused child. It's about time. Let's face this problem. Family therapy can do wonders for a family in trouble; let's encourage our families to use it. It's "manly" to really care about our families.

Mrs. Leslie Olsher,  
M.S.W., Family Therapy  
Edgewood, Md.

## JOHN NOT TYPICAL

I have just completed reading your article "John Boy Joins the Army" in the July '74 issue of your magazine. I am stunned that you have the unbridled temerity to insinuate that this PFC Mortenson is what you call a "typical enlistee." This article strikes me more as blatant propaganda.

Since I have been stationed here at Fort Hood, my encounters with "typical enlistees" have given me a far different

composite than yours. I have found the "typical enlistee" usually is under the age of 20, has very seldom completed high school, let alone college, and seems to have a fanatical preoccupation with sex, booze and the frequent utterance of profanities. Most of them do not come from the middle class structure and have joined the Army because they are unable to obtain a job in civilian life. Although my beliefs are by no means conclusive, I think you will find that more people agree with me than with your article.

SP5 Kevin Lim  
Fort Hood, Tex.

*Determining the demographics of the "typical enlistee" was just the first step in writing our article. The purpose of the story was to determine if volunteers today have what it takes to become the high quality NCOs the Army needs in the future.*

MILPERCEN told us the "typical enlistee" is 20 years old, a private E2, single, Caucasian, a high school graduate, Protestant and owns his own car. To find a subject for our article, SOLDIERS added the requirement "that the soldier be a well-motivated, positive individual of NCO caliber"

SOLDIERS had no trouble locating many such men. "John Boy Joins the Army" is about one of them.

There was no attempt on SOLDIERS part to feed its readers "blatant propaganda."



## CERTAINLY NO DOG

I would like you and your staff at *SOLDIERS* to look very closely at the enclosed picture. I would like, if at all possible, to have it published in the PIN-UP Section--as what I am a WAC.

I am so tired of hearing how Wacs are built like Jackie Mason and look like Frankenstein, and just downright ugly dogs.

I am very active in modeling, sewing and tailoring, cooking, fashion designing, creative writing, and my most favorite sport or hobby is motorcycling. I ride, race and repair my own. SO PLEASE, let those GIs know that there are some Wacs around who DO NOT remind men of "Man's Best Friend, FIDO!"

SP4 Janet R. Cline  
Fort Knox, Ky.

We advised SP4 Cline that it was *SOLDIERS* policy not to use Army personnel as pinups--no matter how attractive. Every year we receive several acceptable Wac pinups and we know of many more who could beautifully fill the pinup page. Then we received this letter:

...I am very disappointed. I really thought the photograph would be published. My mother and family were really proud of me when I told them I had done this. I never had any idea as to such a silly policy of this nature. Since *SOLDIERS* magazine is for the military,

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SP4 Janet R. Cline  
Disappointed

*SOLDIERS* is for all Army personnel and although we cannot use her on our pinup page, we have decided to show you Ms. Cline bears no resemblance to "man's best friend, FIDO."



## ONE PICTURE

I would like you and your staff at *SOLDIERS* to look very closely at the enclosed picture. I would like, if at all possible, to have it published in the PIN-UP Section--as what I am a WAC.

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Since your magazine is also used as a recruiting aid, the next time you photograph a service woman, please find one who is indicative of the well-groomed Army Woman. Perhaps you might also consider changing the title of your next article on Army Women to "Women in the Army." Although I do hold an "Army Job," I consider myself, as does the government, as being a Member of the United States Army.

2LT Adele Connel  
2LT Sandra L. Colaw  
San Francisco

*SOLDIERS* does not use models or "stage" its photographs. If all our photos and stories were in accordance with DA regulations, would we be believable? Not only do we try to "tell it like it is" but we also try to "show it like it is."

**Y**EARS AGO, YOUR DUTIES — if you were an officer's wife — were largely confined to your home or the wives' club. If you were married to an enlisted man, you often worked to supplement his income. Today, some of that's changing. A new breed of Army Wife is emerging.

**Wedding Bells.** Today's Army is largely a "married" Army. According to a study conducted by the Army War College at Carlisle Barracks, Pa., the

number of married soldiers has increased more than 77 percent since 1952. The biggest increase in marriages has been among young first lieutenants and PFCs.

Together with this influx of "young blood" has come a change in attitude and lifestyle on the part of the "new" Army wife. To see how these changes show themselves, SOLDIERS visited Fort Ord, Calif., and spoke with some of the younger women and a couple of wives with a few more Army years behind them.



**Marcia Raines** says, "I don't feel like a 'typical Army wife.' I met and married my husband in Panama where I was teaching school, and right after that we moved to Fort Ord."

"When I got married," says Marcia, "I suddenly lost my 'career woman' status and became a 'dependent.' I couldn't even check out a library book in my own name! That kind of thing awakened me and I started a N.O.W. (National Organization for Women, a feminist group) chapter in Panama. The activities involved really kept me hopping.

**Wet Feet.** "Then when I got here," Marcia says, "I got involved again through the Personal Growth Center on post. I'm starting a N.O.W. chapter here but I'm really just getting my feet wet. We're mostly or-

ganizing consciousness raising groups for women on post.

"A lot of husbands are all for the feminist movement — I prefer that term to 'women's lib' — in theory, but get very hostile when it attacks their own lifestyle."

Marcia is also into astrology. She's taken classes at the Free University for Man in Monterey. "I took the class to disprove it as a bunch of garbage," she says, "but the more I studied it, the more sense it made. Now I really believe in it. I only play with it, though — it would take about 20 years of study to get all the nuances.

**Conservative Weirdo.** "Some people think I'm weird, but it's probably the most conservative thing I've done," says Marcia of her studies. "Actually astrology is a very Christianity-oriented belief."

Marcia's diverse interests include helping out at Fort Ord's Welcome Center, a "one stop shopping center" for in-and-out processing. "I get a lot of satisfaction out of helping people get started here," she says.

**Volunteers With Children.** "I don't do much other volunteer work even though I don't have any children. That's because my classes and feminist work keep me busy. But I think one of the reasons a lot of young mothers don't volunteer is because motherhood is such a big role in our society. When your kids are small you may feel like getting out of the house but if you take motherhood seriously you may not want to leave your kids with a sitter during their formative years. And child care facilities on most posts really just give custodial care — they feed and change them but that's about it.

"It's a different story with paid employment," Marcia says. "When need enters into the picture you have to make a lot of sacrifices you might not ordinarily be willing to make."



Mrs. Soldier, you know who you are. You're a wife, a mother, a lover, a maid, a cook, and a dish-, clothes- and floor-washer. You're a packer, a mover, a chauffeur and a diplomat. Today you're often a member of America's work force as well. Above all, you're an individual. You're the power behind your man in green.

# THE ARMY WIFE

Story and photos by  
Evelyn Zurian





**Kathy Wilkins** has two young sons and largely shares Marcia Raines' view of child care facilities for working mothers.

"I used to work part time conducting interviews for Temple University's follow-up on the government-contracted HANES study (Health and Nutrition Examination Survey)," says Kathy. "This took about 30 hours a week.

"The set-up was flexible enough so I could make my own schedule; often my husband was home and

took care of the boys. When he wasn't I usually got a sitter for them instead of taking them to the post nursery. I just felt better about them that way. Some of the other working mothers and I are trying to set up a co-op nursery, though.

"For awhile I felt as though I wasn't spending enough time with the kids, so I quit work," says Kathy. I was also trying to define my own values — to clarify what is important in life.

**Husband Support.** "Supporting my husband is important," Kathy says, "but it's not the main focus of my life. He's capable of doing that for himself.

"As far as military life goes, I feel it's really hard on young children — changing schools, moving and all that. It's easier if the parents are flexible, but I think roots are important during a child's early years.

"I used to feel differently but having a family has made me change my mind.

"As it is now I feel that because of the rigidity of the military, I would have chosen a different lifestyle. But I know that's a generalization. My husband is very flexible in his adjustment to the military, and he's very committed to it. He's chosen the Army as what he wants to do with his life. If it gets to the point where this lifestyle is no longer viable for me, then I will leave, though it will be a difficult decision to make.

**Seeking Values.** "I haven't yet found new values to replace the ones I decided were invalid. I guess that will depend on changes in the military," Kathy says. "I have no cut-and-dried answer so I'll have to leave it at that."



**Patti Delagiustina** had just had her second child when SOLDIERS talked with her.

"Before pregnancy overwhelmed me I was involved with the Personal Growth Center here," says Patti. "One of the things we did was to organize a tour

— and babysitters — for the wives of my husband's battalion. Many of the wives had no idea what their husband did all day long, and there was a real need for it.

"I'm not into 'head' things," says Patti. "My real interest now is in raising kids and just being a homebody; that's a job too, with a new baby and a 3-year-old. I hate it when people ask, 'Are you a housewife or do you work?' Right now I'm a mother and I'm content with that but not hung up on it. I'm always growing."

When her youngest reaches school age, Patti plans on returning to college. "I won't go full time but I have some credits in Library Science and I'd like to finish up.

**Job Problems.** "I've never really worked — been employed, I mean. It's hard to get a job when you don't have any experience and employers know your husband's in the military and you won't be staying forever. They don't want to train you and then have you leave. And temporary jobs usually aren't well paid."

The Delagiustinas have already been separated once. "When my husband was in Germany I stayed with my father for 5 months. That was one of the hardest times in our marriage. His pay got loused up even



though I got a standing allotment. I sent him money and he borrowed from friends and stayed in the barracks a lot. But that's the Army, I guess.

**Army Life Resembles Outside.** "We're planning on making the Army a career, but if I'm unhappy my husband won't be happy and he'll probably get out,"

says Patti. "The Army has a lot of little things that can bug you but when you stop to think about it, you'd probably have the same things on the outside. Like working for an ornery first sergeant really isn't that different from working for an ornery foreman. And right now, everything's fine."



**Liz McGuire** works part time at the Youth Activities Office of Recreation Services at Fort Ord. "I was bored to death, tired of being a clubwoman, a volunteer, a fund-raiser, so I went to work. I have two children and when they're not in school a pre-school teacher takes care of them — I pick them up on the way home, so that's no hassle.

**Trend.** "Since Vietnam, I see a trend away from traditional officer's wife responsibilities. Those seem

phony to me, anyway. I enjoy helping people, but some volunteer activities are full of rank-conscious wives, and that really turns me off," she says.

"Army life in general? Well, separations are hard. When my husband was in Vietnam, we'd just moved to Tampa, Fla., near MacDill Air Force Base, and I didn't know anyone. But the Waiting Wives were active there and I was working in the post nursery, which I enjoyed.

"It was difficult being separated for a number of reasons. I found there was a kind of 'dumb woman' concept down there — like when you need something fixed you sometimes get ripped off just because you don't know any better.

"My daughter developed allergies that were aggravated by the emotional upset of being away from her father, but they lessened when he came back.

"My son had just been born when his father went overseas and they barely knew each other. I read my son letters and he'd seen pictures and his father sent him things, but he was kind of taken aback by his Dad's return. They adjusted pretty quickly, though.

**Housing.** "We make out pretty well in quarters here," says Liz, "though sometimes you don't. In Savannah, Ga. near Hunter Army Airfield, our quarters were sufficiently substandard so we didn't lose all the BAQ. At Fort Benning, Ga., we lived off post and the housing was overpriced. And then when you rent or live in quarters you can't paint or build things in . . . it's kind of a restricting influence.

"But all in all," Liz concludes, "I'd do it over again. Army life has so many advantages, and it forces maturity and the acceptance of responsibility on you and that's all to the good."

**Connie Kirwan** is a volunteer at Fort Ord's Army Community Services. "I can't see how any wife can be bored," she says. "There's always so much to do — not just volunteer work, either, if that's not your thing. There's college, non-credit courses in everything imaginable, women's awareness groups, crafts, just about anything for anybody.

"Of course there are people who have problems," says Connie. "We see them here at ACS for financial, marital, family, and alcohol and drug abuse counseling. Usually marital and family problems are tied in with one or more of those other problems like drinking, indebtedness, or drugs, or sometimes just

plain job pressure.

**Categories.** "It seems to me," Connie says, "that the wives we get in here for counseling of one kind or another fall into two categories. One hates the Army, claims she always has and always will. Often her husband is one who has never faced hard physical training or discipline or responsibility before. They have a difficult time adjusting to the tensions and stresses of Army life.

"The other category I'd classify as 'pacifist.' She has different cultural values that don't jibe with her responsibilities and the pressure to conform that she faces as a wife in the Army. Both of these types,



Connie Kirwan, seated, and Abbie McLennan at work.

and just scared them away. Lack of transportation is another problem for many, though here at ACS someone is usually available to fetch and carry. And for those with young children, we have a nursery that looks after their kids at no cost to them.

"Young people in the Army today often have had bitter experiences stemming from the Vietnam era. Sometimes even friends and relatives gave them a bad time about their being in the military, and this caused a lot of mental turmoil," says Abbie. "Some of us knew men who sacrificed so much during the war and then saw the Army turn around and RIF (reduction in force) them — saying in effect, 'We don't want you anymore.' That sort of thing could make you less inclined to get involved in Army-connected activities."

though, would probably face the same problems as civilians, with the exception that as civilians they have greater freedom to avoid those stresses, like moving, that upset them in military life."

**Children, too,** feel these stresses. "Different commanders have different policies," says Connie. "and these can result in different feelings of self-worth for the men under them. The father takes office stresses home and passes them on to his family. If the children misbehave — often in a minor way — the father, who may be a rigid disciplinarian, especially if he's an older NCO or officer, cracks down on them because he knows many commanders feel a man who can't control his own family isn't fit to supervise troops."

**Abbie McLennan** is Director of Volunteers for Fort Ord's ACS as well as an Army wife. "I'm also an ex-Air Force nurse. I miss nursing, but I've found other ways to help people," says Abbie. "I view volunteer work as a religious commitment — you can tithe your talents as well as your money."

**Efficiency Needed.** "Of course you have to be efficient to get all your jobs done such as the housework; helping the kids with their homework and ferrying them around; taking care of social obligations and just being a 'wife'; but people who volunteer manage to find time."

**Why Wives Don't Volunteer.** "As for those who don't volunteer, well, there are a number of reasons. Some simply have other interests or are working at paying jobs. Many, however, especially the younger ones, have been fed a line about women's inferiority all their lives and just don't think they're capable. And a few years back, kids were viewed as irresponsible; no one would let them volunteer," Abbie says.

"The sheer size and *seeming* coldness of the Army has overwhelmed many of the younger wives

**Wives' Clubs Image Changing.** The image of the wives' clubs as coffee-klatzsching gatherings of talkative old biddies in hats and gloves is fading. "The wives' clubs do a lot of good. They give scholarships, support favorite charities, and do a great deal of work in the community generally. Really, now you can have all the freedom you want to do whatever you want to do," Abbie says.

As to family life in the military, Abbie cites both advantages and disadvantages. On the plus side are travel and medical care and "instant friends." Abbie says the good far outweighs the bad, which gets more attention: losing friends, temporary separations, frequent moves. But there are ways and means of overcoming these too.

**Bedtime Stories Ease Separation.** "My husband, before he left for Vietnam, sat down and taped some bedtime stories so he could continue to 'read' to the children. So, his return was an easy readjustment for them," Abbie says.

"I miss my own parents and New England, where I come from. I wish we could settle down. I'm really tired of these Army quarters. I'd like to have a nice kitchen with a decent stove and I'm fed up with mildew in the bathroom. It's hard to maintain pride in a nice home when it's not really yours. You know those frequent temporary duty and permanent change of station moves will keep you constantly in the hole financially."

"But then again," says Abbie, "there've been so many good times, so many happy memories. If I had to do it all over again, I would. Every bit of it."

**Traditional interests.** All the Army wives SOLDIERS spoke to cite travel as the chief advantage of Army life. Even with the attendant problems of packing



# SCRAMBLED EGGS AND WAFFLES

A Handy Glossary of Terms Often Used in the Army Community

**Army Register:** Lists all Active Army officers and retired officers. Shows basic branch, promotion dates, date of entry on active duty and date of birth. Coded information shows source of commission and level of education. Also called the "Stud Book."

**Acting Jack:** A Specialist 4 who doesn't meet time-in-service or time-in-grade requirements for promotion but who is appointed acting sergeant and wears sergeant stripes.

**ASAP:** As soon as possible.

**Below-the-Zone:** Selection of an officer for promotion ahead of his contemporaries. Also known as "Secondary Zone," "15 percent," "5 percent" or "nic-ke!" promotion.

**Bless:** Approval of an action for coordination or forwarding.

**Blouse:** Uniform jacket.

**Boondoggle:** A trip of minimum usefulness taken under the guise of official duties.

**Brown Shoe:** Someone who's been in the Army a long time. Army personnel wore brown shoes until the late 1950s, hence the handle "Brown Shoe Army."

**Cannon Cocker:** Field Artilleryman.

**Chop:** Concurrence acquired during coordination; also a concurring or approving official's signature.

**CQ:** Charge of quarters — means you sit in the orderly room all night, answer the phone and act as information center for after-duty-hour developments.

**Crash:** Top priority rush job.

**Crunch:** A bind or a lot of work with little time for completion.

**Dog and Pony Show:** A briefing which uses a number of viewgraph slides, 35mm color slides, flip charts or other training aids.

**Figmo:** "Forget it, I've got my orders."

**First Shirt:** Your first sergeant. Also called "topkick."

**Flim Flam:** Applies to meaningless verbiage.

**Fly:** Means action will be approved. More commonly used in a negative sense, as in "it won't fly."

**FOUO:** For official use only.

**Fruit Salad:** Uniform ribbons or decorations.

**Full Bull:** A colonel. Also termed a "full colonel" or "chicken colonel."

**Glitch:** An error, slippage or unforeseen event.

**Grunt or Groundpounder:** Infantry soldier.

**Head Shed:** The "front office" of an organization where key personnel are found.

**Kiss Principle:** Means "Keep it simple, stupid."

**Muddy Boots Type:** Army personnel serving in a combat arm, especially Infantry.

**NCIC:** Noncommissioned officer in charge. See Topkick.

**Old Man:** Your boss or commander.

**Poop Sheet:** Any kind of publication that's informational in character.

**Puzzle Palace:** The Pentagon.

**Round File:** The wastebasket. Also called "File 13."

**Scrambled Eggs:** The gold braid on an officer's (field grade or higher) uniform service hat.

**Shavetail:** A second lieutenant. Also known as "Deuce Looie," "Second John" or "Butterbar."

**Short-timer:** What you are when you have fewer than 100 days to serve.

**Snowbird:** Individual temporarily assigned to an organization while awaiting reporting date to another organization or awaiting the start of military school such as Command and General Staff College.

**Spook:** Counterintelligence personnel who inspect offices for possible security violations or perform similar type duty.

**Straightleg:** Soldier who is not airborne (jump) qualified.

**Top Shirt/Kick:** First sergeant or top-ranking noncommissioned officer.

**Tanker:** An officer or soldier whose basic branch or job is Armor.

**Turtle:** Your replacement when you're overseas.

**Waffle:** Intentional use of language that skirts the main issue.

**XO:** Executive officer.

and uprooting (and sometimes separating) the family, the opportunity of living in different states and foreign countries results in expanded interests, knowledge, and increased flexibility for both parents and children.

Medical benefits rate mixed notices: Marcia Raines says, "I've had both excellent and poor care in Army facilities. I just don't see why they can't be good all over."

Kathy Wilkins says, "I've had good medical care so far, especially with my oldest son's bronchial infections. I really couldn't ask for better care."

"The Army is pretty good, really," says Patti Delagiustina. "My first daughter was born in an Army hospital and my second in a civilian hospital under CHAMPUS. I feel pretty good about it."

"My daughter's allergies caused quite a few hospital visits," says Liz McGuire. "It was really a hassle . . . you had to wait forever for an appointment and you can't get continuity of care . . . sometimes it was kind of degrading. We couldn't get into the Family Practice program; it was full. I think if you don't have

any confidence in Army health care you ought to be able to go to a civilian doctor and still have the Army pay for the whole thing instead of just part of it."

**Family Housing** is another area where opinions are varied. Most feel families are better off living in quarters when they can because BAQ doesn't always cover the cost of local housing, particularly in areas where service families make up a large portion of the population and are the main source of revenue for the town.

Because forced separation confronts almost all Army wives at one point or another in their careers, its effect on themselves and their families is a matter of concern. All agree that it's never an easy situation to deal with, but somehow they manage.

Nevertheless, separation is a situation that brings out the qualities which make dedicated Army wives what they are: independent, responsible, persevering, ingenious, able to cope with any eventuality, and above all, loyal to their men in uniform. Never underestimate them. They always come out on top.



# THE

Story and photos by  
SFC Floyd Harrington



For a little background on this story about Army warrant officers SOLDIERS began by doing the old "Man on the Street" routine and asked a number of people the question, "What's an Army warrant officer?" The answers were interesting.

"A warrant officer? . . . What a warrant officer really is? . . . Ahh . . . . . I don't really know what a warrant officer is." (A Specialist 5.)

"He's an enlisted man. But he's not an officer like those guys (pointing to two commissioned officers walking past). He didn't get his rank like those guys. He was an enlisted man but he . . . Ummmmm . . . oh . . . He's more of ahhh . . . I know what a warrant officer is, he's like an officer, but like an enlisted . . . . . you know, . . . . . like he was an NCO and then . . . He . . . . Oh! . . . I don't know!" (A Department of the Army civilian.)

"A warrant officer is normally a technician, highly skilled in some field. He's not an enlisted man and he's not an officer. He's somewhere in between." (A Master Sergeant.)

"You know, sometimes I have a hard time answering that question myself." (An Army Warrant Officer.)

**T**HERE'S LITTLE WONDER that most of us have difficulty giving an exact definition of what a warrant officer is. Even the Department of the Army had trouble.

Since the Warrant Officer Corps was first founded in July 1918 the concept of what a warrant officer should be has gone through three different transformations.

Around the World War I period the rank was given out as a reward. It was bestowed on deserving noncommissioned officers for long service and was a form of recognition for commissioned officers who could no longer continue their service in a commissioned status.

This concept of reward was continued until shortly after World War II when, for various reasons, the Army decided it was unfeasible and the "Capstone Concept" was developed.

Basically the idea behind Capstone was that each enlisted specialty would cap-out in a warrant specialty — there would be potential warrant appointment at the end of the road for every enlisted man.

Both of these concepts resulted in a proliferation of warrant officers without any real functional requirement for their service. This over-abundance nearly led to the abolition of the Corps when in the mid-50s an official DA study considered the question, "Do we really need warrant officers? If not let's do away with them. If so, what should they be? What should they do?"

In 1957 the study was completed and the Army's Chief of Staff announced the definition of the warrant officer that remains in effect today:

"A warrant officer *is an officer* appointed to warrant by the Secretary of the Army. He is a highly skilled technician who is provided to fill those positions above the enlisted level which are too specialized in scope to permit the effective development and continued utilization of a broadly trained, branch-qualified commissioned officer. His rank and precedence are below those of a second lieutenant but above those of a cadet."

**Special Role.** "There are a couple of points about that definition that are important," says CW4 John M. Yates, chief of warrant officer development and plans section, U.S. Army Military Personnel Center (MILPERCEN) in Alexandria, Va. "One is that



CW4 John M. Yates

the warrant officer is an officer under the law and by regulations. He's qualified by that to perform the functions of an office — that is, he can command a unit, station or detachment. He can certify vouchers, disburse funds, administer disciplinary punishment — all the functions of an office that are reserved to an officer.

"But unlike the commissioned officer his career progression doesn't call for continual advancement to higher echelons in broader type duties. The commissioned officer was developed specifically to be a multi-function manager or tactical commander.

"The warrant officer repeatedly goes into the same type of assignment, within his specialty, over and over again. His expertise is not diluted and he maintains his knowledge and performance at a high level.

"It may be fairly common misconception that a warrant officer is a hands-on operator. That's true for a very, very limited number of people now.

"Our jobs can be better looked at as technical administrators. We can teach people how to do it, supervise their operations, know what's right or wrong with it. You might look at the warrant officer as being that intermediate step in the system that converts theory into practice.

"Even the management of warrant officers is pointed almost solely toward their specialties. Positions for warrant officers are not graded in manning documents. If you look at a TO&E or TDA you won't find CW3 or CW4; it will only call for a warrant officer. Because technically speaking, a warrant officer, whether he's a WO1 or CW4 can perform the technical requirements of whatever the job specifies in his particular specialty.

"Of course we have to deal in realistic terms and this is one of the reasons we have echeloned the assignment patterns in the career planning pamphlet, DA Pamphlet 600-11. As a warrant officer progresses through his career he can expect, on a selective basis, that the better qualified man will be picked for the higher echelon duties.

"The realities of the situation are that there are

skills other than just the technical skills which people look for at the higher echelons. These include . . . knowledge of administration and staff work, ability to get along with people, writing and speaking ability for giving briefings and writing reports, and the like. These collateral skills can apply to any of the individual technical specialties and would be among the criteria for selecting people for higher echelon duties.

"So you have to recognize the grade in some respects, but for the most part it's strictly MOS."

**Assignments.** In past years there has been a touchy situation with the actual use of warrant officers by commanders in the field. Warrants were not always used as the regulations specified.

CW4 Melvin A. Jackson, special projects officer at the National War College, Fort McNair, Washington, D.C., commented on this situation as he has personally experienced it.

"The warrant's supposed to be placed in positions by his MOS," says Jackson. "There are a number of directives out stating that warrant officers should or should not be used in various positions.

"Warrant officers are supposed to be assigned to their own fields, the fliers are supposed to be flying and the maintenance warrant is supposed to be performing maintenance . . . I know some who have been put in clubs and some who have been in mess halls.

"Now a commander may use him for additional duties and that additional duty may end up as a primary duty — that has happened. But it's happened to commissioned officers too, so anything that can happen to a commissioned officer can most certainly happen to a warrant officer."

While warrant officers can be given additional duties, they can no longer be taken out of their primary MOS and permanently assigned to other duties unless the change is approved by DA.

For instance, commanders in the field frequently run short of commissioned officers. They still have the job to do and are authorized to use their own judgment in picking a warrant officer for the job.

However, regulations provide for a reporting and clearance procedure which the commander must follow before the warrant can be plugged into the commissioned officer's slot. Then, when a commissioned officer finally comes into the unit to fill that



CW4 Melvin A. Jackson



slot the warrant goes back to working in his primary MOS.

Warrants who have filled officer's positions are awarded 12 semester hours of college credit (AR 621-1) for each year they serve in a commissioned officer's slot. And that period of time doesn't have to be consecutive. It can be fragmented, perhaps three different periods of 4 months each. This is a great help to the warrant applying for a 2-year college equivalency evaluation.

**Aviation Warrants.** Although the utilization of warrant officers is no longer a serious problem, there is another potential management problem which affects the young aviation warrant much more than the non-aviator.

"You can't find any ground, conceptually, for making a distinction between the aviation warrant and other warrants," explained CW4 Yates. "But there is a rather marked difference between them in terms of length of service.

"The non-aviator has spent on the average 11.6 years of service in enlisted status before he receives a warrant appointment. In aviation the man might be recruited directly from civilian life, go through basic training and then flight training and have maybe 2 years of military service behind him when he pins on the bars. So in terms of general military knowledge or mili-

tary experience, there is something of a disparity between an aviator and the non-aviator. This creates certain management problems.

"Because the aviator starts much earlier in terms of total service he achieves the top rank of CW4



CW4 Charles Astrike

after only 12 to 14 years of active duty. By the time the non-aviator makes CW4 he's usually been in 20 years or more. This means the aviator has the rest of a 20- or 30- year career to look forward to with no promotions. So that's a problem of sorts."

CW4 Charles Astrike, director of flight training at Davison Army Air Field, Fort Belvoir, Va., expanded on this "... problem of sorts."

"I was the first soldier accepted for the flight program in 1955 and reported in 1956. When I reported I had less than 2 years of service, so the last 5 or 6 years I can definitely relate to these young warrants and the thoughts going through their minds, 'What's in the future for me?'"

"I was promoted after 14½ years and made CW4, Regular Army. Well, there's not many places to go after you make CW4 in 14½ years.

"These young fellows need some incentive after they reach CW4 if they're going for 30 years — something besides personal motivation. Personal motivation goes a long way but it can sometimes run out.

"Personally I think it would be nice if we had a program where outstanding young warrants could be considered for LDO. (*The Navy has a commissioned rank available to warrants in certain specialties called a Limited Duty Officer.*) Now I'm not saying that this is good for the Army because it may not be. I don't know.

"But we've got to have this devoted CW4 who made the move at a very young age to warrant officer — we've got to have something for him. People will argue that if he's good enough to get promoted then you don't have to worry about him. Well, I'm not talking about that.

"It's pretty hard to really give a good logical answer to the question, 'Why are you working so hard? You're Regular Army, you're a CW4, you're over 20. What in the hell are you doing working yourself so hard for?'"

"Because I like to, that's why I do it and I guess that's why most of the CW4s do it," says CW4 Astrike.

**Incentives.** "I think we could get more productivity out of our senior warrant officers if they had something going for them. If nothing else — well, you can't put a monetary value on it — but if nothing else larger fogies.

"After 20 years, for example, go ahead and give him bigger pay raises so when he retires at the end of 30 years he retires with a comfortable check comparable to that of a major.

"Then in order to make certain he doesn't sit back on his laurels and be non-productive between 20 and 30 years give him a 2-year review. Make him qualify before a review board every 2 years in order to go on, even if he's Regular Army, to finish his 30 years," concludes CW4 Astrike.

Another problem facing the aviator, more so than other warrants, affects those passed over twice for promotion.

"This is going to happen more frequently," says CW4 Yates, "because of the new promotion policy that has gone into effect.

"There used to be three categories a promotion board could place him in — selected for promotion, selected for retention in grade and passed over. Now DA has removed that second category — selected for retention — so there are only two options. He's either promoted or passed over. If he's passed over twice he's released from active duty.

"As I mentioned before," continued CW4 Yates, "the non-aviator is already retirement-eligible by the time he is considered for W3 or W4, whereas the aviator is right around the 10-year mark of active service when the pass-over situation is going to happen. So what is being built into the system is the poten-

tial for the aviator to shoulder a burden that the non-aviators are not going to have to assume — that is, being released in mid-career with no retirement eligibility."

**Army and Navy.** CW4 Yates also commented about the Navy's warrant officer program.

"The Navy and Coast Guard operate their much smaller warrant programs somewhat differently from the Army in one respect," says CW4 Yates. "That is, they have a capper to the warrant rank called the Limited Duty Officer.

"Their warrant officers can aspire to progress higher than warrant rank — to commissioned rank. However there are some practical problems attendant to the LDO program.

"Not every warrant specialty has a corresponding LDO specialty. Within the LDO specialties that do exist progression opportunity is not equal; some advance all the way to commander (the Army's equivalent to lieutenant colonel), while other LDO specialties top out at lieutenant or lieutenant junior grade (Army captain or first lieutenant).

"But more important, the officers in the sea services, for the most part, are line officers — what might correspond with our combat arms officers. If the Navy needs a depot commander they can turn to their Limited Duty Officer and pick out the equivalent of a major or lieutenant commander from the LDOs, and they have a specialist officer who can command the depot or whatever.

"The Army's branch structure gives the Army a LDO program in the sense that through our branch organizations we are creating specialists in logistics, quartermaster, signal, and the like. So simply by going to the right branch we can get our depot commander or whatever. We don't have a need for the LDO in the Army establishment."

**Promotion and Recognition.** With few exceptions everybody likes to be recognized for what they do and as they advance up the promotion ladder look forward to the increased privileges that come with higher rank. The warrant officer is no exception.

"I would like to see the senior warrant officer recognized more," says CW4 Astrike. "And when I say recognized I mean monetarily more and visually recognized more. Certainly privileges need to be increased for senior warrants.

"Now I'm not saying this isn't coming. I happen to know there's a study underway right now which will authorize senior warrant officers concurrent travel on PCS moves the same as the sergeant major and senior commissioned officers are. I think that privilege should be extended to the CW4. It's near and dear to my heart.

"You know what a pet peeve of mine is? And this is me, Charlie Astrike, talking. I go out on trips and I talk to a lot of warrant officers about problems, personal areas of interest and everyone comes back to, 'You're a CW4 but the only way I can tell you're a

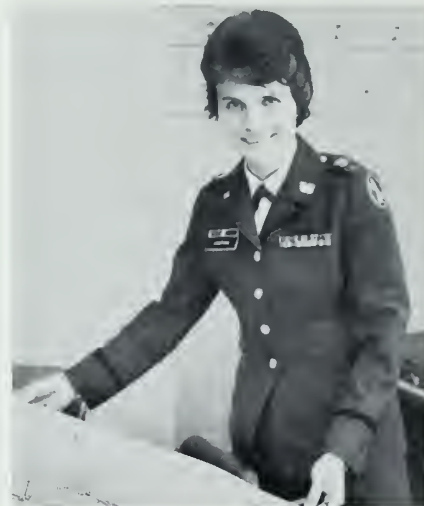
CW4 is to get right up on top of you.'" It's a matter of visual recognition.

"Also referring to visual recognition, a lot of warrants say, 'I get tired of people asking me, 'What are you?' They can look at me and see I'm an aviator because I've got wings sewn on my uniform. But, by golly, they have a point. It relates back to the fact this guy's a technician. He could be easily recognized as a technician in his field by wearing the appropriate brass along with his warrant officer's insignia.

"I'd like to be able to look at a guy and say to myself, 'He's wearing AG brass; he's an AG warrant or engineer or whatever.'" (NOTE: A specific survey on that question was conducted by all warrant of-

ficer branches 9 months ago. Less than 50 percent of those warrant officers who participated expressed desire to wear branch identification.)

**Woman's Angle.** CW2 Glenda Kaufman, one of 23 women in the Warrant Officer Corps, also has had problems with recognition



CW2 Glenda Kaufman

but for a different reason.

"It's rather amusing, I think," says Miss Kaufman. "Maybe I have a better sense of humor than some warrants. But even here at school I've had some come up and say, 'Gee, are you really a warrant officer? Are you really a female warrant officer in the WAC?' I say, 'Well, number one, we're not in the Women's Army Corps; we're in a specialized branch. Like myself, I'm AG.' I usually correct them on the spot because it's part of military courtesy and customs (MC&C) to let them know right then.

"Then they'll say, 'Well, what do we call a female warrant: Mister?' And I'll say, 'No, we go by marital status.' Again MC&C — got to break them in right there."

Why are there so few women warrants in the Corps? Certainly there's a need for them, and of the women who do apply a greater number are selected for appointment than their male counterparts.

Miss Kaufman says, "I've talked to many enlisted women, encouraging them to come into the Corps. But their reasoning is — there's no money in it and no prestige . . . I can say this for my own branch. They've been very good to me, they've given me excellent assignments. There's never been any kind of discrimination or other difficulties. It's been a very comfortable atmosphere. I would very definitely



## BY--AND FOR--WARRANTS

**T**he Warrant Officer Association was first formed years ago and like the Warrant Officer Corps itself has had its ups and downs.

After a long inactive status 43 warrant officers got together 2 years ago in Indianapolis, Ind., to reactivate the association. At their convention last year membership was a little more than 3,000. This year the association has grown to more than 4,500 members.

SOLDIERS attended the recent association convention and talked with CW4 Robert L. Hamilton, the newly elected pres-

ident, who explained the goals of the association. "We stand for a lot of things," he said. "We're dedicated to professionalism. We're for a professional Army for all professionals."

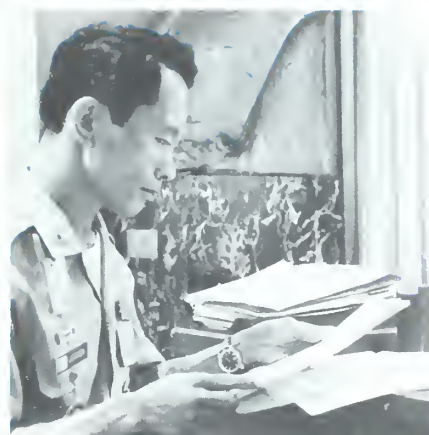
CW4 Hamilton commented on some of the areas the association is working on.

"One of the really weak areas right now is the lack of warrant officer representation on the Army staff. We don't have any warrant slots in what are called true action officer positions. It's one of the areas we've discussed with the Army staff and we hope we can bring them around to our way of

thinking.

"We look at pay across the board. We look at facilities across the board and we look at the CHAMPUS program. We look at everything and try to keep the Army informed of our viewpoint."

"I would not like anyone to get the idea the association is parochial. We adopt resolutions that affect enlisted members as well as commissioned officers. We have chapters throughout the world actively working in their communities. And we're striving for a professional Army — a professional Army for all professionals."



CW3 A. E. Juanich

recommend the warrant field to a woman in the enlisted ranks."

Not all of the Army's warrant officers feel they aren't properly recognized. CW3 A. E. Juanich, administrative assistant to the Army's chief of staff, has his own views.

"When an enlisted man or woman is warranted into the Corps we aren't babies who have to be guided — we go in with our eyes open and should know what the benefits are. We know, for example, there are only four grades in the Warrant Officer Corps before we join.

"To me it's ridiculous to take something and later complain about it. It's like receiving a piece of candy from a baby and then finding you don't like it. I'm not saying warrant officers should sit down and shut up. But we shouldn't sit around and grumble — feeling sorry for ourselves — thus portraying a terrible image to superiors, peers and subordinates.

"It's all right to document a grievance; even a PV1 has that right. But let's put it in writing and send it through channels where someone can read it — let the administrative machine have a go at it.

"A warrant officer must always remember that he is just that — and be proud of it. If, after attaining the grade of CW3 or CW4, he finds his immediate boss to be a second lieutenant, then that officer (male or female) should be given the same respect accorded any superior. If a warrant officer is averse to this possibility he has no business in the corps.

"From my vantage point, I can say this: There are studies and recommendations being made for the benefit and improvement of the warrant officer corps all the time. *We warrant officers are not forgotten*," says CW3 Juanich.

**Changes Underway.** Indeed the warrant officer

hasn't been forgotten, and changes have taken place, slowly but surely, over the past 5 years and more are on the way:

♦ In 1967 the promotion system was adjusted for the first time to allow below-the-zone promotion consideration for warrant officers.

♦ 1968 saw the Regular Army (RA) program reopened after being closed to warrant officer applicants for a 20-year period.

♦ In fiscal year 1971 warrant officers were authorized in the fully funded Officer's Undergraduate Degree Program.

♦ The period 1968-72 saw increased warrant officer participation in planning and policy making operations. In 1968 the warrant officer plans branch was established as an overall coordinator of warrant officer affairs. Then in 1973 warrant officers were assigned to each warrant career branch to give warrant officers in the field a counterpart in DA he could talk to for advice and counsel. These warrant officer managers also represent the warrants in DA assignments, staffing and professional development actions.

♦ Also in 1973, for the first time warrant officers were appointed to the various action boards which affect their lives so much — the AUS promotion board, the reclassification board, the senior course selection board, and the RA integration board. There is a pending proposal, which will be placed before the Congress next year to permit warrant officers to sit on the RA promotion board.

♦ In June of this year the first class was graduated from the warrant officers equivalent of the commissioned officers Command and General Staff College, and advance courses are now under development at 10 service schools which will provide advance training to functionally related groups of MOS.

Other changes or additions to the warrant officer program are too numerous to mention here. But the fact is the Army is indeed recognizing warrant officers for their outstanding service.

From the crusty CW4 who keeps the maintenance shop running like a precision watch to the 19-year-old WO1 who did such a tremendous job flying the gunships and slicks in Vietnam, the warrant officer has proved to be a needed, valued part of the Army. They are not a forgotten few!

# *MODELS*

# *MINIATURES*



Story and photos by  
SSG Zack Richards

An Alfa Romeo for more than \$100,  
a soldier for less than \$5. Each will  
give hours of enjoyment and relaxation.



**L**AST MONTH a friend spent most of his spare time researching the dress and appearance of 1815 French Dragoons. This month he's building a Rolls Royce Phantom. Is he a historian or craftsman or maybe coming "unglued?" No, he's just joined the growing legion of serious model builders and has taken up a hobby that was once generally looked upon as "kid stuff."

For those who think models are only for kids just talk to a hobby dealer. "Ninety percent of our business is with adults," says Robert E. Thomas, an Alexandria, Va., model dealer. "Children usually can build only the simpler models but some of the models on the market today are so detailed they can only be constructed by an experienced modeler, and many times even they have great difficulty."

After you've decided to become a "builder" you have to decide on your first project. This can be a tough decision. Take a stroll down hobby shop aisles and you'll see kits of planes, trains, tanks, cars, boats — anything you can imagine. You'll also find an endless selection of plastic, metal, paper, wood and other basic material from which to choose.

**\$189 Model.** Most models are plastic and this medium is best suited for the rookie modeler. Plastic models are produced by a number of manufacturers, foreign and domestic.

At one time plastic models were thought somewhat childish and below the dignity of any self-respecting modeler. Not so today: is a plastic-and-metal kit of a Rolls Royce Phantom costing a whopping \$189 below your dignity? It's available and contains every part found on the original automobile manufactured by Messrs. Rolls and Royce.

Plastic models shouldn't just be glued together, as the instructions may indicate. Care in construction is the key to making your model look like the real thing.

**Wood Models.** Model kits of wood are largely restricted to rail-

road structures and rolling stock, ship models and flying model airplanes. Wood model kits are primarily designed for model buffs with experience; major assemblies are usually cut by the manufacturer, but trim and sub-assemblies are cut and fitted by the modeler. Use care in cutting the wood parts. Very little extra wood is included in the kit and you may find yourself several rafters short.

Detail is the name of the game, and a well constructed and carefully finished building or piece of rolling stock will be something you can proudly display on your model railroad.

Wooden ship model kits are highly detailed and complicated to build. Kits usually contain the basic parts, hull masts, spars and materials for rigging. To make your ship

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***"Some of the models on the market today are so detailed they can only be constructed by an experienced modeler."***

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more realistic you can purchase shipfitting parts from deadeyes to figureheads in several different scales.

**Military Miniatures.** "Military miniatures are the big thing now," says Ken Merrick, a hobby shop employee. "The majority of collectors are adults . . . I'm 17 and would be considered a young miniatures collector."

How do you know what a French Dragoon of 1815 dressed like? "You do a lot of research on the subject," says Ken. "There are many books available, and most of them have pictures based on original paintings and drawings of the period, so we can be fairly exact in our painting and feel sure we have an accurate reproduction."

Miniatures are available in assorted types and sizes, from satyrs to Roman legionnaires anywhere from 15 millimeters to 120 millimeters tall. The detail is amazing; even facial features are finely reproduced. "The bulk of military miniatures are from the Napoleonic era. Military uniforms then were very colorful," Merrick says. "There are few collections of, let's say, World War II miniatures. There wasn't much variety in uniforms but there was much variety in color and trim to denote different units."

Military miniatures are produced in both plastic and metal alloys. Although high quality cast metal figures are preferred by many collectors, "Some of the plastic miniatures are considered to be the standards of the industry," Merrick says. "The larger figures are of course for collections but many of the smaller figures are used for war gaming." (See feature, "Games and Not Games," September 1973 SOLDIERS.)

**Rolling Stock.** Practically everyone has at one time or another been the proud owner of a train set. If you're old enough it was a beautiful "Tinplate," maybe not exactly to scale but exciting enough to make anyone's eyes twinkle.

Today's railroad models are unquestionably realistic and range from "O" to "Z" scale, but the predominant scale is HO.

The scale is determined by the size reduction from the prototype. An O-scale model is 1/48th the size of the original and measures 1/4-inch to the foot. Models scale down through HO scale at 1/87th to Z scale which is a miniscule 1/220th of the real thing.

Most railroad models are made of plastic with the detail cast onto the body. A representative scale model of practically every locomotive and piece of rolling stock ever produced by the railroads of the world is offered by one manufacturer or another. Models of the smallest industrial diesel locomotive to the massive 4-8-8-4





Model scenery and dioramas are neglected by many modelers. The troop of soldiers is displayed in setting made of styrofoam. The car is built as a wreck in a weedy, debris strewn field.

Big Boy articulated steam engines are to be found on hobby shop shelves.

For the more serious railroad modeler there are exact scale models of both steam and diesel motive power meticulously handcrafted in brass. Imported from Japan, these models have cast brass detail parts down to the very smallest valve and pipe joint. If you want to buy a brass locomotive be sure that your pockets are full of money though.

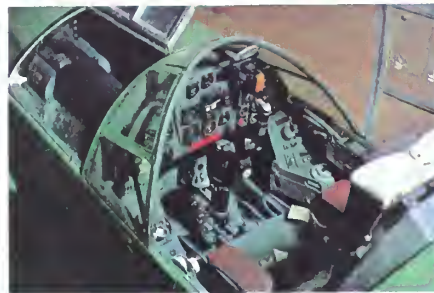
Few can be had for less than \$100 and they go as high as \$400 plus. However, you can look on brass models as an investment . . . prices continue to rise even for the used ones.

If you have a pet railroad and don't think you want to sink your





Military miniatures, model railroad and airplanes — the attention to detail is apparent. Careful painting and addition of super-detailing items add to realism of models below.



life savings in a brass model of your favorite engine, consider parts-building or kit-bashing. Several locomotive kits are made of cast metal alloy or plastic and are ideal for the cost-conscious modeler. Buy a kit with the wheel arrangement you want, obtain drawings or photographs showing the parts you'll need and to work.

Cast parts are available at a modest price. Before you know it a basic kit can be turned into a replica of your favorite locomotive. Kit-bashing can more easily be done with plastics. By cutting, splicing, and rearranging parts of two or more models it is quite possible to achieve a realistic duplicate of an original.

**Cost Details.** Models, like

everything else, are costing more these days. "I expect a 25 percent increase in the cost of my entire line," says Thomas. "But even with higher costs model building is still a pretty inexpensive form of recreation. A \$10.95 kit can't be assembled properly in a short time. You're going to find yourself working many evenings to complete just one project."

Models also don't have to be built as they come from the box or as they are supposed to look but can be modified to suit the whims of the builder. One of the most interesting ways of displaying models is to construct dioramas to depict authentic scenes of their environment. By using heat and other methods, realistic battle damage can be

inflicted on military vehicles to achieve an entirely different look than that of a new vehicle right out of the shops.

Build that '55 Chevy panel truck as an abandoned, rusting junker in a field of weeds. You'll be amazed with the results. A Spitfire riddled with bullets, downed in an English field during the Battle of Britain, or a railroad station which has recently suffered a serious fire, windows gone, holes in the roof and fire-blackened walls, can become conversation pieces and not just pretty models.

If you'd like to start your own new "fall season," visit a local hobby shop. He'll see that you have the right model and the proper tools to start you off in a great hobby.



Commandos test their mettle -

# ESCAPE FROM FORT NEY

Story and  
photos by  
SP4 Ted Vaughan

"BEEFSTEAK! BEEFSTEAK!" — Commando candidates from the aero rifle platoon D Troop, 3d Squadron, 12th Cavalry sound their battle cry. It's just their way of expressing how "hungry" they are to complete 18 days training at the French "Centre d'Entrainement Commando" (CEC) in Kehl, Germany.

The school, located across the Rhine river from Strasbourg, France, looks like a sprawling jungle gym with bridges, sliding ropes and tunnels. It's a confidence course that's far more deadly than it looks.

The Cav aero rifle platoon was invited to try for the CEC badge of achievement by leaders of the French Commando school. First stage of the schooling — mastery of the 25-station *piste du risque* — involved a lot of blind faith, strength and agility.

The slide for life, for example, is a 100-meter cable over water, road and gravel down which a man slides by hanging onto a roller mechanism. The trip from the 15-meter high tower to an airborne landing in gravel takes barely 10 seconds. At other stations the men go through twisting tunnels, cross cable bridges, and balance on bars with cat-like agility.

SPECIALIST 4 TED VAUGHAN is assigned to the Information Office, Headquarters, 3d Armored Division.



Left, French cadre await American commando candidates outside Fort Ney, get down to business in a hurry. Cables and boards make an expedient bridge.







Squad working out on obstacle course pulls 4-ton truck 100 meters. Quonset huts are also obstacles to be surmounted. At mealtime U.S. troops find used grenade case makes handy cooking pot.



After 3 days familiarization with the confidence course, the rifle platoon was trucked to Fort Ney, a formidable fortification built by the Germans just north of Strasbourg in 1873. Reflecting the long disputed history of Alsace-Lorraine, the fort changed hands five times between France and Germany and was part of the famed Siegfried line in World War II.

Here the Americans receive training in penetration raids at night, daylight anti-tank raiding, mines and booby traps, mountaineering and rappelling, living off the land, escape and evasion.

**Under Cover.** The first night raid involves crossing the moat, blowing up the communications central at the fort and successfully escaping, all at night. Rafts for the moat-crossing are made of straw and shelter halves, the "pontoons" held together by sticks cut from tree branches.

The raid is kicked off by a squad soon after dark. A pull rope set up by the Americans is discovered by the "enemy," so each group has to paddle over the moat by hand. The first group makes a successful dry crossing, but as the rafts become water logged, late-crossers get wet. Luckily, they've had the foresight to leave warm dry field jackets along their escape route.

Many valuable lessons are learned in the darkness at Fort Ney's interior — some taught by a cold night spent in makeshift shelters trying to dry clothes out in sleeping bags.

The last week at the commando school is spent on the move with raids, defenses and bivouacs in the Black Forest near Kehl. Those captured are transported to Fort Ney for interrogation and internment — and there's no fooling around in this phase.

Each man is subject to complete stripping and search. Several try to smuggle aid items past the search party but few succeed. After a complete body search each man is given a pair of French fatigues and his own boots minus laces and is thrust into a prison cell within the fort.

From within his cell he and his fellow prisoners must make their escape, following a complex escape tunnel more than 200 meters long within the castle walls. Once outside they head for a rally point 40 kilometers away. With breaks including food provided along the way by friendly partisans, they can reach the rally point in 2 days. But some take longer, and some are recaptured and taken back to prison.

No one escapes the aches and pains of heavy exercise — which is expected. But in addition to the aches, pains and new-found skills, the rifle platoon takes away with them the esprit and the knowledge they are men tested and tried with other men, neither as Frenchmen nor Americans but as brothers in arms.



# UTTAS

## A Better Idea

SP5 Ed Aber



Eleven fully equipped soldiers will be able to enter or exit UTTAS vehicles (prototype mock-up shown) within 5 seconds.

**I**N THE long history of warfare, methods of moving troops have made all the difference. The horse provided an advantage over the foot soldier — until motor vehicles replaced hay burners. Today we have the helicopter and tomorrow will bring the UTTAS or Utility Tactical Transport Aircraft System.

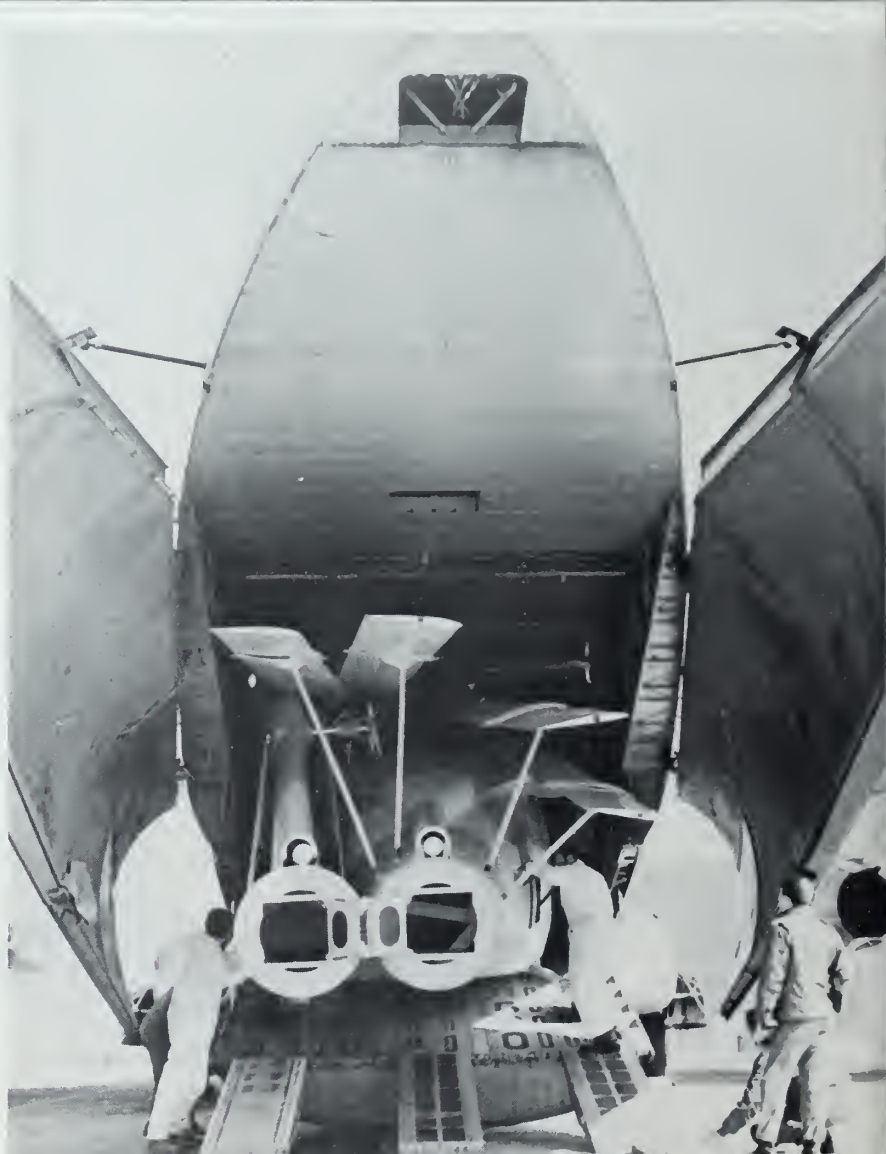
**Squad Size.** UTTAS is the Army's first true *squad-size* helicopter. It was conceived and developed not only to overcome the deficiencies of the Vietnam workhorse UH-1 "Huey," but also to enhance helicopter support of infantry doctrine in the '70s and '80s.

This superbird's technological advancements over the UH-1H will result in two to five times more troop lift over typical operating ranges and better flying qualities with more maneuverability and speed. The average mission will realize at least a two-fold increase in productivity with more reliability, less vulnerability to enemy fire and less maintenance.

This adds up to a more effective tool to transport



Top, partially completed airframe shows details of UTTAS' spacious body structure. Above, hingeless main rotor simplifies maintenance, makes it possible to load as many as six of the craft in a C-5A Galaxy, right. Opposite above, UTTAS can carry up to six wounded soldiers, has aisle between litters so corpsman can attend patients. UTTAS has all these capabilities but mock-up shows the superbird will be no larger than the Huey it will eventually replace.





# UTTAS

(Continued)



a fully equipped 11-man infantry squad. It's as big a jump in mobility support over the UH-1H as the first choppers were in replacing mules and trucks in the 1950s.

UTTAS vehicles will have 40 percent more speed and range than the Huey. This translates into 35 percent fewer aircraft and 40 percent less maintenance with up to 50 percent total savings over the present fleet.

Limited production of UTTAS is scheduled to begin sometime after March 1977. Currently six flying prototypes are under construction by Sikorsky Aircraft and Boeing Vertol.

Almost two decades of helicopter development have resulted in numerous improvements for Army aircraft. A closer look reveals what UTTAS can do and how it's put together:

**Performance.** Twin 1,500 nominal horsepower General Electric turbines permit a fully loaded maximum altitude of 17,000 feet. Top speed is 181 mph at

5,000 feet with a cruise speed of 170 mph on both engines.

If one engine is knocked out the bird will still cruise at 113 mph and be able to hover and take off with a crew of three and a full fuel load from a 4,000-foot mountain in 95-degree F. heat.

With both engines perking, the UTTAS, carrying 11 troops (at 240 pounds per fully-equipped man) and a three-man crew, can climb out at 500 feet per minute from the same elevation and temperature and cover a range of 310 nautical miles.

UTTAS also offers 75 percent more usable floor area than the UH-1H series. Under optimum conditions it can transport up to 7,000 pounds on its cargo hooks.

**Maintenance.** Because of improved materials and better design, maintenance requirements have been reduced. Battlefield repair is expedited through a functional modular propulsion and drive system which allows interchangeability of all accessories using ten common hand tools. The interchangeable rotor blades are easily replaced without special tools and require no field tracking or flight testing.

**Battle Damage Protection.** The pilots' positions and all essential flight components are invulnerable to ground-fired 7.62mm armor-piercing projectiles striking the aircraft from any angle, from a range of 100 meters or more. The protection is accomplished by use of armor shielding and by placing non-essential items as buffers in lieu of armor wherever possible. A dual electrical system and other fully independent identical subsystems carry on essential functions if the counterpart system should be severely damaged.

The composite rotor blades can take direct hits from high-explosive projectiles up to 23mm and continue to operate without disintegrating.

Aircraft stability is maintained under adverse conditions. The tail rotor is stable with any or all pitch links inoperative, and there is sufficient tail fin area to allow flight to continue if the whole rotor is shot away.

UTTAS is also air-transportable. As many as six of the craft can be inserted into a U.S. Air Force "Fat Albert" Galaxy C-5A without disassembly. The boom, stabilizers and blades fold into a compact configuration which allows loading or unloading in less than 30 minutes.

The UTTAS will provide a fast, all-weather vehicle for infantry support attuned to the technology of the 1980s.

## MESS HALL LAWYER

If you were a practicing attorney and had entered the Democratic primary for Judge of Probate in your home town of Redding, Connecticut, how would you spend the middle two weeks of August? Probably not as an Army Reservist cook in a mess hall at Fort Devens, Mass.



However, that was the situation of Specialist 5 Neil R. Marcus, a member of the 399th Civil Affairs Group from Danbury, Conn. A member of the Reserves since 1969, Specialist Marcus underwent basic training at Fort Benning, Ga., and was assigned to Clerk Typist School for 3 months prior to returning to home base. Finding typing slots temporarily filled, he accepted an offer from the 399th mess sergeant to join the ranks of the mess hall. After all, he had spent summers during college managing a family-owned dairy bar. He says he enjoys the work, especially the hours. And what about the Army Reserves? "I have found the reserve program to be a valuable source of new contacts and friendships, and for the most part, I don't regret any of it."

## ASPIRIN, SYRUP OR ME

About the only sure way to get to the head of the sick call line is to marry the nurse, and that's what CWO

George Kerr did after he arrived at the Dallas District Recruiting Command (DRC).

And one of the surest ways of getting helicopter transportation is to marry the pilot, so that's what the Dallas DRC Army Nurse Corps Counselor, Captain Sandy Evans, did.

Now it's Mr. and Captain Kerr. Or is it CWO and Mrs. Kerr? Or is it Captain and Mr. Kerr? In any event, it is now George and Sandy Kerr.

So the story goes, when CWO Kerr, a unit of choice team chief from the 9th Infantry Division, needed an aspirin, CPT Sandy Evans gave him one. His thanks came in the form of a marriage proposal.



Now CWO George Kerr, the pilot, flies CPT Sandy Kerr, the nurse, and Staff Sergeant Ronald Faciane (left), nurse recruiter, on their trips to area schools.

## TOO MANY COOKS

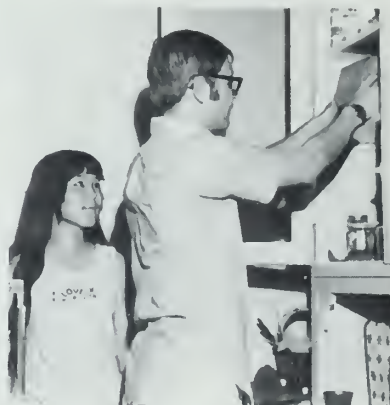
"We may live without poetry, music and art; We may live without conscience and live without heart; We may live without friends; We may live without books; But civilized man cannot live without cooks." Lord Lytton, *Lucile*, Part I, Canto II.

Knowing this, a young husband and wife, PFC Randall H. and PVT Chongsun Molden enlisted for the 94F20 (Hospital Diet Cook) Course taught at Letterman Army Medical Center.

PFC Molden has previously served in the Army as a heavy equipment operator. In fact, he met his wife while assigned to the 15th Combat Engineer Battalion at Fort Lewis, Wash.

Not satisfied with his civilian job, the Moldens decided to enlist after a recruiter explained to the couple that they could enlist for the school of their choice and remain together for assignment after they graduated.

The Moldens enthusiastically agree they're enjoying the school and they made the right choice. "We both enjoy cooking and like to try new foods and recipes," Randall says. Both are giving serious thought to working toward becoming dieticians. Wherever they go, the "recipe" definitely calls for a stove and assorted pots and pans.



## CADET FIRST CAPTAIN

Cadet James Abcouwer, a West Point cadet from St. Louis, Mo., has been named First Captain and Brigade Commander of the Corps of Cadets at the U.S. Military Academy.

As the highest ranking cadet he fills the job once held by Douglas MacArthur and William Westmoreland when they were cadets at West Point.

Although Abcouwer's position is equivalent to a college student body president, "It's much more," he says, "because we're trying to make



this more like the Army."



The 21-year-old Abcouwer and his staff of seven cadet captains and a command sergeant major direct the activities of the 4,000 West Point cadets, establishing policies, conducting parades and military training, determining cadet privileges, monitoring meals and personnel accountability, and overseeing guard assignments, club activities, lectures, socials and an extensive intramural sports program.

#### WALKING ON CLOUDS

They walked on clouds for 2 days. And when they returned to reality they could legitimately call themselves big-time rock climbers.

The rock was the Zugspitze, sandwiched between Garmisch and the Austrian-German border. At 2,966 meters (approximately 9,500 feet) it ranks as Germany's highest peak. Its climbers were a group of 11 adventure trainees from the 42d Artillery Group under the tutelage of Captain Paul Demshur. To document the climb a crew of four photographer-journalists also participated in the venture.

The Zugspitze is no big thing for an experienced climber but it's a good

challenge for the beginner. A thick wire cable, strategically placed spikes and semi-goat trails run through most of the terrain offering stability and safety to anyone who feels a need to use them.



SP4s Marv Harrison (left) and Jim Arnold served as the advance party for the climbers on the expedition.

#### TOP CAREER COUNSELOR

MSG James E. Morton has been named winner of the First Annual Top Career Counselor of the Year Award for the U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command.

MSG Morton competed against career counselors from 14 installations for the award. The primary function of the career counselors is



to counsel potential reenlistees on opportunities the Army offers qualified personnel.

"When I counsel someone regarding the various reenlistment options, I tell it like it is. If I feel their choice of option is in their best interest, I let them know. If it isn't I let them know that too," Morton says.

Originally from Ladysmith, Wis., MSG Morton is currently assigned as Post Career Counselor at Fort McClellan, Ala.

#### MODERN KOREAN WOMEN

"The picture of the retiring, shy Korean woman is incorrect," says Colonel Park Jin Hak, Director of the Republic of Korea's Women's Army Corps. "Although serving the husband is still considered a woman's basic responsibility, Korean women do have ambition for themselves, their families and Korean society. All they need are the opportunities."

Colonel Park, who calls herself a "silent women's liberationist," has worked diligently to improve the female's position in society by improving their qualifications, working and living conditions.

This year the Corps abolished lower enlisted grades. Now all women enter the military as staff sergeants.



1LT Yoom Pill Young (left) helps SGT Yu Jae Suk develop a feeling for the aesthetic by giving lessons in arranging cloth flowers. But the members of the Korean WAC are also given rifle training, the use of protective gas masks and Taekwon-do, a Korean martial art.

# Twelve Ways To Save For The HOLIDAYS

Cindy Slyboots  
figures  
the  
angles —

Barney Halloran



BARNEY HALLORAN, formerly an associate editor of SOLDIERS, is editor, Army Reserve Magazine.

Last New Year's eve Specialist 4 Clive Slyboots tied a black sock around his arm and told everyone at the company party it was a mourning band.

"Stockings do go with the holidays," said Clive's lovely wife Cindy Slyboots, CONSUMER-PERSON, "but I thought the sock was going just a bit too far. He was mourning our dear departed bank account. That's why for our New Year's resolution last year we vowed to get through the holidays sensibly this year. Try it."



"Credit's terrific, but buying on time can sure punch a hole in your budget. Just last month we received a plain brown envelope marked 'personal and confidential.' It was an offer — and we didn't even ask for one — for a fast loan of \$600. It said, 'no collateral, no cosigners and no security required.' But catch this: repaying that loan in 21 easy, consecutive payments of \$36 means it cost \$168.24. That's a 28.75 percent interest rate. Wow!

"Our advice is, if you can't pay for presents now, don't buy them. There's no reason for you to be in the red just because Santa Claus wears it."



"It's hard to find a bank that doesn't offer a Christmas Club or Chanukah Club savings plan. It's great, except usually you get no interest. Now isn't that silly?

"Clive and I opened an extra passbook account instead and stashed away \$10 dollars a month. At the end of the year with 5 percent interest we had \$121.14. It beats no interest and in fact, the interest paid for postage. If we had really needed



\$600, saving \$50 a month at 5 percent would have left us with \$619.08 — still better than a Christmas Club and better than a 28 percent loan.

### Make It

"It's a lot cheaper to make holiday gifts than to buy them and it makes people feel you really care. Last year I crocheted fancy purses for the whole family. It took one night a week and I actually learned something besides being creative.

### Bake It

"The rest of the family got baked goodies — including my cousin Fletcher who used to be a Nader's Raider. He got a pound cake that weighed in at 3 pounds 4 ounces. He said the name was misleading but he couldn't complain. Besides, baking in November and December lets you cut your heating costs and smells just delicious.

### Delay It

"Clive and I checked with the National Retail Merchants Association and found January sales are the biggest and best of all, especially for toys (the next best sale month is July). So if you can possibly wait or afford to buy a year in advance January is the month for it.

### Share It

"Holiday entertaining can get to be a real bother and cost more than you've bargained for. The easiest solution — short of tuna salad, which isn't exactly festive — is planning to share the burden of holiday entertaining with your

friends and family. Sit down, plan the menus, use a price list to figure out costs, divide it up and make up your roster. Holiday issues of commercial magazines are usually loaded with terrific ideas.

### Patch It, Match It

"Men never seem to be very concerned about what they wear around the holidays, but women do like to dress up at least once a year. So this year instead of denting Clive's take-home pay I made a simple patchwork-quilt floor-length skirt, dyed an old top to match and bought some clunky plastic jewelry that looks plastic and doesn't pretend to be something else. Fashion experts are saying there's a trend sensible women are following — new accessories instead of new outfits.

### Glance It

"Plastic toys for kids — the kind that usually almost make it through the day — are no bargain for any family. There are so many good toys on the market which can last years that it really pays to buy something solid. TV commercials may brainwash your children into screaming for one toy, but before giving in take a good look at what you're about to buy. Toys that can take it beyond Christmas morning will bring your children more pleasure than the ones that only last till noon.

### Grab It

"Close-out books are really inexpensive, last forever and aren't just for the family intellectual. A number of large wholesale book dealers offer hundreds of books

every month at fantastic savings. Is \$1.98 cheap enough for a book with a publisher's price of \$8.95? There are kids books, hobby books, cook books, military, history, automobile, train, plane, motorcycle books and novels — all kinds of books that anyone would be happy to have and you'd be proud to give.

### Admit It

"And while we're on the subject of books, there are handy-man books for all sorts of projects. Get something you really *need* and call it a present. Like a shiny new hammer or tools for the garden or a year's supply of stamps. Try to be practical. If you're going to spend money get something you need instead of a luxury you or your family can do without.

### Forget It

"Last year we received a bunch of recycled holiday cards. Well, that's sensible after all, but the poor post office could really use a break. The idea of cards is lovely but the post office can barely handle it. So instead of sending cards start to break your family and friends into the idea of more mail that says more during the year instead of tons in December that don't say much at all. It may be breaking tradition but think about it.

### Plan It

"Start getting ready for next season now. That means savings accounts and ideas for projects to work on during the year. It means taking advantage of sales during the year and saving yourself that last-minute hassle that gets so many people down when the season's really supposed to be an upper."

# BRIDGING THE READINESS GAP



MAJ Gary D. Richards

COMING ON like a World War II blitzkrieg, the 3,000 men of California's 3d Brigade converted from standard infantry to tanks, armored personnel carriers and other mechanized equipment quickly and efficiently. Formed less than a year ago as part of the new 40th Infantry Division (Mechanized) of the California Army National Guard, "This Brigade has come a long way . . . and set an example a lot of other National Guard units should follow," says Major William Welch, the brigade's Active Army adviser.

Most of the credit for the brigade's training program goes to Colonel Herbert R. Temple, Jr., who guided the unit through its initial stages before departing to attend the Army War College. "We've spent a lot of hours since January putting this thing together, and now it's operating at full bore," said COL Temple as the brigade moved through its annual training at Camp Roberts, Calif.

Multi-level training, pre-summer camp seminars, full use of Active Army assistance personnel of Readiness Region IX and high troop morale were among the factors which enabled the brigade to assume its readiness role so quickly. Its training program is a new concept designed to help the unit more quickly fulfill its mission in the overall total force concept of the nation's defense, according to COL Temple.

Whereas most Guard units train at only one level at any given time — squad, platoon, company or battalion level — the 3d Brigade conducted its exercises simultaneously at several levels. At one point, for example, several battalions were engaged in field training exercises involving company and platoon tactical movements while staff officers were participating in higher level command post exercises.

**Shooting.** The brigade's annual training also stressed individual and unit proficiency in the three major aspects of its mission — to shoot, move and communicate. Reserve component assistance people agreed that the 3d did especially well in the "shoot" phase of training. Live-fire assault courses, weapons qualification and competition all added to battalion weapons proficiency.

MAJOR GARY D. RICHARDS is Information Officer, Headquarters, 3d Brigade, 40th Infantry Division (Mech), California Army National Guard.







Brigade gunners scored high with 81mm and 4.2-inch mortars. Leading the way were mortar teams from the 1st Battalion, 159th Infantry, who captured first place in both mortar competitions. Seventy percent of the gunners attained "expert" qualifications on their mortars. Staff Sergeant Robert Chavira of B Company, 1st Battalion (M), 159th Infantry, shot a perfect 200 score on the 81mm mortar.

**Moving.** Preparing for movement, the second objective, was accomplished through the use of defensive driving schools, total use of tactical movement during field exercises and troop familiarization with armored personnel carriers, tanks, and other tracked and wheeled vehicles, with emphasis on field maintenance procedures. Even though two of the brigade's four battalions previously were straight-leg infantry units, and there were shortages of some required equipment, the 3d Brigade made what advisers called "tremendous gains" during the training period.

**Communicating.** The communications objective brought many innovative set-ups into play. A 3-day intelligence seminar, organized by Captain Steven Funk, the brigade's intelligence officer, offered extensive training in intelligence work. Special instructors from the Active Army, the Army Security Agency (ASA) and other military agencies conducted the course. A professor of Russian from Bucknell University also participated.

"The brigade is operating at a level far above the normal for a Guard unit," says CPT Funk. "We're teaching intelligence where it will stick by using it in the field — not handing it out from a platform."

**Field Test.** In the field the brigade conducted a number of field training exercises and command post exercises under the critical eye of Regular Army advisers, Readiness Region personnel and evaluators. The consensus among observers was that the brigade, despite equipment and personnel shortages, is meeting its training objectives as part of the nation's prime backup military force.

One of those viewing the brigade in action was Richard C. Ham, chief civilian aide to the Secretary of the Army. After seeing the units in action, Ham said of the brigade: "They're doing a fantastic job. I've been very much impressed with what I've seen."

One evaluator, Major Leon Mayer, says, "I was very impressed with the enthusiasm and the willingness of the people to get out and learn. They really accomplished a lot."

And Sergeant Major Oneil Davidson, senior enlisted adviser to the brigade, gave his evaluation as an experienced NCO: "If the whistle blows the 3d can pack up and perform. If you call them on active duty and give them maybe 4 weeks extensive training they'll be as good as any Regular Army unit. I think they're doing damn good."



Men of the 3d Brigade, once standard infantry, transformed themselves into mechanized infantry, complete with tanks and APCs. Brigade gunners scored high with 81mm and 4.2-inch mortars. Above, COL Temple gives directions during training lull.





Everyone's heard the radio disc-jockey or weather-person spouting weather facts as fast as a South Texas auctioneer. Heck, there's golf ball-sized hail pouring down and your fearless, friendly weather forecaster is busy describing a month-long dry spell, clear blue skies coupled with a heat wave, and a cold front pushing onto the coast of Cuba.

Weather forecasters aren't too thin-skinned; they've probably been cussed and discussed as much as anyone. Out here at Fort Sill, Okla., where high winds and cold temperatures can come and go faster than you can say "Geronimo," they have an old adage: "If you don't like the weather around here wait a minute — it'll change."

Watching these changes are military students of weather in the Army's only full-time meteorology courses at Fort Sill, home of the Field Artillery.

#### Hitting the Weather Target.

Pinpoint weather information is vital to artillery. Without accurate weather data a round can miss its target by the length of five football fields.

When Alexander the Great used siege engines as artillery to breach walled fortresses during his 7-month siege of Tyre in 332 B.C., he wasn't too concerned with things like air pressure, density, relative humidity or other atmospheric jargon. It was merely a matter of "ready, aim, fire." But today the Army fires complex artillery weapons

SPECIALISTS 4 BOB BRADLEY and MIKE PERSONS are assigned to the Information Office, Fort Sill, Okla.







Story by SP4 Bob Bradley  
Photos by SP4 Mike Persons

and missile systems at targets far out of eye-shot.

The Meteorology Division of the U.S. Army Field Artillery School at Fort Sill teaches the Army's only MOS-producing meteorological courses. The courses include subjects not taught in any other military service in the world — subjects like micrometeorology which deals with weather patterns just above and below the earth's surface.

Top man at the Meteorology Division is Captain David W. Hotmire who takes the weather business seriously. He will tell you that meteorology can account for 90 percent of the total gunnery error.

"The key time for meteorology," says CPT Hotmire, "was when cannons went from direct fire to indirect fire — having to shoot over mountains at targets you can't see. Today, unobserved first fire hits are the objective. Atmospheric conditions along the trajectory of a projectile directly affect the accuracy of an artillery piece or a free rocket by moving the projectile away from the predicted point of impact."

To get the necessary weather data artillery units need, the Meteorology Division uses a battery-powered meteorological instrument known as a radiosonde. Attached to a huge helium gas-filled balloon and sent skyward to 100,000 feet at least five times daily, the radiosonde transmits atmospheric pressure, temperature and relative humidity information to a ground receiving weather communications center by radio. The processed weather data, known as an artillery ballistic met message, is broadcast to post artillery units on an FM frequency.

Besides receiving and transmitting weather information the 80-member staff at the division is responsible for teaching the three MOS-producing meteorological courses. They also provide the instruction in 14 other general and specialist courses at the Field Artillery School.

Opposite, top left, Met Support Branch soldier operates radio direction finder. Bottom left, Army's first enlisted woman meteorology instructor explains equipment. Bottom right, Met support men prepare to release radiosonde.

Last year more than 400 enlisted men and women took one of the three MOS courses — Artillery Ballistic Meteorology, Meteorological Observation, and Meteorology Equipment Maintenance and Repair.

Students learn to operate and repair sophisticated gadgets like ozone meters, radiosondes, air pollution monitoring devices, rawin sets, and equipment that measures the amount of radiation reaching and leaving the earth's surface. They get into heady subjects like the troposphere, surface observations, how air masses are formed and other pertinent weather information, including the identification of 27 different types of clouds.


**Versatile Observers.** Students in the Meteorological Observation Course join the Army's Research, Development, Test and Evaluation program at one of 14 sites in CONUS, Panama or Alaska upon completion of the 22-week course.

"This course turns out the most versatile meteorological observer in the world," says Anthony D. Kurtz, Department of the Army civilian and chief of the course. "No other military course in the world teaches micro-meteorology." The subject, he explains, deals with small-scale weather patterns existing from 25 centimeters below ground to 4 meters above.

The most obscure area in micro-meteorology, says Kurtz, is the field of turbulence. A great deal of study has been directed toward analyzing the normally turbulent portion of the atmosphere adjacent to the earth's surface. Other areas of study deal with energy balances and the effect of solar radiation on men, clothing and hardware in all types of climatic and meteorological conditions.

Although the MOC course is not directly related to combat operations, its Research and Development studies yield life-saving and battle-winning hardware and techniques, Kurtz points out. Graduates of the course can receive up to six college credits.

More women are now entering the meteorological field. The division now has its first two female instructors and recently graduated the first Army woman to attend the maintenance course. She was also named the distinguished graduate of her class.



U.S. and Canadian  
soldiers already share  
a common language  
and a common  
continuity.  
Then they cross  
borders to fight

# THE ALL AMERICANS

1LT Joseph N...





**PARATROOPERS** of the 82d Airborne Division and soldiers of the 3d Battalion, Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry (3PPCLI) share

a new comradeship developed through days of training in the hills of Fort Bragg and the plains of Wainwright, Alberta, Canada.

For 6 weeks in May-June last year a composite platoon from the 2d Battalion Airborne, 325th Infantry left its North Carolina home with the 82d and became the 1st Platoon, Company A 3PPCLI. While their Canadian hosts sponsored a group of equal size to train in the States, the 40 airborne troopers worked as a part of the Canadian Army.

"At first I was in favor of having a company exchange instead of a platoon," explained Canadian Major James Kemping, commanding Company A. He changed his mind, though, after the first few weeks of the training, "It's worked out very well. A company would have been separate from the rest of the battalion but this platoon is part of us. They do what we do and they get tired when we get tired."

**Some Differences.** Being considered part of the battalion is no light compliment in the Canadian Army. Unlike the U.S. Army assignment system, soldiers entering the Canadian Armed Forces usually belong to a battalion for their entire military careers.

The Canadian Army, Navy and Air Force are a combined force totalling 84,000 under the Department of National Defense. The Canadian Army is spread all over the world with U.N. peace-keeping commitments in places like Cyprus and the Mideast. Soldiers who have served in these areas return to their parent units. This builds a common bond of friendship and esprit.

The "All Americans" found this friendship also reached into the civilian community. "They'll go out of their way to be nice," said Private First Class Donald Marsh, a black soldier from Goldsboro, N.C. "There's no prejudice here. They'll take you home even after they just met you. This place really surprised me. I wouldn't mind living here."

**30-Year Corporals.** It was the professionalism of the Canadian soldiers that PFC Marsh noticed most. Because there is no "up or out" policy in the Canadian forces many men remain corporals for their entire careers. "The Canadian soldiers really impressed me. They really want to serve their country, especially if they're in for 25 to 30 years," he said.

Also new to the Americans was the Canadian enlistment policy that allows a man to resign during his tour. "We don't cater to men who don't want to soldier," said Sergeant John L. Dickie of Owen Sound, Ontario, a member of the 3PPCLI platoon sent to join the 82d. "We don't chase them. If they don't want to soldier they're gone."

While the soldier can resign if he finds life too rough, the Canadian Army also has the option of releasing him if he fails to perform. As a result the Canadian soldier tends to be a dedicated professional who has made a conscious decision to be a soldier.

"We don't have a pot problem since the first offense would get the man thrown out," Sergeant Dickie explained. "Some of our people can't believe the problem exists here in the States."

**NCOs Influential.** In the Canadian forces, Sergeant Dickie noted, the NCO wields a vast amount of power while in garrison. Nearly all details and training are conducted through the NCOs and discipline is taken care of on the lowest level whenever possible. A corporal is given the authority to discipline a private on the spot and the respect given

a corporal is followed through the chain-of-command. A sergeant in the Canadian forces can have a man confined in jail for 24 hours and a sergeant major has considerable sway in his company to set and enforce policy.

**Strenuous Training.** Sergeant Dickie also found a vast difference in training when he and the rest of the platoon attended the 82d Recondo School for the first 2 weeks of the exchange. Though he has been a soldier since 1952, the veteran was not prepared for the all-night patrols and sparse diet at the Recondo camp.

"We Canadians put more emphasis on teaching than putting physical pressure on the soldier," Sergeant Dickie said. "We have nothing of this caliber — nothing that demands so much of you physically."

Normally a Canadian student is given a few weeks of classroom instruction before being sent to the field. The Canadians found the Recondo version of "teaching while doing" strenuous.

**The Real Thing.** "At first it was kind of a shock," said Master Corporal Donald Warrilow, a 17-year veteran from Victoria, British Columbia. "We all had the wrong impression before coming here. We figured it would be normal Army training. I'm hoping to get some experiences from the U.S. Vietnam veterans. I've been through dry training a million times but it's not the real thing."

The chance to get some experience from Vietnam veterans was one reason many of the senior Canadian NCOs volunteered for the exchange. The Canadian Armed Forces have not been in an armed conflict since the Korean War, though they have been involved in peace-keeping missions.

During World War II, the 3PPCLI was part of the 8th (Br) Army that with the Seventh U.S. Army wrested the island of Sicily from German control. The 82d Airborne Division conducted an

FIRST LIEUTENANT JOSEPH NAOOLSKI is Public Information Officer, 82d Airborne Division, Fort Bragg, N.C.

airborne invasion to block reinforcements from pushing the seaborne forces into the Mediterranean.

**Airborne Goes Mech.** While the Canadians at Fort Bragg were undergoing small unit training and participating in brigade exercises, the paratroopers sent to Canada were out in the field. As part of the First Canadian Battle Group the 3PPCLI joined the other Princess Pat battalions for summer and winter training at Camp Wainwright in Alberta.

Taken from their usual role as airborne troopers the "All Americans" became mechanized. They maneuvered through the Canadian brush for 2 weeks. The setting was in stark contrast to the usual May warmth in North Carolina. Instead of the 70 to 80 degree days, the paratroopers found May in Wainwright a very wet and frosty 40 degrees.

A side trip during a training break to the Calgary and Banff ski resort areas was marred by a snowstorm that dumped 3 inches of snow on the troopers in as many hours.

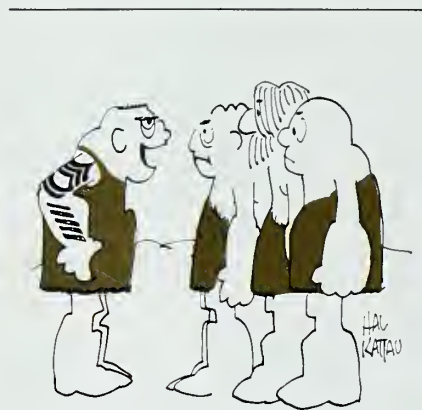
"The training is fine — the soldiers are friendly and things are explained in the classroom — but I'd rather do it the way I learned it," said Private First Class Kim Jessup of Scottsdale, Ariz.

One of the other things PFC Jessup gained was increased pride and respect for his country. "I had a lot of pride up here that I didn't have back home. Back home you get a lot of grief about being in the Army. In Canada it's different. Both armies are trying to show how good they are. I have a lot of pride from working with my fellow troopers from the 82d."

**Friendly Neighbors.** The troopers found the American uniform well received wherever they went. "The Canadians are really fantastic. They'll break their backs for you," said Specialist 4 James King from Holden, Mass. "They're more hard core up here. It's like our old Army. They're re-

ally professional. Up here they go strictly by the book."

**"C's" Excel.** While the Americans found the weather chilly and the APCs cumbersome at first, the Canadian field rations received unending praise. Canadian rations come in a three-meal packet made up of two boxes. The first contains five cans of commercially prepared foods, usually chicken, potted beef, pre-fried bacon, tomato soup and so on. The second box contains goodies like instant potatoes, chocolate and lemon pudding, Swiss cereal, oatmeal cookies, marmalade and fruit drink. Each ration has several



**"As you know, Congress just voted an ALL-VOLUNTEER Army  
You ALL just VOLUNTEERED."**

packets of instant coffee with cream and sugar. The best part is the large box of crackers that comes with the tube of butter in each ration. And Canadian troopers don't have to scrounge for heating tabs. Each ration carries six — enough to warm the entire concoction.

The U.S. troopers found that scrounging, a widely practiced and necessary art, was not so critical in their Canadian unit.

"I was really impressed with the hard working and dedicated people in the supply and maintenance sections," said 2LT Gary E. Dobija, the exchange platoon leader from the 82d. "If a vehicle went down at 3 a.m. a

mechanic was out there within minutes working by flashlight until it was fixed. The Canadians don't have as much as we do, but what's there is immediately available to supply the troops. You don't have to go through all sorts of red tape and paperwork to get something you need," 2LT Dobija said. "If they don't have what you need they'll call other supply rooms until they find it."

**Size Impressive.** While the personal attention aspect impressed the Americans, the size and potential of the U.S. Army left a mark on the Canadians.

After Recondo training at Fort Bragg, the 40 men from the 3PPCLI received round-robin training on American weapons and also studied anti-armor tactics. Joining their host brigade in a field exercise, the Canadians learned what an American infantryman can expect when committed to combat.

"The difference is obvious," said Lieutenant Don Krause, the Canadian exchange platoon leader. "You have a much larger force with tremendous potential and equipment. The support from air and artillery is overwhelming. Seeing the Cobra gunships makes you realize you get a lot of backup when you go to the field. That really gives the infantryman a boost in doing his job," he said.

The two NCO corps may vary but the professionalism of the American sergeants particularly impressed the Canadians. "I was really impressed by your Vietnam veterans, particularly the NCOs. They're so professional and keen on what they do. They have an extremely professional attitude. We're very glad we went through the Recondo School so we can develop our own patrolling school from what was learned from your veterans."

"In the future, maybe the 82d and 3PPCLI can exchange NCOs," the 3PPCLI platoon leader said. "There is real potential for learning from each other."



# hunting the WHITETAIL DEER

CPT John T. Netting

**A** LIGHT SNOW WAS BEGINNING to blanket the German countryside as the 747 jumbo jet taxied down the runway of Frankfurt International Airport. Within minutes the huge aircraft was climbing into the dark gray clouds and hours later would touch down at JFK International Airport in New York. It was late November and the writer was headed for the beautiful, heavily-wooded mountains of Northern Pennsylvania to spend his Army leave in search of the elusive Whitetail deer.

Our rugged hunting cabin tucked away in the

tall pine and oak trees was built in 1946 when my father, John Durrman and Wayne Grumbine returned from the "Big War." It was intended to be a hunting cabin—not

CAPTAIN (P) JOHN T. NETTLING is currently attending the 1974-75 Regular Course, U.S. Army Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.



CPT Netting poses proudly with his 8-point trophy. Freezing temperatures, pre-dawn rising and a lack of luxuries are minor discomforts which do not detract from, but which actually add to the adventure of the hunt.



a luxury cabin. After almost 30 years the "Hub Club" had changed very little.

Modernization had passed it by as a hopeless case. There was no electricity, running water or any of the other conveniences now associated with a recreational cabin. The nearest telephone was an hour's drive away in the small community of Blossburg, where it was not uncommon to stand in line behind many red-suited outdoorsmen to await your turn in the booth.

It was Friday morning when Dad, my brother Dan and I reached camp. Wayne had arrived the day before us and the aroma of hot coffee greeted our arrival. The Pennsylvania antlered "buck" season would begin on Monday. Unfortunately, this left little time for scouting the terrain to determine the general movement of the deer herd . . . an important aspect of a successful hunt.

After unpacking the equipment and provisions, I removed my Savage (over and under) rifle from the camp gun rack and slowly made my way down the mountain road toward an area locally known as "the swamp" — a favorite spot for first-day hunters. It was turkey season in Pennsylvania and although the Whitetail's movement was my primary interest, a large Tom turkey would be quite a prize and an outstanding Sunday dinner.

As I left the dirt mountain road and entered the woods, a light rain began to fall. I slowly picked my way through the heavy underbrush. Suddenly an unnatural movement brought me to an abrupt stop — too abrupt, for three deer bounded out of the other side of the treeline. The sight sent the adrenalin surging. Some call it "Buck Fever."

**On the Lookout.** I decided to scout the northern portion of the mountainside at a spot where four small pine trees provided an ideal place to escape the now penetrating rain. Sitting in this "wilderness rocking chair," I surveyed the surrounding terrain. To the immediate front and down the side of the mountain was at

least 30 to 40 yards of "tree-dodging shooting." To the rear the mountain rose straight up — a difficult climb and an even more difficult shot.

It was 10:30 a.m. and the rain had turned into a drenching downpour. My eyes were fixed on a portion of the lower left mountainside when a dark object I was watching began moving. A large doe and four smaller deer were slowly picking their way across the lower ridge.

The doe, a magnificent animal, appeared nervous as if she had caught my scent. Slowly I moved the field glasses to my eyes. The doe's actions — particularly the way she continually stopped and looked over her shoulder — provided the first clue that she was serving as the "point" for other deer.

The buck will usually follow the female deer, allowing the doe to detect danger and signal the alarm with her long white tail. I didn't want to spook the doe but I was sure she sensed something unnatural.

Within minutes the buck emerged from the thicket. It was a fine looking specimen. I counted at least six points and estimated his weight at 135 pounds. To the western Whitetail hunter that is a small buck, but for this species of Whitetail that size antlers and weight make a fine trophy. Behind the first buck was another male deer. He carried a smaller rack but he was an impressive animal too. The deer moved quietly out of the area and only my rapid heartbeat reminded me of the magnificent sight I had just witnessed.

**Scouting the Area.** After an hour or so I moved along the ridge towards the cabin, stopping frequently to survey the land and check the signs of Whitetail movement. It was almost dark when I returned, soaked to the skin, to the warm, dry cabin. The temperature was dropping fast and by early evening the outside thermometer would read 10 degrees above zero.

Camp life was relaxed but as the opening day of buck season approached the evening conversation became more serious and terminated early as the camp



began to prepare for the adventure ahead.

Saturday we spent scouting the local area. Dan, home from college for days of hunting, was eager to bag his deer. Eventually we worked our way back to the small pine trees where I had seen the deer on Friday. As we sat concealed in the pine trees Dan commented on the beauty and intelligence of the Whitetail deer, and how their forest habitat was being reduced by the steady inroads of new construction, asphalt highways and pipelines.

Now the Whitetail deer once again appeared to our left. I fumbled with the field glasses and the doe caught my movement. Her beautiful white tail flashed the warning of danger to the other deer and within seconds the thicket exploded with disappearing white tails. We spent the remaining portion of the day looking for deer signs and mentally recording the general direction of movement.

**Gun Lore.** Sunday morning was a relaxing time around camp. After breakfast Dan and Wayne drove into town for additional provisions to last us through the week. Dad, John Durrman and I took our rifles from the gun rack and walked to the homemade shooting range across from the cabin.

Both Dad and I carried .308 rifles — Dad a Remington and I a new SAKO recently purchased at the local American Rod and Gun Club in Germany. Both rifles were equipped with Leapold 2 x 7 Variable Scopes . . . which we found to be a most dependable wet weather scope.

As we checked the target, Dad commented about the increased kill harvest of Whitetails. He felt it was due to increased modern technology — better rifles, improved cartridges and the dependability of scopes.

"Ten or 15 years ago we didn't have scopes on our rifles," Dad said. "The favorite rifle was the Winchester 30-30 and almost every hunter on this mountain carried this fine brush rifle. In the old days you could sit on a deer stand and listen to the crack of 30-30s as the deer moved across the ridge line — hunters firing and missing. Today, with the modern scopes, you seldom hear more than one or two shots."

The scope is now a vital part of almost every rifle you see in the woods and it has certainly increased the hunter's chance of obtaining a Whitetail trophy.

Dan and Wayne returned with the provisions and began zeroing their rifles. Les Lingle, our hunting companion for the past 5 years, put the final touches to a special supper.

Sunday passed quickly, marked by the visit of the local Pennsylvania game warden. The warden checked everyone's license and carefully reviewed the camp roster which must be posted in the cabin window. The roster records the daily kill, the hunter's name, address, telephone number and caliber and make of his weapon.

. After joining in a cup of coffee the warden departed to continue his inspection of hunting camps. Everyone checked their equipment before turning in for the night.

**Big Day.** The alarm clock slowly ticked off the minutes. It was 4 a.m. and I had been awake for a considerable period of time. Slowly the camp began to come alive. The smell of fresh coffee and sizzling bacon signaled that Wayne was preparing breakfast.

By 5 a.m. everyone had eaten and was involved in the final equipment checks. Dad remarked that he didn't see my "drag rope" for hauling in the kill. It was usually strapped to my belt but I had forgotten to pack it. Wayne told me to take the extra rope hanging on the cabin wall. Reluctantly I accepted the offer.

I left the cabin alone at 5:15 a.m. and began walking down the mountain road to the path which led back into the woodlands and my mountainside deer stand. I saw no other hunters but I knew they were there — sitting quietly, not smoking and avoiding excessive movement.

At 6 a.m. I reached the small pine trees. Carefully I pushed the wet leaves and dirt clear so movement of my feet would not inadvertently alert a passing deer, when someone at the top of the ridge turned on a large flashlight and yelled, "Is that you Joe?" My surprise turned to anger! I didn't answer, and the inconsiderate interloper turned and melted into the darkness.

The minutes slowly ticked towards the official opening hour. By 7 a.m., the sound of occasional shooting announced the opening of the Pennsylvania antlered season. The fog which had begun to settle in the area around dawn severely limited my vision. Alone and surrounded by a blanket of fog, I found myself wondering where Dad and Dan had selected their opening day stands. Dad never committed himself. He always told me, "I'll be somewhere in the woods."

By 8 a.m. the fog began lifting and was replaced by light rain drops that formed beads on the barrel of my rifle. I could hear other hunters beginning to move through the woods. Now was the time to remain alert! Sounds of men talking brought me to a fully alert position. They were moving up the mountain . . . towards me. By 9:30 six hunters appeared on the ridge below. It was "meeting time" for these individuals, but why had they selected this area to hold a morning meeting? I leaned back against my pine trees in total disgust.

The hunters eventually ended their hour-long conference and moved off in separate directions. As the last hunter disappeared into the thicket to my left I noticed movement along the ridge line not 50 yards from where the hunter had entered the brush.

Suddenly, three deer sprang into the open! Instinctively the .308 was against my shoulder. The first deer was a large doe. I swung the scope on the second deer just in time to see a small rack protruding from his head. As I fumbled with the safety, a large buck with a beautiful rack raced from the thicket. He was most definitely in "high gear," as the old timers say, and about to disappear down the side of the mountain.

The cross-hairs of the Leapold scope brought the neck and front shoulder into perfect view. BANG! The .308 exploded and the recoil that jarred my shoulder brought instant realization that I had failed to seat the stock tightly against my shoulder. The buck fell to the

ground as the remaining deer fled at top speed. I surveyed the animal on the ground through my scope. There was no doubt the deer was dead!

My rapid heartbeat reminded me that "Buck Fever" was settling in. My legs felt weak as I slowly picked my way to the ridge below. I approached the deer cautiously from his backside. An impressive 8-point rack protruded from his head. I marked his estimated weight at 125 pounds on the "kill tag" which must be placed on any deer killed in Pennsylvania.

After field-dressing the deer I proudly removed the extra drag rope from my belt and placed it around the deer's head. I was exactly halfway from the top of the mountain, normally a 30-minute walk to the cabin, but dragging the deer up the mountainside and then back down the logging road was a gruelling experience that took the better part of 4 hours.

By 4 p.m. my buck was proudly hanging from the camp's deer rack. But no one was around to witness this proud moment. The fact that no other deer were hanging on the rack proved that the others were still looking for their buck.

**After the Hunt.** I was sitting in the cabin enjoying a cup of coffee when the sounds of an automobile coming down the cabin road announced the arrival of Dad and Dan. After the preliminary congratulations, Dad began teasing me about the drag rope I had reluctantly accepted that morning.

My only defense was to mention that he wasn't

carrying his drag rope in his belt. He laughed and told me the older a person gets the wiser he becomes. He intended to simplify the job by shooting his buck alongside the road, field-dressing the deer, and throwing it on the tailgate of his station wagon. It was a good-humored joke, I thought, and we all laughed.

It was now 5 p.m. and Wayne, Les and John Durrman had returned to camp . . . just in time to join in on ribbing me about spending 4 hours dragging my deer back to camp. Wayne urged everyone to join him outside for a closer look at my deer. As I walked around the rear of Dad's station wagon I was astonished to see the head of an 8-point buck protruding from the tailgate.

Now it was really joke time at the Hub Club. Everyone already knew that Dad had shot his deer along the road. While he was field-dressing the deer he had talked to some hunters from a neighboring camp who witnessed me, in abject misery, attempting to drag my deer back to camp.

As we hung Dad's trophy next to mine, the rack on my buck was outdone by the magnificent antlers on Dad's roadside kill.

I wondered if next year I couldn't hunt with Dad in hopes that I too could capture my trophy with ease. "No," Dad said, "That's reserved for those who have gray hair, are slightly bald and have many more years of experience."



"Why don't we just skip the fight?  
I get out in 3 weeks anyhow."



# WESPA FOR FOOTBALL FANS

Story and photos:  
SEC Floyd Harrington



IF YOU'RE a football freak and happen to be bombing across the Midwest on PCS or just rambling around on leave enjoying the sights and sounds of the country, stop at Canton, Ohio, and treat yourself to the Pro Football Hall of Fame.

The Hall of Fame is super-easy to find because Canton is damn proud of it and has put up all kinds of signs directing you to it. You'd know the building anyway, even without the signs. It looks almost exactly like a football propped in a kicking tee.

Once in the building and through the turnstile the only thing you have to do is sign the guest register. (If Dick Gallagher, the Hall's director, happens to be hovering around when you sign in he'll probably ask you how it feels to finally get your name in the Football Hall of Fame.) After that you're on your own and can wander around.

Walk past the bronze statue of Jim Thorpe, frozen in midstride, making one of his famous broken-field runs. Climb the curving ramp into pro football's hallowed past.

As you slowly walk through the exhibition areas or stop at a particular exhibit that catches your fancy, the mementos on display seem to say, "Hey, reach out, touch me!" And only your own good sense restrains you — not a glass display case or some sophisticated electronic warning system.

With few exceptions the dis-

plays are open, well-lighted and realistic. It takes an effort to keep from sitting down on the bench next to a Canton Bulldog player and asking him how many touchdowns Jim Thorpe made today. You would not go over and console Eric Newton as he sits hunched with his head on his hands in a Duluth Eskimo's locker room.

You can spend hours in the two enshrinement areas where 81 football greats are immortalized each by a bronze bust against a mural showing what these players, coaches and managers did best.

There's 6'2", 225 pound Bronco Nagurski, who spent 9 outstanding seasons between 1930 and 1943 bulling his way through the line as fullback for the Chicago Bears. There's Elroy ("Crazy Legs") Hirsch, a 6'2", 190 pound halfback and end who started his unique way of running with the Chicago Rockets in 1946 and played his last game with the Los Angeles Rams in 1957. There's Lamar Hunt, Lou Groza, "Red" Grange, "Night Train" Lane, Vince Lombardi, Sid Luckman and many other football greats.

There's a great deal to see. In fact, if you looked at every memento, read every word, listened to every electronic presentation and saw every football film on view, it would take you the better part of a week to tour the Pro Football Hall of Fame. But then for a football freak, what better way is there to spend a week?



# OPAMS

## Blueprint for Development

CPT John D. Anderson





"... bear in mind that how well you do in the Army depends not on our system of management but rather on your individual efforts and dedication to service."

— General Creighton W. Abrams.

THESE WORDS preface the new apple-green bible of the Officer Personnel Management System (OPMS), DA Pamphlet 600-3. By now all commissioned officers should have one, should have read it, studied it and concluded there have indeed been some changes made in the way one goes about achieving individual advancement in the Army.

Although the bulky 600-3 package is awkward to

work with, be sure you keep all the white pages handy because they're necessary as you peruse the green book. Especially important is the new dream sheet (DA Form 4190-R). This form is designed to assist each officer in developing a workable career plan.

The dream sheet is intended to give guidance toward developing a rewarding career, not just your next assignment. Which is what OPMS is all about — the development of each officer throughout his career to insure enough highly qualified officers are always available to assume positions of increasing responsibility and scope.

Of course the corollary to this goal of meeting the needs of the Army is providing personally rewarding careers for its officers. And for many, "rewarding career" means promotion.

Historians recall that before 1890 officers generally remained in the same regiment throughout their careers. Consequently promotion largely depended on the health of senior officers.

After 1890 the branch promotion system came into being with each branch being given an authorized by-grade strength. By transferring between branches some officers were able to move up the promotion ladder more rapidly than others.

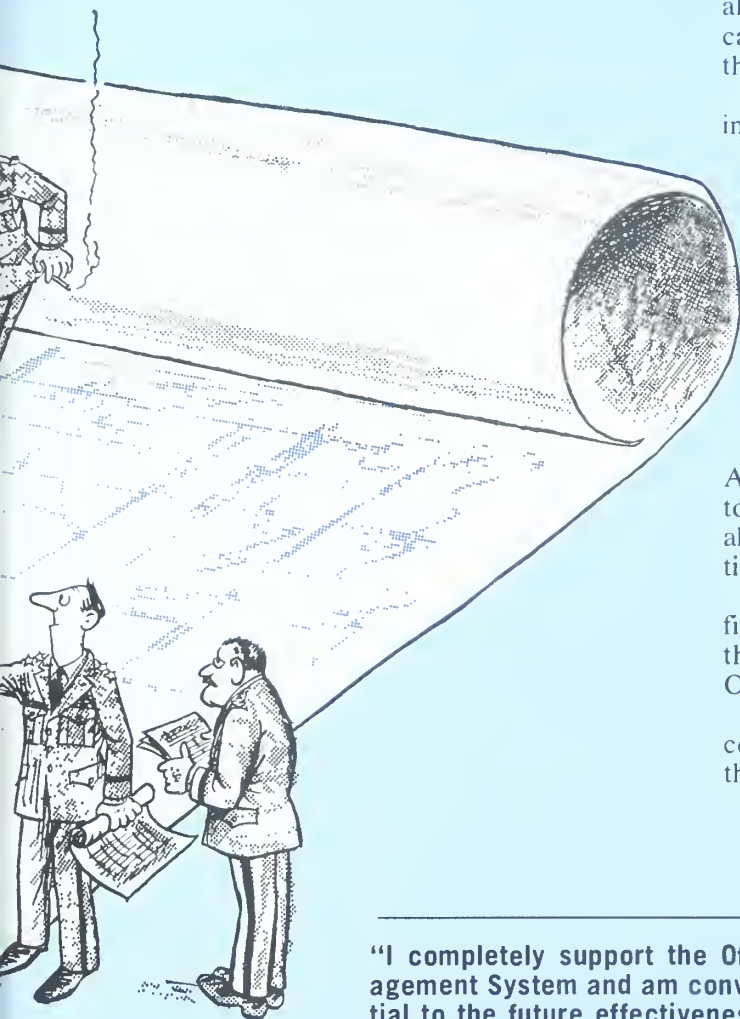
Between the two world wars, as one general officer put it, "Promotion was largely by seniority and everybody just grew old together."

World War II brought on decentralized promotion up to the grade of lieutenant colonel and put a premium on being in the right place at the right time.

After centralizing promotion once again the Army had settled down to a value system that seemed to reward the generalist — the man who has had all along his path key command assignments and exceptional performance in whatever job he was assigned.

While the rest of the officer corps has tried to figure out the magic route to success, OPMS has solved the problem for us — there is no single path to success. OPMS uses the concept of dual specialty development.

Notice we didn't say there are two routes to success but rather *dual specialty development*. And since there are 47 specialties there are countless ways to a



"I completely support the Officer Personnel Management System and am convinced that it is essential to the future effectiveness of the Army officer corps."

— Secretary of the Army Howard H. Callaway

## OPMS NOT FOR ALL

OPMS is not for everyone. First, commissioned officers in the Army Medical Department, Judge Advocate General's Corps and the Chaplains Corps are excluded. Also if you've already reached the general officer list you've passed OPMS by — congratulations.

If you're a short-timer and don't intend to make the Army a career you won't be around long enough for OPMS to give you much assistance. But maybe you should compare it to the personnel management system of the company with which you intend to spend your career.

For the rest of the present officers corps and those who will follow after, OPMS applies though. For the skeptics who don't believe it will work, we quote Lieutenant General Bernard W. Rogers, Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel who is determined the system *will* work:

"The commitment of the Army's leadership to the full implementation of OPMS is clear and unequivocal."

rewarding career.

A specialty is a grouping of similar jobs which support officer utilization to the grade of colonel. They range from the combat arms to such diverse specialties as Highway and Rail Operations and Atomic Energy. You'll find them all in your green book at Appendix B; they're represented numerically as 2-digit Expanded use of Additional Skill Identifier (EASI) codes.

And that's where it all begins — at EASI.

**It's EASI.** The motto on the desk of the EASI project officer says "The First Step is EASI." But it wasn't. Thousands of hours went into identifying specialties in authorization documents, requisitions and officer records. The EASI project officer's hair fell out but he accomplished his mission. EASI is complete! (Well, almost.)

EASI, the 2-digit numeric identifier, will be used on all 47 specialties required for a position or possessed by an officer. The job you now have has one and you have too. In the future you will definitely have two, no more and no less. It then becomes a management problem to make sure the EASI job matches the EASI worker.

**The Simple Life.** Life seems fairly simple when you're a field artilleryman serving in a field artillery battalion as a battalion S-3. But what happens when we report to one of those "branch immaterial" jobs and discover the Table of Distribution and Allowances (TDA) calls for an Armor lieutenant colonel and you're a field artillery major. No one usually gets upset and someone usually issues you another "secondary MOS" and you continue to do the best job you can — without wearing spurs.

Under OPMS officer positions will possess an appropriate code . . . be it an EASI code or an MOS; the current EASI codes provide the framework for this new MOS system. Since every officer will be developed in two specialties, the new MOS system will identify two specialty requirements. For example, an officer position might call for an 11A46 — an infantry-

man (11) and information specialist (46).

Specialties themselves are rather unusual characters. There are different ways of classifying them. First there are primary specialties — the main job you perform in your career. Second there are alternate specialties. This is the second half of your career development. An officer's alternate specialty will be designated prior to completion of the eighth year of commissioned service.

Specialties are further classified as basic entry specialties and advanced entry specialties. Each of the 47 specialties is in one or the other of these categories.

**Dual Specialty Development.** The dual specialty development and utilization program will work something like this:

An officer enters active duty in a basic entry specialty. He works in that specialty (his primary specialty) while at the company grade level and progresses through a branch advanced course.

While developing in his primary specialty he's also becoming familiar with the other 46 specialties and preparing to request an alternate specialty. The alternate he asks for may be either a basic entry or advanced entry specialty. But at the end of 8 years commissioned service every officer has dual specialties, a revised MOS and the prospect of continued development and utilization in those two areas for the rest of his career.

The Women's Army Corps is treated in the same manner except members can't elect to participate in Infantry, Armor, Field Artillery or Air Defense Artillery specialties.

There are also provisions for changing your alternate and primary specialties as long as they are in line with Army requirements.

The designation of specialties has already begun. Lieutenant colonels have been solicited to designate

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**OPMS is not racing to meet a suspense date because the development of the whole program is critical to the future of the Army.**

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their preferences for alternate specialties. Within a year all commissioned officers with more than 8 years service will have primary and alternate specialties designated. OPMS is not racing to meet a suspense date because the development of the *whole* program is critical to the future of the Army.

But what happens to the branches? OPMS doesn't eliminate or radically change them. They remain with the task of developing each officer to his full potential. In theory, branches could have officers participating in every specialty.

**Monitors.** To assist the branches a system of monitors representing each of the specialties will coordinate with branches to carefully monitor the development of officers in both their primary and alternate specialties.

The monitor system was just one of 22 alternatives considered to ensure all specialties would be properly developed. One alternative would have established 47 branches — one for each specialty, with career development split between managers of officers in both their primary and alternate specialties.

Another alternative would have established a separate branch for the advanced specialties to manage officers having non-branch related specialties as their primary specialty. Management by grade was even considered.

The question now becomes: "Will these monitors have any real bite?"

The specialty monitor functions outlined under OPMS are broad in scope, from "coordinate with the DA proponent agency" to "development of career counseling instructions for branch officers with supplemental counseling for officers in his specialty." But evaluation of the specialty monitor must be held in reserve for several years. Let's wait and see.

**Centralized selection.** A highly visible development of the OPMS program is centralized selection of officers to fill certain designated positions at the lieutenant colonel and colonel level. A Centralized Selection System has been established to place the best qualified officers as Project Managers and in command of Army troop units, certain logistics activities, and as District Engineers.

Fewer activities in these categories and longer tours have decreased the opportunity for assignments to these positions, but with a centralized selection process at the Department of the Army level all qualified officers have an opportunity to be selected no matter where or what their current duty assignments.

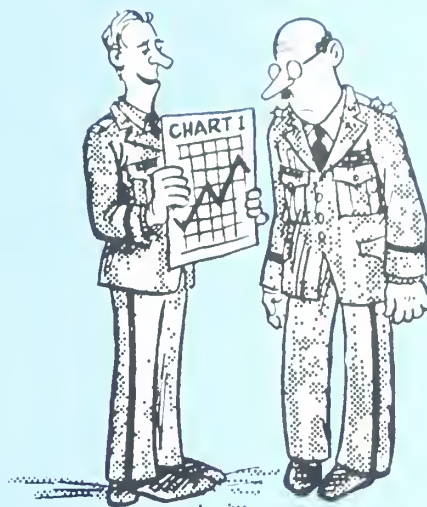
Separate boards are convened for the selection of Project Managers and certain combat arms, combat support arms and logistics commanders. An officer retains his eligibility as long as he remains in the appropriate grade.

For command, officers may be considered in both primary and/or alternate specialties if these specialties contain command positions. But they may be selected and serve in only one. Consideration in the primary specialty is automatic unless the officer declines to be

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What is important is the manner in which an individual officer performs in each assignment, regardless of level or location.

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considered for command. However, officers must request in writing to be considered also in their alternate specialty.

As usual there's one exception. This time it's the Foreign Area Officer specialty. These officers will automatically be considered for special forces, psyops and civil affairs commands unless they decline command consideration in FAO.

The selection boards not only select the approximate number of officers needed for the period, but also prepare an alternate list that is not published. If for any reason any of the officers selected are unable to assume the appropriate duty, officers from the unpublished but already selected list are used to fill the vacancy. Selection boards met in August to select personnel to fill colonel Command and District Engineer positions.

A selection board will convene in January 1975 to consider eligible lieutenant colonels and majors (P) for assignment to projected command vacancies during the period July 1, 1975 through September 30, 1976.

The Project Manager board meets semi-annually, in March and September, to recommend officers for selection as Project Managers for vacancies scheduled to occur during the 6-month period commencing 12 months in the future.

**Promotions Too.** Promotion boards have already been affected by OPMS also. Board membership has been expanded from five to nine members in order to provide for broader representation of specialties. Instructions to boards will emphasize the "whole man concept." In another recent action the submission of order of merit lists by the branches has been eliminated. The entire promotion system is going to be designed to recognize the need for diverse career patterns and give visibility to career progression in all specialties.

# Memories of the JFK Funeral

(Epilogue: What Happened  
to the Pallbearers?)

MAJ Eugene H. Bickley

**T**HE LAST STRAINS of the "Navy Hymn" and "Hail to the Chief" reverberated under the domed ceiling of the rotunda as sixteen measured and smoothly cadenced feet moved across the floor bringing the body of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy to rest upon the Lincoln catafalque.

More than 1,000 guests — dignitaries, world renowned leaders or their representatives, senators, congressmen, jurists, military leaders and newsmen — stood quietly watching the procession as the eight military pallbearers representing each of the Armed Services prepared to place the steel-gray casket in the center of the circular hall. Captain Michael D. Groves, commanding officer of the Honor Guard Company of the elite "Old Guard" Battalion of Fort Myer, Va., stood at the side of the casket as the sentinels took their positions of honor. First Lieutenant Samuel Bird, commander of the casket team, held his place slightly behind the casket.

A few feet by the entry portal I stood watching the mournful scene only a few feet away from the two presidential families: the Kennedy family — Jacqueline and Caroline Kennedy, Robert and Ethel, Edward and Joan, Patricia and Peter

Lawford; and the new presidential family — the Johnsons.

We all stood silently as the three distinguished eulogists intoned their tributes to the fallen president. One after the other, Representative John McCormack, Speaker of the House, Senator Mike Mansfield and Chief Justice Earl Warren completed their tributes and stepped back into the ring of mourners.

President Johnson placed a wreath and returned to his position. Mrs. Kennedy and Caroline walked to the flag-draped casket, knelt and kissed the flag. Mrs. Kennedy's stamina and control were strengthening to all of us who stood mutely and watched her carry on heroically.

Forty-nine hours earlier Jacqueline Kennedy had been the First Lady of our nation. Her children, Caroline and John, were the most photographed and written-about children in the world. They were all loved, respected and admired. Now she wore the cloth of mourning and the children were fatherless.

**Final Respects.** The throng slowly dispersed from the rotunda. The television cameras still focused on the coffin and a rope cordon was put in place to allow Americans to pass by to pay their final respects.

The more than 200 newsmen continued their duties. They were there to cover every moment of the



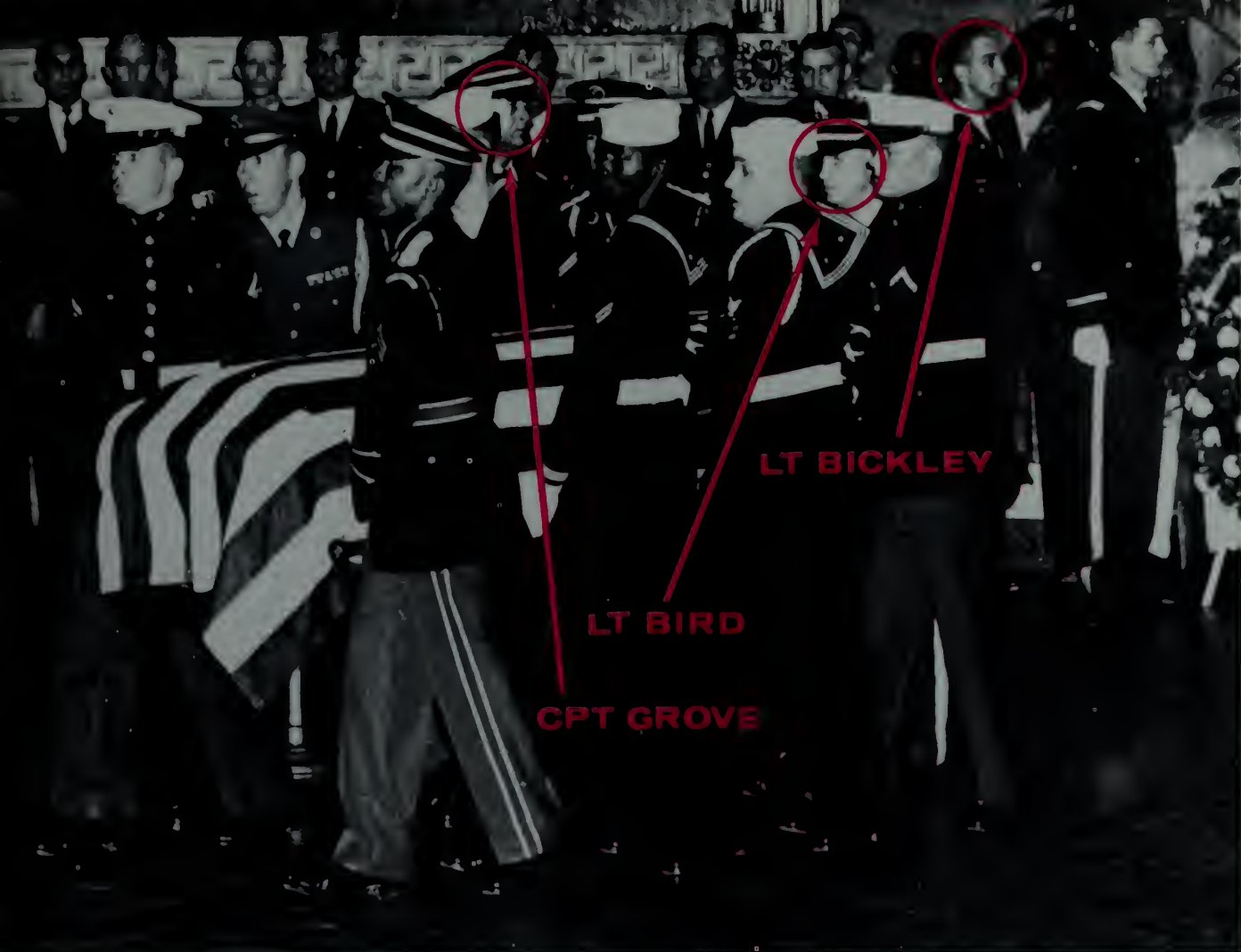
tragic time. This writer was there to help them cover it as radio and television officer in charge of press coordination for all events in the District of Columbia. I was a staff member of the Information Office, Headquarters, Military District of Washington — the military organization charged with defense of the capital as well as with ceremonial responsibilities within the capital boundaries which include Arlington National Cemetery.

I arrived at the rotunda early Saturday having spent some 20 hours preparing for the 20-minute ceremony just concluded. CPT Groves had spent his entire tour of duty with the Old Guard preparing for such a contingency. His Honor Guard Company were hand-picked for their stamina, bearing and appearance.

CPT Groves was a fine representative of that distinguished unit — tall, broad-shouldered and tough.

MAJOR EUGENE H. BICKLEY was Radio-TV Officer for Headquarters, Military District of Washington, during President John F. Kennedy's funeral in November 1963.





Some of his men thought he was too strict but he was a leader, and leaders had only one duty — to get the job done right. Mike Groves was not there to be loved; he was there to lead.

1LT Sam Bird was wiry, strong and unsmiling. He did not have much to smile about. His team participated in an average 14 funerals a day at Arlington in the Nation's Capital.

They worked at it all the time, as a team. Lifting and carrying a 1,000-pound casket is not an easy task even with trained pallbearers who work together often. Today, November 24, 1963, he had only 30 hours to train the composite team.

The one chilling thought that always went through his mind was: "What if they drop the casket?" This time they almost did. Coming up the Capitol steps 1LT Bird thought he detected one of men tiring. He fought back the urge to put

his hand on the casket. He knew from his months of training any sudden outside pressure could cause a complete loss of a sense of balance by the pallbearers. He gritted his teeth and resisted the urge. The man regained the weight and the upward movement went on.

By late Sunday evening more than 100,000 Americans had passed by the black-draped Lincoln catafalque. The cameras transmitted pictures to a saddened nation and world.

Monday's "Departure from Lying in State" was far briefer than Sunday's ceremonies. CPT Groves and 1LT Bird had their men in place before 10 a.m. A few moments later the funeral cortege was enroute to the cathedral and I was on my way to the cemetery.

**At Arlington.** Shortly after 3 p.m., President John Fitzgerald Kennedy was laid to rest on a slight knoll just below the Custis-Lee

mansion. Earlier, the Washington newspapers had run a story concerning the President's final visit to Arlington on November 11 — Veterans Day. He was reported to have said, after gazing out one of the mansion windows overlooking the sloping hillside, "It looks so peaceful, I could stay here forever." On November 25 he did return . . . forever.

As I drove through the gates that afternoon, tears streamed unashamedly down my cheeks. I was not alone in sorrow. There was not a dry eye visible. I told myself I didn't want to come back for a long time. But Thursday morning — Thanksgiving Day — I was on duty again. My commanding officer requested my presence to handle the press at the gravesite. It was my duty no matter how painful a job.

As I stood by the grave looking at the flickering eternal flame Mrs. Kennedy had arranged to be

installed, thousands of people were already on the surrounding hillsides and hundreds more were quietly filing past the simple grave. CPT Groves walked up the tarpaulin cover which covered the wet ground. I saluted and asked how he felt. He appeared wan and haggard. Before he answered, 1LT Bird walked up and saluted his superior and Honor Guard comrade.

"You sure look beat, sir. When did you last sleep?"

Mike smiled weakly at Sam as he returned the salute, "I don't remember, Sam, but I will this weekend. I've got a 3-day pass starting tomorrow." He walked off to instruct the oncoming grave sentinels. Sam walked over to speak to one of his sergeants. I stood quietly, watching the faces of the people as they passed by the grave. I don't remember one smiling face. Not even a child's fragile smile.

Suddenly a murmur rose from the crowd and a surge down the hill began. I turned as a limousine pulled to a stop and a slim figure emerged. The crowd gasped as Jacqueline Kennedy walked up the path to the grave. She was alone except for Secret Service escorts who flanked her until she stepped into the gravesite and knelt by her husband's resting place.

There was not a sound in the huge cemetery. Even the birds seemed in awe of this marvelous woman's dignity. She remained at the grave for several minutes, then she rose, stepped through the ropes and ascended the slippery hill to look at the hundreds of flowers — sent from all over the world — resting row upon row above the grave.

Even in her grief she stopped and spoke in muted tones to several people. She nodded, sighed and turned back down the hill. The crowds drew closer, almost engulfing her. The Secret Service men hurried up the hill to make a pathway for her.

She seemed to lose her foot-

ing. At once I found myself grasping her gently and helping her down the hill. Another officer had her by the other arm and the crowd parted as we beseeched them, "Please make way for Mrs. Kennedy." Our words were unnecessary: the people understood. We helped her into the car, then stood back and saluted.

\* \* \*

Editor's Note: These were one man's experiences and emotions during a tragic, trying time. In the years that followed that turbulent November week, some startling events took place. Perhaps they should be passed off as coincidence, but some may see a pattern emerging from MAJ Bickley's narrative. Has tragedy dogged the footsteps of those 16 cadenced feet? You can reach your own conclusion.

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**Aftermath.** The following Sunday my name appeared on the weekend duty roster for our headquarters. Three previous times when I pulled staff duty, deaths of officers or dependents had occurred. Active duty deaths involved hours of report writing, telephone calls and follow-up.

As Information Officer I also had to write news releases. After the traumatic week just concluded, to say I was feeling apprehensive was an understatement. The sergeant on duty with me remembered our seeming bad luck — he was with me on the other occasions. He said he hoped things would be quiet for a change.

Shortly before midnight the sergeant and I started to make up the bunks we took turns sleeping on until 7 a.m., feeling we had beaten the jinx. He typed in the last entry in the log and then turned off the television set. I started out the door to check the hallways when the telephone rang again.

The sergeant picked it up, identified himself, then paused. A

tired look appeared on his face as he handed the telephone to me.

The voice coming over was strained.

"This is the Old Guard duty officer. I have to report the death of an active duty officer of our command." The voice choked and trailed off.

"Tonight at approximately 8 p.m. Captain Michael D. Groves died in his quarters at the military reservation, South Post, Fort Myer." The voice hesitated. "Death is attributed to a heart attack."

I lost my composure. "But sir, it can't be. I just spoke to him Thursday."

The strained voice came back, "I talked to him 2 minutes before it happened. His wife said he collapsed at the dinner table after hanging up the telephone."

Mike had wanted to serve in Vietnam. He was awaiting the birth of his second child before he was to go. His wife was 8 months pregnant. Mike was only 28 years old.

On Tuesday, 8 days after we had buried the President, Sam and I returned to Arlington to give the final military rites to Captain Michael D. Groves of Birmingham, Mich. Mrs. Kennedy sent flowers and a note of condolence to Mrs. Groves. Mike is buried a few yards below his former Commander-in-Chief. It seemed appropriate for him to be there. Mike had worked hard during the funeral. His Congressman made a speech which was printed in the *Congressional Record*. That, too, seemed fitting and proper.

1LT BIRD and I worked together on more funerals the next several weeks: the last one was the funeral of General Douglas A. MacArthur. Then I went to Europe. I lost track of Sam Bird.

In 1967 I went to Vietnam for a short tour. I sustained a head wound from a land mine on April 23, 1967, 26 days after arriving in-



Following are the names of eight young men who came together from all parts of the nation to carry the body of their Commander-in-Chief, and perhaps become enmeshed in the strange trauma that persists surrounding the Kennedy era almost a dozen years later.

- George A. Barnum, Yeoman 2d Class, U.S. Coast Guard, Lake City, Minn.
- Hubert Clark, Seaman Apprentice, U.S. Navy, Queens, N.Y.
- Larry B. Smith, Seaman Apprentice, U.S. Navy, Ransom, Ky.
- Richard E. Gaudreau, Staff Sergeant, U.S. Air Force, Ashby, Mass.
- Timothy F. Cheek, Lance Corporal, U.S. Marine Corps, Ocala, Fla.
- Jerry Diamond, Private First Class, U.S. Marine Corps, Stow, Ohio.
- Douglas A. Mayfield, Specialist Fourth Class, U.S. Army, San Diego, Calif.
- James L. Felder, Sergeant, U.S. Army, Sumter, S.C.

country. I spent a month in Japan learning how to read, write and talk all over again. Strange as it may seem the first thing I was able to read was a story I had written about Henry Fonda who had visited our division a few days before my accident. When I returned to the States for duty at the Defense Information School in Indianapolis, Senator Robert F. Kennedy was beginning to emerge as a presidential candidate.

A college friend, Jack Perkins of NBC-TV News, covered the Kennedy campaign during the primary election in May 1968 in Indiana. One night he stopped for a visit and I asked Jack how the campaign was going.

We spoke of all of the tragedies surrounding the Kennedy name: the seventeen chronicled deaths of the people involved in the Kennedy assassination 5 years before, and the tragedies of the Kennedy family itself.

A few day later, Robert Kennedy was killed by a gunshot

wound to the head. Later, Jack Perkins received acclaim for his excellent reportage interview with Sirhan Sirhan. My wife noticed an oddity. Robert Kennedy and I had the same birthday — November 20.

Last April I returned to Indiana and visited a long-time friend, Major Jim Dillard. Over dinner one evening we spoke about mutual friends. Jim had been a classmate of Sam Bird's at the Citadel. He said, "It's a shame what happened to Sam, isn't it?"

I did not know what it was and I asked.

Jim frowned, "I thought you'd heard. Sam was shot in the head in Vietnam in 1967, the same year that you were wounded. He's medically retired and confined to a wheel chair."

A cold chill started down my spine.

When I returned home to California I looked for an old photograph. I found it in a brief case. There was a picture of the Kennedy funeral. I looked at it,

then decided to write a letter to Sam's father in Wichita, Kans.

He replied:

"Dear Major Bickley:

Yes, Sam is the same person you knew in Washington. He went to Nam in '66 and was wounded on his birthday, January 27, 1967. He was leading his Company B-2 of the 12th Cav on an assault on the Bong Son plains . . . He is currently on T.D.R.L. (Temporary Duty Retired List) but is confined to a wheel chair and will need to take his retirement soon . . . Sam sends his regards and was pleased you were able to overcome most of your problems. — R. E. BIRD"

Shortly after the letter came I looked at the photograph again. Mike stands by the casket's side; Sam right behind it. I am standing in the portal, several feet away from the casket.

The cryptic thought entered my mind: Mike is dead. Sam was critically wounded and is now medically retired. I was wounded but managed to survive and remain on active duty.

Logically, I can attribute the strange coincidences as the law of probability at work. One can also think, mystically, if there is an ill omen surrounding the Kennedy era, it is still unfolding. Misfortune still seems to plague the once popular family: Senator Edward Kennedy's plane crash, and the tragedy at Chappaquidick; the death of Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis' stepson; the unfortunate automobile accident involving a son of the late Robert F. Kennedy; and the cancer that struck Senator Edward Kennedy's young son only recently — all seem to be remnants of the tragic past.

If this were a psychic phenomena television program, perhaps the narrator could offer a reasonable explanation. I cannot. I can only stare at the photograph . . . and wonder, has anything unforetold happened to any of the other pallbearers?

Breakfast at noon and supper at midnight  
may be some people's idea of heaven, but  
it's a way of life for Army shift workers.

# THEIR DAY NEVER ENDS

MAJ Richard L. Sowers

HOW do you feel at the end of a long day when you find all the facilities on post closed for business — no movies, PX, snack bar, club, or stores open?

. . . when you wake to darkness instead of sunshine?

. . . when you hardly know what day it is — let alone get a holiday off?

. . . when the mess hall is serving supper for your first meal instead of breakfast?

To all the lucky people who work a "day" schedule, these things may seem surprising or at least inconvenient. But to the thousands of shift workers all over the globe this is an ordinary part of their lives. For these men a "work day" may very well mean a "work night." It may mean getting up at 11 or 12 a.m., eating lunch at the local mess hall instead of breakfast and going to work on the swing shift at 4:30 in the afternoon until midnight.

Or maybe the Mid shift would be more confusing to the person who opens the office every morning at 7:30 with the sun shining since the Mid worker starts his "day" at midnight. The following morning becomes "evening" to him.

Inconvenient and confusing?

**Night People.** Well, maybe so for the new trooper who has never had his work day turned upside down. Yet he soon learns how the night people live. As a matter of fact he is amused at the hordes of sleepy-eyed people going to work every morning as he returns from his work. He soon forgets the frown on the face of that officer who was wondering why he hadn't shaved that morning. ("I'm just getting off work, sir.")

He suddenly remembers that he's not alone in his night world as he meets all the other guys in the shift business — MPs, cooks, drivers, communication center personnel and all the others he had overlooked before. After all, someone has to keep things going for Uncle the other 16 hours left in a day. He begins to feel that he's an important part of this large effort. Yet he finds this schedule has many disadvantages.

**"6 and 2."** Taking a closer look at this problem we find one of the most widely-applied rotation shift schedules used by commands for 24-hour operation is a schedule called "6 and 2." This means 6 days on duty and 2 days off. The personnel assigned are divided into four equal shifts. At any given time there are three shifts working either a Day (7:30 a.m.-4:30 p.m.), a Swing (4:30 p.m.-midnight), or a Mid (midnight-7:30 a.m.) shift, while the remaining shift is on break for 2 days. This represents a normal work schedule for most facilities that operate 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, 365 days a year. Every 8 days brings a different schedule for working, sleeping, eating and off duty time.

**Stomach Trouble.** One of the resulting problems of any such command is what to do with the worker who gets off duty at midnight. If we compare his schedule with the ordinary day worker midnight compares to 5:00 p.m., and so becomes his "evening." Is it fair to expect these people to get off work and go straight to bed? Can they really be expected to eat leftovers or breakfast at midnight when their stomachs and minds are set for supper?

To add to the confusion, consider the Mid shift workers who get off at 7:30 in the morning. They ate breakfast at 11:30 p.m. before they went to work and now they find another breakfast being served at the end of their "day." (How many ways can you fix eggs, anyway?) But at least this Mid worker can run down to the PX snack bar to satisfy his confused stomach at 7:30.

**Forgotten Few?** The Swing shift workers who get off at midnight seem to have the hardest time finding alternatives because they find most military and civilian facilities closed. They get very tired of an egg diet at the end of their "day." EM and NCO clubs are closed, the post movie already over, and the snack bar dark and quiet at that hour. The Mid shift worker finds his "evening" doesn't exist. He begins to think he's in a forgotten group.

**Solving A Problem.** This obvious morale problem exists in many commands, but responsible leaders are con-

vinced that new methods are needed to deal with an unsolved dilemma.

Concerned commanders have begun to solicit the aid of the shift workers themselves for their suggestions.

Many of the ideas received are being adopted as the affected commanders take an intense personal interest in this vital problem of rotating schedules. An experiment at an isolated overseas post is noteworthy. After the commander got all the facts by talking to the men and actually living their mixed-up schedules, he acted. Soon the entire post took on a new atmosphere.

The NCO and EM clubs were directed to stay open until 2 a.m. and a 1 a.m. movie was shown at the post theater. The snack bar began 23-hour operation — closing just long enough to sweep up, and prepare for the 7:30 morning rush. The post library's doors remained open until 3 a.m. and company day rooms were no longer closed at 11 p.m. The Mid shift workers found a choice of supper or breakfast at the mess hall, too. Stomach morale hit a new high.

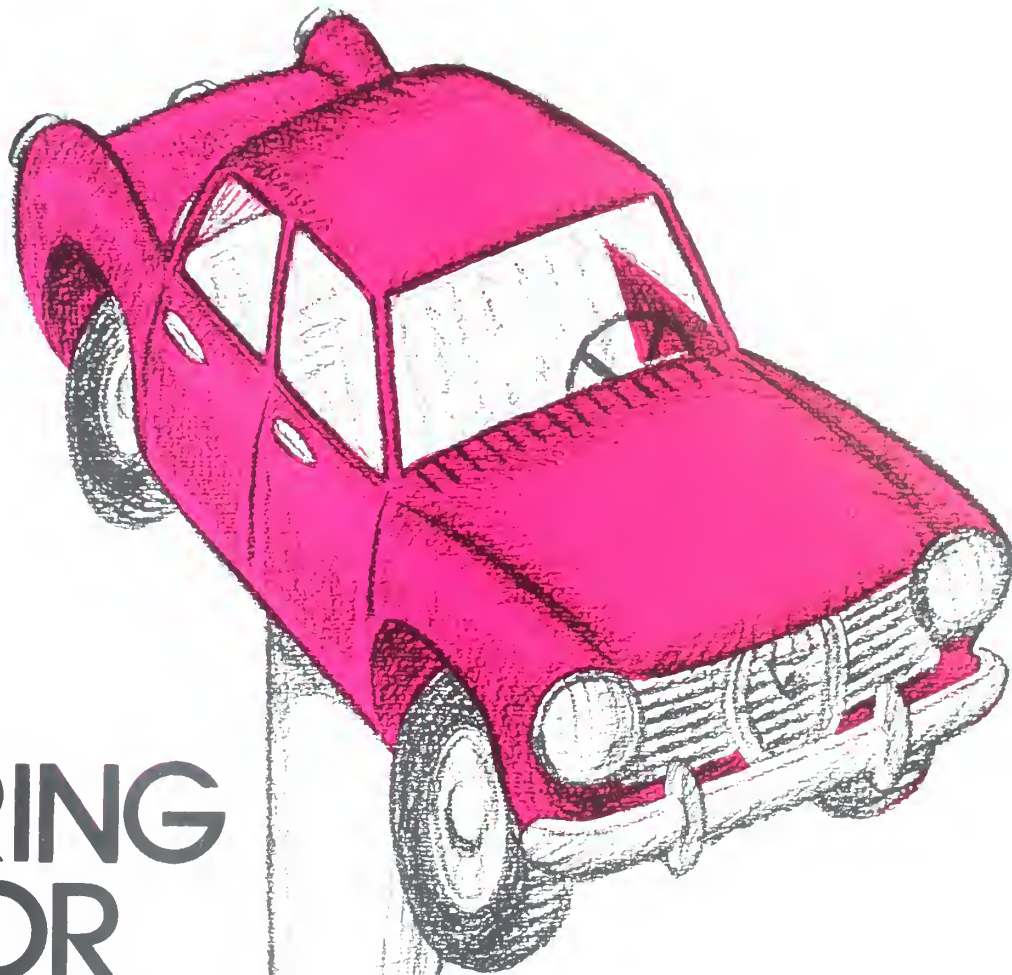
**Success Story.** This experiment proved a great success. The shift worker soon began to feel that he was no longer a "second-class citizen." He began to feel like an ordinary soldier who just happened to work odd hours. Now he could get off work, eat a normal meal, join his buddies at the club, catch the late-late movie and stop for a snack after the show. It was a welcome change and one he was ready for — his increased job proficiency and morale proved that.

Today commanders throughout the world have adopted many of these ideas and added other innovations of their own. They study what activities are available for the men who man 24-hour facilities.

Commanders recognize that these men are entitled to as many off-duty opportunities as can possibly be provided, and they use every means available to provide them. In so doing they have boosted the production and morale of their respective commands and have created a more normal life for all those whose day never ends.

MAJOR RICHARD L. SOWERS is assigned to Headquarters, Pacific Command.





# "CARING FOR YOUR CAR"

LTC Nelson L. Marsh



**T** IRED of your favorite auto mechanic ripping you off every time ole Betsy V-8 gets just a mite sick?

That grease jockey "Hockey Puck" and his bossman have to make a living, too, you might say. But then again, why should it be at your expense? Why indeed! Let those bloodsuckers play leech on some other poor soul and not our U.S. Army folks.

Take good care of ole Betsy yourself and she'll take good care of you. So, if you are shocked to learn your new seatbelt/interlock system is even more complicated than the entire wiring system in a 1949 model, you may need some help in caring for your late model car.

**Safety First.** It's simple to say, but what kind of shape are your tail-lights, stop-lights and hazard warning flashers and backup lights and headlights in these days? Make sure they all work . . . for safety's sake. If they don't light up, check the fuses and lamps. It's a solid idea always to carry spares in your glove-box or tool-kit.

Speaking of tool-kits every car needs at least a basic one in the trunk with hand-designed



Unless you're a really qualified first-class mechanic, familiar with today's super-complex engines and anti-pollution devices, steer clear of such jobs as major tune-ups.

tools for your particular gas guzzler. A tool-kit is an absolute must for emergencies as is a top-notch medical first aid kit. You'll need a pair of screwdrivers (Phillips and regular), a small adjustable wrench or a set of socket wrenches and spare fan belts as minimums.

Try out your windshield wipers and insure that the blades haven't deteriorated from heat or sun or lack of use. If the wipers streak your windshield you need a new set installed.

Haul that repair tool-kit out and tighten all nuts, bolts and screws you can reach about two or three times a year. It's a piddling thing, but will sure save ole Betsy V-8 from becoming a worthless rattletrap sooner than Detroit designed it to become. Spray some aerosol silicone spray on your rubber weather stripping while you're at it.

**Check Your Hood.** Now, let's be honest. Unless you are a really qualified first class mechanic, today's super-complex engines should be treated like two porcupines making love — either very carefully or preferably not at all.

The mass of mandatory anti-pollution devices coupled to late model engines has seriously reduced the advisability of the average shade tree mechanic fooling with such jobs as major tuneups. The same goes for satellite "life support" systems such as your power brakes, power steering, power seats, rear window defroster and, of course, the air conditioning system.

What *can* you do? Well, you can —

- Change your air cleaner yourself in less than a minute in most newer models. It'll let your engine breathe much better and increase your gas mileage.

- Check your fan belts for excess play. Any belt with an excess of ¼-inch of play at the middle needs tightening. Spray fan belt dressing or aerosol lubrication on your belts to reduce friction, prolong life.

- Squeeze your radiator hoses and check for cracks and potential leaks. Replace hoses *before* you spring a localized "Old Faithful" geyser under the hood. Carry radiator tape in your tool-kit just in case you *DO* develop a leak. Busted radiator hoses and fan belts strand more motorists than any other causes.

- Check and correct the fluid levels of your engine oil, radiator coolant, power steering fluid, windshield washer, brake fluid, battery and transmission fluid.

- Keep your battery case and terminals clean by using ordinary household ammonia or baking soda which eats corrosive battery acid alive. Scrub the terminals with a brush and lubricate with a light motor or household oil to retard return of battery corrosion.

- Get yourself a reputable professional mechanic . . . if you can find one . . . to handle the tough stuff. Try and get him on your side somehow. It'll pay off.

**Tires And Brakes.** Have that reputable grease jock inspect your brakes. If they feel spongy or there is too much pedal travel, they need immediate work. Remember, when your brakes begin to go — they aren't going to get any better. Get 'em fixed — pronto.

Driving on worn tires and worn shock absorbers is not only dangerous; it's downright stupid. If you need new tires, consider mounting long-wearing radials on your gas buggy. They'll aid your gas mileage as well, but don't mix radials and conventional tires. The handling characteristics are so different as to be downright dangerous when mixed. If your shocks are 20,000 miles old, your car needs new ones to stop that swing and sway motion.

Radials or not, keep your tires properly inflated. Get yourself your own tire gauge and check your tires at least twice a month.

Front-end alignments are a must for safety and gas economy. Alignments are costly but necessary. But when you have an alignment, have your tires rotated and balanced . . . again for safety's sake and improvement of gas mileage.

**Keep It Shining.** Nothing will raise the morale of you and your car more than an outside wash job coupled with a thorough interior cleaning and vacuuming. Every 2 weeks or so is a must but in the winter be sure and get that nasty salt and road film off ASAP to include the fender wells before Ole Rusty Rust nails you. A solid coat of wax is good protection against sun, rain and snow.

It's really your choice. You can take care of your wheels now — or pay for your failure to do so later . . . and later . . . and. . .





### RESERVE HELP

The National Committee for Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve has established an OMBUDSMAN office. Using its nearly 300 Advisory Committee members throughout the country and other key Guard and Reserve personnel, the new OMBUDSMAN office can make direct eyeball-to-eyeball contact at the local level. Any Guardsman or Reservist experiencing some employer-related difficulties may contact the office directly by writing: OMBUDSMAN, Employer Support, Arlington, Va., 22202. The OMBUDSMAN will take it from there, arranging a meeting between your employer and a prominent member of your community.

### MTMTS RENAMED

The Military Traffic Management and Terminal Service has been renamed the Military Traffic Management Command. The change in names was approved by the Secretary of the Army and went into effect July 31. The organization, functions and missions of the command are not affected by the name change.

### DA FORM 1 DIES

A member of the Army for nearly 200 years died a partial death September 1. DA Form 1...a veteran of many conflicts and battles with morning report clerks...will no longer be used to record daily personnel actions at many installations. Since the form was born in 1789 it has recorded events ranging from a soldier's leave to the demise of the 7th Cavalry at the Little Big Horn. Now a more efficient computer-oriented form is being phased into use.

### HISTORY HELP

An official DA history of division-level communications in Vietnam is being prepared. The assistance of both active and retired personnel with significant Communications-Electronics-related command, staff or operational experience in Vietnam is needed. Regardless of your branch or MOS, your story of how Communications-Electronics played a significant role in the success or failure of an operation at Division level or lower in Vietnam could be most useful. If you are willing to contribute to this segment of military history by relating significant personal experiences, or sharing photographs or other historical documents, contact: Monograph Task Force, U.S. Army Signal School, ATTN: ATSO-MTF, Room 218, Nelson Hall, Fort Gordon, Ga. 30905, AUTOVON: 780-6652/7254.

### GI EDUCATION

Some veterans had trouble getting their GI education checks on time last school year. This year, steps are being taken in the hope of eliminating this problem. Some 1,300 persons are being trained to work on college campuses where they will serve as liaison between students and the Veterans Administration. The liaison reps will personally distribute student checks. They will also be available to handle complaints and problems, and serve as consultants to university officials.



### OUR NEW LOOK

You may have noticed a bit of a change in SOLDIERS the past couple of months. In response to our readers, SOLDIERS is now running shorter stories and more titles per issue. Since the women are a big part of our audience SOLDIERS is including features of interest to military women, DA civilian ladies and wives. As your general interest magazine we are charged with presenting a wide variety of features on topics of interest to all of our readers. Let us know if you feel we are "on target." In upcoming issues look for features on • Having a baby in an Army hospital; • Recruiters; • Soccer and • Income tax tips for the military.

### NDSM OUT

DA has terminated the award of the National Defense Service Medal effective August 15. The NDSM was awarded for honorable service for any period between June 27, 1950, and July 27, 1954, and between January 1, 1961, and August 14, 1974.

### PERSHING HELP

A 10-week transitional course is supplying badly needed missile technicians for the Pershing 1A system. Soldiers just entering the missile field take a 36-week Pershing electronics course but this hasn't produced enough technicians for the system. The missile and munitions center at Redstone Arsenal, Ala., started the 10-week transitional course to convert digital equipment repairmen into electronic repairmen capable of handling the complete Pershing 1A system.

### OML OUT

Order of Merit lists (OML) will no longer be used in deciding officer promotions within the Army. Use of the lists in determining who will attend Senior Service Colleges will be curtailed starting in calendar year 1975. Army officials emphasize that discontinuing the use of the OML is another step toward full implementation of the Officer Personnel Management System. This break with the "traditional" system which considered the type of assignment as well as the manner of performance, will insure that each officer is judged on excellence of performance, whatever assignment is given him.

### NEW ID CARDS

Active duty military personnel are getting new identification cards. Last January the Pentagon directed a change in service identification cards in order to make the card comply with the Geneva Conventions of August 12, 1949. The current familiar green ID card (DD Form 2A) has been revised to include information found on the Geneva Conventions identification card. Conversion to the new card is being phased in a 1-year period, beginning October 1.

### RESERVE WAC

Thirty young women from Minnesota, Iowa and Wisconsin, forming the 88th U.S. Army Reserve Command WAC Platoon, spent a special 2-week basic training program at Fort McClellan, Ala. The new USAR recruits are believed the first such "complete" unit sent to basic training by a major USAR command.



**SOLDIERS**  
Playmate  
Ellen Grueber

Photo Courtesy  
Playboy





*MODELS &  
MINIATURES*







# SOLDIERS

DECEMBER 1974

253.05  
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EDITOR'S CHOICE

Introducing the **New**  
**Department Of The Army**  
**Display Plaque**



**S**ecretary of the Army Howard H. Callaway recently announced the adoption of the first officially approved Department of the Army display plaque as a symbolic representation of the United States Army. Similar in design to the official Department of the Army seal, the new display plaque in color will be used as a highly visible, readily identifiable symbol of the Army.

The inscription "Department of the Army" is used instead of "War Office." The flags have been rearranged, and red arabic numerals "1775" have been substituted for the roman numerals.

The adoption of the plaque represents efforts of the Department of the Army staff to tie the

modern professional Army in with the Army Bicentennial in 1975.

The official Department of the Army seal will be retained

without change. In keeping with its original purpose since its origin in the late 1770s, the seal will be used in the authentication of documents and records.

The Department of the Army display plaque may be reproduced only in color. It will be available for controlled issue to Army units, activities, elements, and offices of officials designated by Headquarters, Department of the Army.

The official Department of the Army seal may not be used for three-dimensional or other display items, and may not be reproduced in color.



# SOLDIERS

OFFICIAL U.S. ARMY MAGAZINE

DECEMBER 1974  
VOLUME 29, NO. 12

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SOLDIERS, the Army's official magazine, is published under supervision of the Army Chief of Information to provide timely, factual information on policies, plans, operations and technical developments of the Department of the Army and other information on topics of interest to the Active Army, Army National Guard, Army Reserve and Department of the Army civilian employees. It also conveys views of the Secretary of the Army and the Chief of Staff on topics of professional interest to Army members and assists in achieving information objectives of the Army. ■ Manuscripts of interest to Army personnel are invited. Direct communication is authorized to Editor, SOLDIERS, Cameron Station, Alexandria, VA 22314. ■ Phone: Auto von 284-6671 or Area Code 202-274-6672. ■ Unless otherwise indicated material may be reprinted provided credit is given to SOLDIERS and the author. ■ Military distribution: From the U.S. Army AG Publications Center, 2800 Eastern Boulevard, Baltimore, MD 21220 in accordance with DA form 12-5 requirements submitted by commanders. ■ Individual subscriptions: \$17 annually to Stateside and APO addresses, \$22.25 to foreign addresses. ■ Individual paid subscriptions are available through the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. ■ Use of funds for printing this publication approved by Headquarters, Department of the Army, July 17, 1973.

**FRONT COVER:** The Christmas season of goodwill opens a window to the world in this concept designed and illustrated by Anne Genders.

**BACK COVER:** Down-to-earth music that's out of this world — it's the Bourbon Street beat captured in words and pictures by MSG Nat Dell. See "New Orleans: The Dixieland Sound Goes On" in this issue. Cover IV photo by Grant L. Robertson



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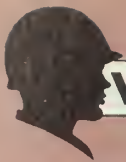
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## WHAT'S NEW

### EPMS IN

A new enlisted personnel system with far-reaching effects on all career-oriented enlisted men and women has been approved. The Army's Enlisted Personnel Management System or EPMS will affect a soldier's training, evaluation and advancement. The program climaxes 1-1/2 years of work by the Military Personnel Center and the Training and Doctrine Command. (See "EPMS: Career Management for Professional Soldiers," May 1974 SOLDIERS.)

### RA BOARD

The next Regular Army Selection Board for commissioned officers is scheduled to meet in March 1975 with a tentative deadline for applications in December. Full details on the RA Program and eligibility requirements are outlined in AR 601-100 and DA Circular 601-54. Applicants should insure that a copy of their birth certificate is included in their packet. Although college graduates are not required to include a transcript of credits, the board usually finds a copy helpful. Unit personnel officers have further information on the RA officer application process.

### FORTS NOT CAMPS

Four semi-active installations previously known as "camps" are now "forts." They are Camp Drum, N.Y., Camp A.P. Hill, Va., Camp McCoy, Wis., and Camp Pickett, Va. There was no change in the mission or installations. The name changes add prestige to the Reserve Components and the local communities.

### SMOS NEEDED

Soldiers in the 11 series Infantry and Armor MOS codes are reminded they also need a secondary MOS. The SMOS should enhance the Primary MOS and ideally should be in a job where a shortage exists. A Secondary MOS should not feed into the Primary MOS. The SMOS influences promotions, school selections and assignments.

### CHAPLAIN SCHOOL

The U.S. Army Chaplain Center and School has moved from Fort Hamilton, N.Y. New home of the Army chaplains is Fort Wadsworth, N.Y.

### USAREC CMDRS

DA has announced several new policies which clearly indicate the high priority being given to the recruiting effort and the career enhancing aspects of assignment to U.S. Army Recruiting Command. A prerequisite for area commander is that the officer has commanded successfully at the company, troop or battery level; similarly, lieutenant colonels and colonels who will be assigned to command of districts and regions must have credit for battalion or brigade command.

### NEW HANDBOOK

The new "Handbook for Preparing Soldiers to Move Overseas" has been distributed to all CONUS installations and activities requesting port calls. The handbook will assist admin personnel responsible for processing soldiers going overseas by providing a single reference guide.



## LASER WEAPON

A new laser-guided weapon system now being tested may revolutionize artillery sighting. The new system allows a forward observer team to pinpoint a moving or stationary target with a laser beam. Then a special artillery shell, while in the air, senses the reflected laser energy from the target and in turn is guided toward the objective.

## USAREUR NEWS

The housing pinch for eligible enlisted personnel and junior officers assigned to USAREUR should ease due to DA authorization for 2,250 additional leased family quarters in FY 1974 and another 4,000 units projected for FY 1975. The increase should reduce somewhat the long waiting time for family quarters. The program involves virtually every housing office in USAREUR. Officials view the massive program to acquire leased housing as a major breakthrough that will ease the situation for soldiers eligible for family quarters.

## RETIRED DOCS

The Department of Defense has received approval to hire retired military physicians. The Civil Service Commission has approved a plan to hire Retired Regular military physicians as medical officers in pay grades GS-11 through GS-14. The ruling is designed to help alleviate the critical shortage of military doctors by allowing them to draw both retirement and full-time pay.

## NEW BRIGADES

Secretary of the Army Howard H. Callaway has announced plans to expand combat forces by the equivalent of one division. Three brigades, one each from the 5th Infantry, 7th Infantry and 24th Infantry Divisions will be activated by next June. They will form the basis on which the Army will build three new active divisions...eventually bringing the Army's total strength to 16 divisions. Recruitment for the three new brigades will begin this fall under the Unit of Choice Recruiting Program.

## CUSTOMS & MAIL

The U.S. Customs Service reports that some military personnel may still be trying to use first-class mail to enter contraband into the U.S. First-class mail, including letters, film mailers and tape cassettes, can be opened for inspection only by U.S. Customs officers. Prior to its dispatch from overseas, however, a large percentage is either fluoroscoped, sniffed by drug-detection-trained dogs or otherwise inspected without opening. Mail items identified as suspect are forwarded to one of the Customs Service mail intercept stations for opening and examination. Additional first-class mail is also selected at random and forwarded for examination. Mail containing contraband is often allowed to be delivered in an attempt to identify and apprehend those involved. A recent examination of 3,000 pieces of suspect mail resulted in 122 "hits," of which 107 were traced directly to individuals and appropriate action taken.



# FEED BACK

SOLDIERS is for soldiers and we invite readers' views on topics we're covering — or those you think we should. Please stay under 150 words — a postcard will do — and include your name, rank and address. We'll honor a request to withhold your name if you desire and the editors may condense comments to meet space requirements. We can't publish or answer every one but we'll use representative viewpoints. Send your letter to: Feedback, SOLDIERS, Cameron Station, Alexandria, VA 22314

## WHO'S KIDDING WHOM?

Caught your article on the Army Brat (Oct. '74). I hate to think that you're trying to pawn this off as the new modern Army "tell-it-like-it-is" journalism of which I am constantly reminded by the Office of the Chief of Information.

Where were the dependent kids I've met who say they wouldn't join the Army if the salary were raised to \$1,000 a month? Where were the Army brats who have such a deep-rooted hatred of the system that they commit incredible acts of vandalism on Army posts worldwide? Where were the kids who grow up so confused and insecure that they turn to drugs as a way of telling the world to leave them alone?

I was a State Department brat which is much the same thing--Germany, France, Afghanistan, USA and Russia by the time I was 12 years old. I know whereof I speak.

Good journalism entertains and informs. That article was good PR.

SP4 John S. Davies  
APO N.Y.

## IT'S ALL OR NOTHING

As a woman, a feminist and an ROTC cadet, I was profoundly disturbed by a section of the article on ROTC in the September issue of SOLDIERS. My experiences as a woman in ROTC have been vastly different.

I have found very little male prejudice, far less than in civilian life. When I first entered ROTC, I fully expected it to be a bastion of male chauvinism and was prepared to fight tooth and nail for my rights. I was pleasantly dumbfounded to find that I didn't need to....

We women cadets are in a precarious position. On one side, we have the Scylla of Ultra-femininity and on the other, the Charybdis of Ultra-toughness. Whining that "the men don't want females" and demanding a special curriculum is self-defeating, slipping right back into the ghetto of women's work and women's services from which we are just now escaping....

Cdt. Suzan J. Kraemer  
Univ. of California  
at Santa Barbara

## GENERAL SAVES ATLANTA

I was astounded by the Second Guess and Hindsight treatment afforded General Hood's efforts to defend Atlanta by Mr. Malone (THE SECOND SORTIE, Oct 74). The overdose of personal opinion prescribed by Mr. Malone for Hood's failure is inexcusable. I'm not convinced that even a Special Forces reservist really believes that the overall outcome could have been altered by strapping a one-armed, one-legged general to the saddle and sending him forth to battle the windmill could have saved Atlanta.

MAJ Bob E. Shambarger  
Harrisburg, Penn.

## EYE DOCTOR SHORTAGE

The Doctor Shortage, August 1974, implies present and future shortages are due to salary inequities and special pay will attract and/or retain these professionals on active duty.

I am unable to cite how other sections of the AMEDD professions fared with the most recent Army promotion boards but more than half of the optometrists were passed over for promotion. In all probability, these optometrists will be reconsidered next year, passed over a second time and forced to leave the military.

Reduction of military optometrists will: 1. send greater numbers of dependents and retired to civilian optometrists for routine eye examinations and a fee not



included under CHAMFUS, 2. reduce the effectiveness of the military Ophthalmologist who will spend more time with non-surgical and non-pathological visual defects.

In conclusion, the Eye Doctor Shortage could be eased with equal emphasis on Retention as Recruitment of military Optometrists.

Name Withheld  
By Request

### BACK TO FRONT

I have read SOLDIERS magazine every month since I've been in Germany. I work in an office with three males and I notice that every time they pick up your magazine they read from back to front.

I was just wondering why you print pictures of civilian girls. Why not show the Army what the Army has and print pictures of the female soldiers.

SP4 Jeana G. Avrams  
APO N.Y.

### HISTORIES NEEDED

The library of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin needs histories of U.S. Army units of any period to further complete what is becoming one of the better collections of this type in the Middle West. Especially useful are those histories which were privately published by units in Germany and Japan in WW II post-hostilities period. Also, unit histories of the Korean and Vietnam eras will be most helpful.

COL O.W. Martin (Ret.)  
Madison, Wis.

### DON'T FORGET US

In your September 1974 issue you have a very fine article on how the Army supports Boy Scouting. How about the Girl Scouts? The Army provides the same support for the girls and at Ft. Lewis the Girl Scouts far outnumber the boys. It is the second largest service unit of Girl Scouts in Washington.

Girl Scouting provides just as many activities and as much training toward adulthood as does Boy Scouting and we think they deserve an article from your magazine.

SFC Charles L. Hansen,  
563 Girl Scouts,  
117 Adult Leaders  
Fort Lewis, Wash.

Good idea.



"You say you'd like my humble opinion?  
Young man, I don't have any *humble*  
opinions!"

### POV SHIPMENTS

Reference the "What's New" section of the September SOLDIERS concerning POV shipments, there is no restriction on POV weights.

However, para M 11002 of the Joint Travel Regulations, Volume I, does place a restriction on

the total air weight of vehicle being shipped by water. This restriction is currently 20 measurement tons (400 cubic feet). Any vehicle exceeding 800 cubic feet must have its excess transportation costs borne by the member shipping the POV.

Most vehicles run around 500 cubic feet or so, and the only POVs that would most likely exceed 800 cubic feet would be pick-ups converted to campers and panel trucks.


SSG Henry J. Statkowski  
Azores

### BACKPACKING CORRECTLY

Reference your article in September 74 SOLDIERS entitled "Happy Trails For You."

Although the young ladies shown in the photos with your article might be attractive, I certainly wouldn't want to go backpacking with them. There are several serious mistakes depicted in the photos. First, in two pictures plastic bags or sleeping bags are much too close to the fire. With any heat at all, either bag would soon have a hole in it. Next, no one in his/her right mind would hang a sleeping bag at knee level. This would be a most miserable way to travel any distance, short or long. And lastly, I've never been anywhere that an axe was "a must." The weight of even a hatchet can be dispensed with for weight saving. An axe or hatchet is strictly luxury.

CPT Richard R. Glasgow  
Manteca, Calif.



# AND BABY MAKES THREE ...OR FOUR ...OR...

Story and photos by Evelyn Zurian

**A**FTER CENTURIES of conjecture and discussion, certain modern-day experts have finally decided that they know what Mona Lisa's smug, secret smile is all about. They say it's the smile of a girl who knows she's about to become a woman and mother. And if you take the time to sit in the waiting room of an Army hospital's Obstetrics and Gynecology (Ob/Gyn) Clinic and closely watch the faces of the women waiting there, you just might see a flash of that smile and agree with those experts.

Barbara Rauch, wife of Private First Class Bill Rauch, is one of those women with the secret smile. A few months ago she called the Ob/Gyn Clinic at DeWitt Army Hospital, Fort Belvoir, Va., and explained the symptoms and signs which led her to believe she was pregnant.

Since diagnosis of pregnancy is uncomplicated nowadays and can be made by chemical testing (as early as 28 days after conception or 2 weeks after a missed menstrual period) Barbara was told to bring in a morning urine sample for testing by the clinic's lab. The lab confirmed her suspicions and the Rauch family was on the way to becoming a threesome.

Barbara's next visit to the OB clinic was on new OB registration day and — like most women who had been there before her — she was overwhelmed by the number of pregnant women around her. The thought kept running through her mind, "How can they possibly think about me or care about me when there are so many of us?"

Colonel (Dr.) John K. Newton, chief of Obstetrics and Gynecology at Dewitt, says, "I'd like to stress that our care here is individualized. No two women's pregnancies are exactly alike. Some women worry about morning sickness, others about backache, still others about delivery. We handle each case individually. In cases where extraordinary problems exist a program is established to meet their specialized needs, and we see them separately in the clinic. We don't treat them all alike."

And that's exactly what Barbara found when she became involved in the clinic's busy routine — a staff that really cared about her as an individual.

**First Steps.** The nurse clinician helped her fill out a medical history questionnaire, explained what to expect on her visits to the clinic, set up her appointment schedule and stressed the importance of attending pre-







Above, mothers may "room-in" with baby or bring infant from nursery for feedings only. Below, expectant parents attend prenatal classes. Opposite, CPT and Mrs. Walter Miller prepare to take baby home.

natal classes with her husband. A staff dietitian also talked to her about nutrition. Barbara's next, and last, stop of the day was at the lab for routine prenatal tests.

The results of those tests were back in about a week and Barbara returned for her first prenatal visit. She was given a complete physical examination, including a "pap" smear and discussed her past health problems with a staff physician.

Naturally after her first visit to the clinic she had told her family and neighbors about being pregnant and was concerned about some of the old wives' tales she had heard. She mentioned these tales and was immediately set straight by the doctor and nurse clinician. She also expressed concern over the fact that she would be seeing more than one doctor during her pregnancy.

"One gripe we hear often is that there's no continuity of care," says COL Newton. "I have to point out that military physicians aren't in private practice and can't be expected to operate as though they were. An obstetric patient will see several obstetricians because there's no telling which one will be on call when the baby comes, and we like the women to be familiar with all the doctors in the Ob/Gyn service.

"We have five military and one civilian obstetrician here at Dewitt, but the civilian physician isn't on the roster for night duty. At any given time there are two physicians on call — an Ob/Gyn resident from Walter Reed Army Hospital and a staff obstetrician. If the patient hasn't met one obstetrician she usually has met the other, so they're not total strangers.







Moments after birth the baby has a brief meeting with her (or his) parents and after having an identification bracelet placed on its wrist is taken to the nursery while the mother goes to the recovery room.

During admission to the nursery the baby is weighed and measured, footprinted and the eyes treated with silver nitrate (a standard procedure used in all hospitals in the U.S.). If the baby passes inspection and the mother is settled and comfortable — off she goes to her first visit and feeding with her parents. After feeding the baby goes back to the nursery so the mother can rest.

**Rooming-In.** Another progressive practice at Dewitt is “rooming-in.” All new mothers are given the choice of sharing their rooms with their babies or of fetching them from the nursery for feedings only.

Rooming-in provides the new parents an opportunity to learn to know their baby and how to care for it, with plenty of help and support from the maternity room staff. However even when rooming-in babies are returned to the nursery at night so the mother can get a good night's rest. They'll return bright and early the next morning for a 5:30 breakfast.

Mothers are encouraged to attend rooming-in or baby care classes. Fathers are also welcome. The nursery staff gives instruction on feeding, diapering and bathing the baby, as well as on how to take an infant's temperature, danger signs to watch for and how to adapt the new baby into the family if he or she already has brothers and sisters. Questions are encouraged and are cheerfully and knowledgeably answered.

The usual stay at Dewitt is 3 days, with day 1

being reckoned as the day of delivery. However this varies with the needs of the mother determining the actual length of stay. Before discharge parents are treated to a discharge talk which covers subjects as how the new mother should take care of herself, how to cope with the post-partum blues and other emotional and physical aspects of motherhood. An Ob/Gyn Nurse Clinician also discusses family planning with mothers who are about to be discharged.

**Six-Week Checkups.** Checkups are in order for both baby and mother after delivery. From then on, barring complications, babies are seen every other month at the Well Baby Clinic. Army Health Nurses and pediatricians check on emotional as well as physical development from the time the baby is 2 months old until 4 years.

Army Health Nurses visit all new babies — some 60 to 70 a month at Fort Belvoir — in their homes, usually within the first month of life for first-born babies. The nurses talk with parents about any problems they may be having, either with child care or with practical matters. If money is a problem they can arrange with community agencies like Army Community Services to help out with a supply of food or clothing.

They say anything worthwhile is worth waiting for, and that includes babies. Army health care providers will do their darnedest to make the wait for the new arrivals as easy, pleasant and as tension- and hassle-free as they possibly can. They're a competent, caring, involved bunch of people — as nice a greeting party to the Army family as any baby could want.

## Midwives In Army Service

At Fort Knox, Ky., a pilot program in midwifery is being conducted. At present, according to Colonel Barbara Kispagh, chief of nursing at Ireland Army Hospital, there are five nurse midwives on duty, one of whom is male.

All are Army Nurse Corps officers. Three hold masters' degrees in midwifery and operate on equal footing with Ireland's obstetricians on routine deliveries without complications.

The other two nurse midwives also hold masters' in their specialties and have visiting appointments to the University of

Kentucky, where they teach midwifery masters' degree candidates. Among the students are two Army Nurse Corps officers from Fort Knox who will complete their degree requirements this month.

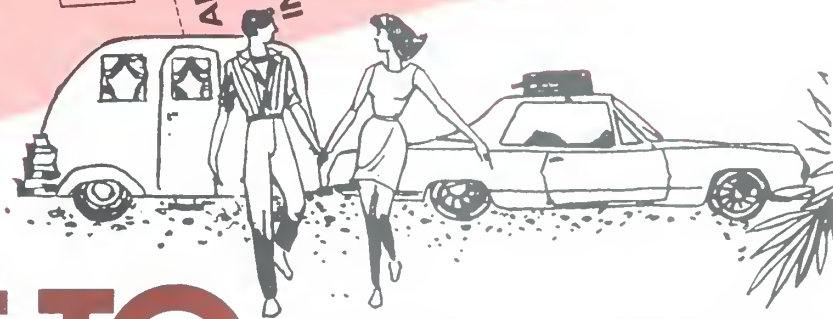
“This is one of the finest programs I've seen,” says COL Kispagh. “The nurse midwives stay with their patients through labor and delivery and provide real continuity of care. Everybody wants to see them — they're so popular it's unbelievable! This is probably because they have more time to give the normal obstetric patient than the physician

does. The response to our program has been extremely enthusiastic.”

The pilot program at Fort Knox is a year old and evaluation is underway, according to Lieutenant Colonel Cassandra Smith, chief of the Professional Development Branch of the Army Nurse Corps' Career Activities Office. “After the initial bugs are worked out and if the evaluation is favorable and shows further utilization of nurse midwives is feasible, I see no reason why the program shouldn't be expanded to other CONUS and oversea medical activities.”



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# YOUR TICKET TO FUN AND TRAVEL

SFC Floyd Harrington

THIS PAST SUMMER thousands of soldiers loaded their families into cars, motor homes or camper-topped pickup trucks and headed across country on leave. They paid a small fortune staying in hotels, motels or commercial campsites.

If they had only known about their post's Information, Tour and Travel (ITT) office, chances are they could have saved a good deal of money.

Some soldiers who regularly attend sporting events, dinner theaters and take tours, often have difficulty finding tickets and pay the full price even though discount tickets are available. They don't know about ITT either.

The Information Tour and Travel office is a part of your post's Recreation Services (formerly Special Services) and is located in the Recreation Centers. It's a place where you can go for information about Army travel camps and get the latest word on recreation activities happening on or near your installation.

According to Dorothy J. Schmid, director of Recreation Centers, Recreation Services Directorate, The Adjutant General Center (TAGCEN) in Washington, D. C., "ITT offices came about as a result of two troop surveys conducted last year. They indicated that soldiers wanted a centralized place on post where they could go to find out about the Army Outdoor Recreation program's travel camp system — find the location of the closest Army travel camp and make reservations for it.

"So we established the ITT office and incorporated it into our Recreation Center program. Now ITT not only includes the Army travel camps but . . . covers the whole gamut of recreation and tours that people might be interested in." Services include information about arts and crafts programs, music and theater hap-



ITT offers one-stop shopping for tickets to sports events, concerts, tours. Also available are reservations for hotels, motels, and Army travel camps.

penings, dependent youth activities, sports events and any special library activities.

**Varied Services.** Directors of post recreation centers are given basic guidance on how to conduct their ITT program but there are no set rules on what services they must offer their military clients.

"No two ITT offices are alike," says Ms. Schmid. "It depends on the directors as to how far they explore this facet of leisure services rendered to the military community. It's left up to the directors to do what they can for the people they serve at their installations."

Fort Riley, Kans., opened its ITT office in January, 1974. Carla Huck, Riley's leisure activities director, immediately drew attention to her ITT program by subsidizing a trip to a dinner theater in Kansas City.

"We paid for a chartered bus and half the cost of the dinner," says Ms. Huck. "There was also a free baby-sitting service for those couples with children and we sold 54 reservations."

The ITT office at Riley also sells tickets to local sporting events and plays; helps make reservations at Army travel camps; sets up shopping tours for enlisted men and has a home-away-from-home program with one of the large hotels in Kansas City. The hotel offers a 50 percent discount on weekends to Riley soldiers and their families.

Specialist 4 Michael Fox, ITT director at Fort Meade, Md., is originally from Washington, D.C., and knows most of the attractions in the nation's capital. Besides setting up tours and making reservations for restaurants, dinner theaters and sporting events, SP4 Fox also finds time to help soldiers on leave catch military hops to Europe.

"I had a man on leave come in last week who had to get to Prestwick, Scotland," says SP4 Fox. "There's only one flight a week out of McGuire Air

Force Base to Prestwick and he had tried for two consecutive weeks to catch one but they were filled.

"I guess he just overlooked the fact that we also have three flights a week to Mildenhall, England, and usually none of these flights are filled to capacity. It was a simple matter for him to catch a military flight to Mildenhall and then ride the train from there to Prestwick."

**Travel Aids.** If you prefer a trip to sunny Acapulco, Mexico, instead of Europe (and don't mind paying for it) then get in contact with ITT's Ardyce Pfanstiel at Fort Sam Houston, Tex. She arranges tours to Acapulco as well as other cities in Mexico for the benefit of military personnel at Fort Sam.

"Every time we have a three-day holiday such as Veterans Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving or whatever, we plan—through our airline ticket office—a 3-day tour package that includes airfare, accommodations at a luxury hotel or motor inn, a welcoming cocktail and transportation to and from the airport.

"So far we've had a trip to Acapulco and future plans include a tour to New Orleans and another to Guadalajara, Mexico. That features a side-trip to Tlaquepaque. We're also planning a skiing trip to Lake Tahoe, Nev., over the Christmas holidays."

Fort Sam's Recreation Services has one of the Army's larger travel camps. Canyon Lake Retreat, located about 50 miles north of San Antonio, covers 110 acres along the edge of an 8,200-acre reservoir and is open year-round from dawn to dusk.

"We have 33 mobile home rental trailers, three of which have double bunks in them for single soldiers. The others are two- and three-bedroom family units," says Dudley Coney, Fort Sam's energetic director of outdoor services.

"We've got 32 spaces with water and electrical hook-ups for recreational vehicles and a community building with showers and lavatories. There is also an area for about 30 tent sites. A new 48-boat marina with four ski boats and a 175-yard sand beach are available for those interested in water sports."

**Roundup.** A new updated DA pamphlet 28-7 titled *Army Recreation and Travel Guide* is now available. It lists all Army travel camps, on-post lodgings, ITT recreation centers and other facilities and services available at posts across the United States and Alaska.

The guide provides both commercial and Auto-von telephone numbers to call for information or reservations. You can pick the pamphlet up at your local ITT office or if they don't have any extras you can order one through Pinpoint Distribution.

Because of those never-ending problems — lack of funds, personnel, or both — your local ITT office might not offer all the services mentioned, but it's the Army's goal to expand and improve the ITT program until installations offer the kind of recreation services that cater to your needs and interests.

If your needs are a ticket to a local football game; help in planning an extended trip; or you just want to get away for the weekend, check your local ITT office first. They want to help you.





# New Orleans: The Dixieland Sound Goes On

MSG Nat Dell

DANNY BARKER stomps his right foot a couple of times to set the beat for his Jazz Hounds . . .

Leo Thomas teases a couple of chords out of the eighty-eights and one bejeweled matron who's telling another bejeweled matron about a recent European trip ends her conversation abruptly and rushes back to her seat. She sits beside a black woman who's proudly showing pictures of her newest grandson to a lady across the aisle.

Winfred Smith thump-thumps his string bass and the proud grandmother hastily stuffs the





As the dixieland band evolved into its present form the trumpet replaced the cornet as lead instrument. The clarinet, contributing its own special sound, came later. The banjo was also major instrument in early bands and musicians like Danny Barker still place importance on banjo in today's dixieland band. New Orleans oldtimers worry about the vanishing jazz musician but a few youngsters are serious students of the music. Jazz evolved from blues and 'Blue' Lu Barker knows her blues. The jazz funeral is unique in New Orleans as a marching band plays from church to cemetery.

photographs into her purse and listens with rapt attention . . .

Frank Naudroff, the "tail-gate" (trombone player) and Manuel Crusto, the "licorice stick" man (clarinetist) add their sounds while a white stockbroker and a black realtor standing at a portable bar in a corner of the room quickly agree to a mid-week luncheon date in the French Quarter and return to their respective tables . . .

Trumpeter Jack Wills, and

"skin" man (drummer) Chester Jones slide into the number as a black family representing three generations — grandparents, children and children's children — dispenses with family chatter and gives undivided attention to the seven musicians on the stage.

A half-minute ago the giant Mardi Gras Ballroom of the large hotel in New Orleans was abuzz with the voices of 250 Sunday afternoon concert-goers who had paid to



attend this affair. They were table-hopping as they swapped gossip with old friends and exchanging pleasantries with other guests they hadn't met before. But that was a half-minute ago — before the Jazz Hounds kicked off the concert with their version of the "Royal Garden Blues."

The music is all that matters now. That's what they're here for and when the first note sounds you witness a strange happening: It's as though the first notes spun by the musicians have woven 250 magic carpets — one for each individual in the room. They swoop down and pick up each guest and take him out to a special musical rendezvous.

Your businessman host — the personification of refinement until a couple of minutes ago — has climbed aboard his carpet, too. But before he takes off he manages an ear-to-ear grin and tells you, "That's the sound, the New Orleans jazz sound. This is where jazz, the original American music, was born, and they put it all together with the New Orleans sound."

A lady next to him nods agreement and says, "They don't play it very much in other parts of the world these days, but during the first part of this century dixieland music and the New Orleans sound was heard around the world."

**Any Jazz in Town?** You arrive in New Orleans with the idea there's only one type of dixieland music. But soon after you climb off the plane you begin to wonder if *any* type of dixieland is played in that city, what with the contemporary recorded stuff you hear at the airport and over the hotel loudspeaker system. It's the same as in any other city.

But when you meet your "native" host and complain because you've been in the city for all of 5 hours and haven't heard any music that resembles dixieland, he quickly reassures you they do indeed play the music "way down yonder" in New Orleans.

He says you can actually hear two versions of the music — dixieland as musicians play it in most parts of the world, and dixieland with

the exclusive New Orleans sound, according to him the only way it was meant to be played. He also reminds you all forms of music which we know today as jazz had their roots in dixieland as it came out of the Crescent City a century ago.

**It's for Real.** Is he giving you the old Chamber of Commerce pitch, or is he for real? By the time you leave town a couple of days later you'll have heard some Chamber of Commerce pitchmanship but you'll also have heard a hell of lot of jazz.

Listen for the New Orleans sound. The first good dixieland you hear is during an evening concert at the Milne Boys Home. Milne replaced the original Colored Waifs' Home where a kid later to be known as Louis "Satchmo" Armstrong learned to play a horn.

At Milne Boys Home a group of youngsters ages 6 to 15 have the crowd dancing in the aisles as they play the old dixieland standards. Your host tells you the music is a happy music and a musician has to have it in his heart before he can play properly. The boys have it; they strut and play while the audience struts and dances.

You're beginning to groove on the music yourself, becoming aware of a music that somehow has a different beat. You can't put your finger on it yet, but you soon find out you've been introduced to the real New Orleans sound.

As that group of boys put their instruments away another group starts playing. They're members of the Fairview Baptist Church Christian Band under the tutelage of Danny Barker. They too play with the distinct sound — or is it just a different beat?

**Time Machine.** You learn more about it the next day when you visit Joe Mares in his Old Southland Recording Studio. Joe's brother Paul was one of the first white musicians to organize a dixieland band, the New Orleans Rhythm Kings, in Chicago in 1921. Joe played clarinet and a visit to his studio is like entering a time machine. Look around and you see the instruments which belonged to some of the pioneers of the New Orleans sound: Chink

Marton's bass; a set of drums belonging to Monk Hazel; the clarinet used by Leon Roppolo when he recorded the famous "Crying For Me Blues"; Merritt Brunies' trombone; and clarinets which belonged to Harry Shields and Sharkey Bonano.

Joe also has hundreds of original dixieland recordings and as you listen to the music he tells you more about the New Orleans sound. "Dixieland music has been around a long time," he says. "But it didn't evolve into the New Orleans sound until the early 1920s."

"From the earliest history of this city we had marching bands and parades. And there weren't many night spots so people had a lot of house parties. We also had the work camps and recreational camps along the lakes."

"They played jazz, or dixieland, with a fast beat in those days. It was a jerky or staccato sound. You could march to the music and it was good for clowning around but you couldn't dance to it. It just wasn't a comfortable sound."

"But in the early '20s they slowed it down and smoothed it out. Where it was played in a 4/4 marching tempo before, they slowed it down to a 2/2 beat, added the beautiful harmonies and the solos and that's how the New Orleans sound came about."

**Jazz Seeds.** While no one can accurately pinpoint the exact date or place of its birth as an art form, music historians can trace the roots of dixieland/jazz from places other than New Orleans, Africa and Cuba in particular. The cruel, capricious winds of slavery carried the seed to the Mississippi Delta country where slaves sang about their troubles as they worked in fields and on work gangs along the Mississippi River. They sang and danced to their native music and rhythm when they were permitted to gather on Saturday nights, and in church on Sunday they prayed and sang of eventually going to a better world "beyond the sky."

From the seed a root system grew. It criss-crossed the Delta and the entire southland and the main root stock took New Orleans.

There, slaves from Cuba, Haiti and other Latin American countries were also doing their musical thing and their Latin rhythms became entwined.

In addition, the predominantly French culture of that city fed its traditional Anglo-Celtic musical forms into the system — folk songs, church hymns, reels and jigs, popular songs and dances and the music of marching bands, which flourished in New Orleans as in no other city. All played an important role in the development of the new art form.

The tree grew and bore fruit of many species: Negro spirituals, blues and work songs; melodies of French square dances; Spanish tangos; rhythms and songs of Spanish America, the Caribbean and Africa; the music of the marching brass bands; and the transplanted music of the French Opera House.

**Ragtime Roots.** Musical roots from other parts of the country also sought fertile ground and wound their way to New Orleans. One, which first sprouted and flourished in Missouri, was known as ragtime. Relying heavily on syncopation, where emphasis is placed on the afterbeat, and played in a staccato tempo, ragtime came from Missouri in the 1880s.

A black midwestern composer-musician named Scott Joplin is credited with nurturing ragtime. Where improvisations and variations were and would remain an important element in the development of all forms of jazz — including dixieland and the more sophisticated progressive and modern jazz that would follow — composition was very important in ragtime and Joplin was its first composer of note.

Joplin's music has recently gained attention as part of the soundtrack of the Academy Award-winning motion picture, "The Sting." Joplin is best remembered for his composition "Maple Leaf Rag."

Ragtime was very popular by 1895 and commercial publishers began capitalizing on its popularity. Other composers who made major contributions to its growth were James Scott, Tom Turpin, Joseph

Lamb, Eubie Blake and W.C. Handy, the composer, folklorist-orchestrator who's known worldwide for his "St. Louis Blues." These men all contributed to the evolution of ragtime and to all forms of jazz as they were to develop.

**Blues Strain.** The tree continued to grow and ragtime and another musical strain — the blues — came together. Jazz was rapidly aborning.

The blues evolved from the folk-music of the Negro slaves and reflected the sorrows and the joys of a race transplanted to an alien land, with no hope of ever returning to their native shores.

The blues were heard in the cotton fields as the slaves sang of their burdens. If you didn't listen closely to the words, they sometimes sounded like the spirituals, which were always sung without instrumental accompaniment. But the spirituals expressed hopes for better times to come, while the blues painted the burdens of the world.

Blues also borrowed from the shouts, hollers and chants of stevedores and work gangs along the levees of the Mississippi. Though often melancholy, the music wasn't totally restricted to pathos, however. It also expressed joy and much of it was downright funky. You hear veteran blues singer Blue Lu Barker give her rendition of a couple of funky ones at the concert today.

When Negro musicians began arranging blues for instrumentation and composing new ones, the blues, like ragtime, were heavily syncopated. They lent themselves to many tempos, from the 4/4 marching beat to 3/4 waltz time. Also like ragtime, the blues would be grafted into the music that would become known as jazz. By 1879 the two musical forms were already being called *jas*, *jasz*, or *jaszz*, as it was variously called during that period.

The Delta country and the Southland provided the special conditions for the roots of jazz to develop and New Orleans was the focal point.

**Music Everywhere.** Music accompanied almost every social occasion in the life of old New

Orleans. There was music for births and weddings, with funerals, picnics, parades and christenings. Much of the music was played outdoors and the first instruments consisted of a small drum made from bamboo, called a *banbula*. Later came the banjo, then the tuba, cornet, clarinet and trombone, and a select group of musical hybridists produced a musical strain that exploded on the world in the form of dixieland jazz.

From the music of the marching bands, the work camps, the house parties and the brothels of Storyville, those musicians refined this new product jazz and made it the special sound that made New Orleans famous all over the world.

One of the pioneer musicians was Charles (Buddy) Bolden, a cornetist who's credited with playing the first 'hot blues.' Born in 1868 in New Orleans, Bolden formed his own band in 1895 and went on to become the acknowledged king of jazz/dixieland. Another cornetist who would also become a legend was Bunk Johnson, a member of Bolden's band.

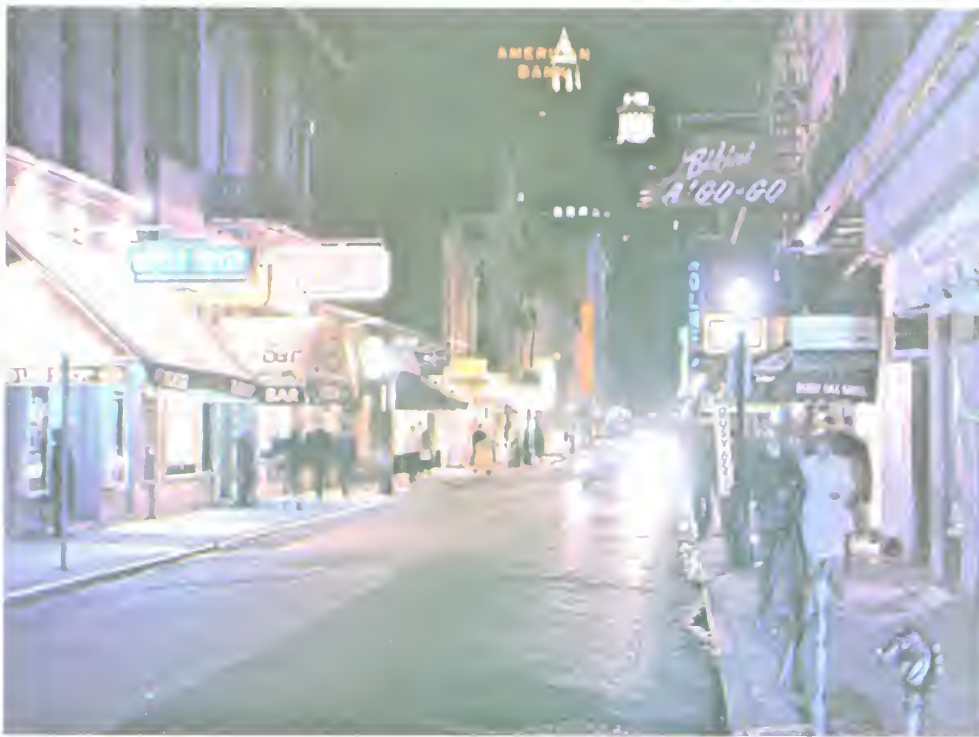
The cornet, later replaced by the trumpet, was the predominant instrument in the early New Orleans bands and was played by a succession of giants including Bolden, Freddie Keppard, Joe "King" Oliver and the great Louis "Satchmo" Armstrong.

As dixieland bands took shape in New Orleans, the trumpet became the lead instrument because it would carry the melody when the band played outdoors. The clarinet was added, and the clarinet man on the side played above and embellished the melody while the trombone player added the pedal notes and filled in the holes. But the New Orleans sound was yet to be heard.

In its early stages the music was nothing more than a group of musicians "jamming," each playing as loudly as he could and each doing his own thing. They normally played in a 4/4 or marching beat and though someone might do a jig while following a marching band the music wasn't designed for dancing.

**Jazz Diaspora.** With the





closing of Storyville in 1917 many musicians left New Orleans and went north to Chicago and other cities to find employment. About this time some of the more astute musicians realized if dixieland were to be a success, it would have to be suitable for dancing. Musicians like "King" Oliver, the Kleppards, Sidney Bechet and Paul Mares with his New Orleans Rhythm Kings turned jazz around.

They slowed the tempo from the 4/4 beat to a 2/2 beat, and while improvisation was still a basic ingredient of the music, the musicians learned to improvise together, instead of each going his separate way. The New Orleans sound had arrived but it took a special messenger to spread the word.

"King" Oliver went to Chicago in 1918 and had become a popular bandleader there by 1920. Two years later he sent back to New Orleans for Louis Daniel Arm-

Bourbon Street (top) is pictured by photographer Grant L. Robertson. Joe Mares (right) has instruments and other memorabilia belonging to some of the dixieland greats. Included are bass belonging to Chink Marton; set of drums which belonged to Monk Hazel; clarinet used by Leon Roppolo to record "Crying For Me Blues," original dixieland recordings. Musicians and guests 'strut their stuff' during concert at Milne Boys Home. Good dixieland is also heard every evening as old timers gather at Preservation Hall in French Quarter. Delta Queen sternwheeler provides jazz for dancing on Mississippi.

strong. The messenger had arrived. Louie had learned to play the cornet while serving time in the Colored Waifs' Home for Boys.

Armstrong later formed a band with Joe Lindsay and around 1918 played with Kid Ory, and later with Sidney Desvigne and Papa Celestine. Old timers in New Orleans say by the time Satchmo went north to join the Oliver band he was playing better than the other trumpeters of that day would ever play.

More than any other musician Satchmo is credited with spreading the gospel of the New Orleans sound. One long-time native of that city put it this way: "Louie was dixieland. There were others who came after him but he was the man. They all tried to play like him but no one ever quite made it."

**A Long Way.** From the cotton fields, the work gangs, the stevedores along the river and the brothels of Storyville the New Orleans sound had come a long way.

A galaxy of famous musicians contributed to its popularity — names like Johnny Doddy, Johnny St. Cyr, George Louis, Leon Roppolo and the Shields brothers, Harry, Larry and Pat. There were Monk Hazel and the Barbarins — Isidore, Louis, and Paul — and Danny Barker, a descendant of the Barbarins. Barker and his Jazz Hounds are taking you on your trip today.

There were many others who played in the Chicago clubs and on river-boats along the Mississippi River. Dixieland spanned the continent and leaped the oceans. A new breed of musicians began playing jazz. A brilliant trumpeter from the midwest named Bix Beiderbecke, was on a different kick. Mares says, "He had a wonderful sound, was a heck of a technician but he didn't play New Orleans jazz."

Finally the music evolved into the big band sound. Musicians like the Dorsey brothers, Duke

Ellington, Count Basie and Glenn Miller gave it a new name: swing.

Later it became be-bop, then evolved into newer forms — modern and progressive jazz. But it all began in New Orleans.

**Original Sound.** Today you're here to hear the original sound played in New Orleans but you had to search it out. You're hearing Danny Barker play it today. His concert is sponsored by the New Orleans Jazz Club, which holds similar concerts at least four times during the summer months, less frequently in winter.

The New Orleans Jazz Club is in its 26th year of operation and its goal is to keep the New Orleans sound alive. The club's membership includes the rich and the poor but when they get together the currency is music. The club donated some of the instruments used by the boys at Milne in memory of Satchmo and also operates the New Orleans Jazz Museum on Conti Street in the French Quarter.

During a visit to the museum you can listen to tape recordings of the history of jazz or stroll through exhibit booths where more than 200 photographs are displayed along with the instruments and other memorabilia of the jazz greats. One such instrument is Armstrong's first horn.

Another club, the Louisiana Jazz Club, also sponsors jazz fests and other activities to promote and perpetuate New Orleans jazz. Its founder, Durel Black, has also organized the non-profit Music Therapy Foundation which promotes music therapy in the treatment of the mentally handicapped.

You can also hear the real thing if you visit some of the lounges in the French Quarter, where some of the old-timers like pianist Armand Hug and trumpeter and trombone men from way back sock it to you until the wee hours. Or you can visit Preservation Hall, also in the Quar-

ter, and listen to six or eight of the old-timers get together and just do their thing each evening.

Then there's Pete Fountain's French Quarter Inn, and trumpeter Al Hirt's Club, both on Bourbon Street. The old-timers say you can hear good dixieland here but not the New Orleans sound.

**A Closer Walk.** And if you're in town when a member of one of the dance and social clubs passes away you'll have a chance to see a funeral, New Orleans style — a jazz funeral. On the way to the cemetery the casket is followed by the mourners and a brass band playing slow tunes like "Precious Lord Take My Hand" or "Just a Closer Walk with Thee." As the procession leaves the cemetery gates the band breaks out with a "leaving the cemetery song," like "When the Saints Go Marching In" or "Oh, Didn't He Ramble?"

If you have the time and money and want to follow the New Orleans sound up the Mississippi River in the tradition of the riverboat passengers you might book passage on the stern-wheeler *Delta Queen* and ride upriver to Vicksburg or Natchez.

At today's concert Danny and the boys cut out with "When the Saints Go Marching In." Everyone loses his inhibitions and gets up and struts around the room in what they called the "second line." Before you know it you're popping your fingers too, carried away on your own magic carpet.

When it's all over you remember talking to Joe Mares, brother of the late Paul Mares of the New Orleans Rhythm Kings in his Old Southland Recording Studios. Joe's worried because most of the jazz greats are dying and the future looks kind of bleak for the New Orleans sound.

But at sessions like this one and at a few places in the French Quarter they still ramble. Lord, they still ramble!





# capture the king

CPT John D. Anderson

IT'S a unique battlefield with no terrain features. The opposing armies are of equal strength. There is no logistical tail — all are fighters. And the most powerful soldier of them all is a woman. It's chess!

For the past 15 years there has been an annual clash on the chess board for the Armed Forces Chess Championship. Unlike most battles this one has three opposing forces — the Army, the Air Force and the Sea Services (Navy, Marines and Coast Guard).

This year was no exception. The teams met in Washington, D.C.'s American Legion "Hall of Flags" in September to compete for the Thomas Emery



Trophy, named after the honorary chairman of the American Chess Foundation. The Sea Services had won the team title for the last 2 years. The Army set out early this year to do something about that record.

Army chess players had won the team title four times and tied for the title twice. But since 1970 they've been shut out. New strength had to be added to the team.

Prior to this year the members of the Army team were selected from applicants for the competition. Although a strong team was usually selected it was not truly an Army-wide team. So the first All-Army Chess Tournament was held at Fort Meade, Md., in late August. Post and command champions from around the world sat down at the boards and the tournament was under way.

Klaus Brosius, director of the Fort Meade tournament and a member of the board of directors of the U.S. Chess Federation, says anyone can learn the basics of playing chess in less than 2 hours. But each of the 24 players who competed for the six-man Army team knew much more than just making sure the light-colored square was in the corner nearest his right hand.

Although every move of even the minor pieces is essential to the outcome of the battle, the moves have to be made quickly. Each player has to make at least 40 moves in 2 hours playing time. Time is kept by the players using two stop watches coupled together. As one player completes his move he pushes a plunger on his side of the clock which turns off his watch and turns on his opponent's timer.

After five rounds played over 4 days the Army team was selected. The team, in the order in which they finished in the Army tournament, was composed of Captain Richard H. Olsher, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.; Specialist 4 Kenneth R. Spencer, Fort Campbell, Ky.; Major Richard J. Hervert, Picatinny Arsenal, N.J.; Specialist 4 Van R. Vandiver, Fort Ord, Calif.; Specialist 5 Albyn C. Jones, Fort Benning, Ga.; and Private First Class Gary R. Campbell, USAREUR, Worms, Germany. These six donned the green blazers of the Army Sportsmen and headed to Washington, D.C., to meet the enemy.

**Across the Boards.** The interservice battle consisted of 12 rounds with each Army team member playing every member of the other two teams. Before the match began the Air Force appeared — on paper — to have the strongest team based on U.S. Chess Federation ratings for each team member.

The Sea Services team, champions for the last 2 years, might

have been relying on the blessing of Chaplain (Commander) L. Randall Rogers, U.S. Navy (Ret.), tournament director. But Chaplain Rogers predicted an Air Force win after three rounds because "the Air Force is playing as a team; the others are not."

Nevertheless, the Army team took the early lead with victories over the Sea Services team. CPT Olsher defeated every man on the Sea Services team. Another fighter for the Army team was SP4 Spencer. No one was really surprised by his performance under fire since SP4 Spencer enlisted under the combat arms enlistment program and carries a 11B MOS.

For computer-power the Army programmed SP5 Jones, a computer specialist, to make the right moves at the right time, and for shock action the Army employed SP4 Vandiver, a tanker.

But the firepower of the Army was not enough when the Air Force bombed the chess boards. The men in blue, who were also selected by a service-wide tournament, scored victory after victory over the Army members.

When the dust had cleared and the last king was check-mated the Air Force had won the title and the first four individual positions. The Army finished second with all its team members finishing in the top 12 positions.

With vows of "We'll do better next year," the Army team went to work on the delicious banquet served by their host, the American Legion, as the new champions paraded to the front to receive their awards.



SP4 Kenneth R. Spencer's infantry tactics, green blazer and confident smile weren't enough to overcome strategy of Air Force team.



# MAKING OFFICERS FOR THE GUARD

John Michael Coleman  
Photos by Author and  
CPT Steve Stone, ARNG

**T**HE SHINY, black helmet liner, mirror-polished boots, razor-crease fatigues, the swagger stick and the voice of authority inspire respect in the candidates. This is the Tactical Officer (Tac).

There's no doubt in the candidates' military minds that as long as they're in Officer Candidate School this man will pay them very close attention. He awakens them before dawn and he puts them to bed late at night after a day in which he's led them in vigorous physical training, given instruction in drill and ceremonies and counselled any of them who needed it. It's an exhausting schedule, but the Tac never appears to be sleepy, is never seen in wrinkled fatigues or with dusty boots.

And the candidates know for their own good they'd best emulate this superman as closely as they can. So they bust their collective hump for the duration. Only the duration isn't the Infantry School's 14-week Officer Candidate program — this one lasts 14 months. It's the Ohio National Guard's own OCS plan.

Prospective Guard officers enroll in the program each spring, get their first big dose of OCS at the 2-week annual training (AT) period and then report to the state armory in Worthington, Ohio, for monthly OCS drills for the next 12 months. After their second AT they're commissioned as second lieutenants in the state's Army National Guard wearing the branch insignia of the units they were assigned to when they entered the program.

**Unique Capability.** "The Guard has this unique capability of



Candidates learn teamwork, sometimes frustration, from problems of Leader Reaction Course.

commissioning its own officers," says Tac officer First Lieutenant Bob Snide, "but of course we have to be recognized by the Army. When our candidates graduate they really receive two commissions and are sworn in twice. First they're sworn in as members of the state militia — the Guard — and swear to uphold the state constitution and the governor as the commander-in-chief. At the same time the Army adviser swears them in and they receive

Federal commissions in the Army Reserve."

The Ohio Military Academy (OMA), which conducts this program as well as a noncommissioned officers school, bases the state OCS on the 284-hour curriculum prescribed by the Infantry School for the regular branch immaterial OCS held at Fort Benning, Ga. But OMA adds more instruction of its own design.

"Our program comes from Benning," says 1LT Snide, "and they dictate pretty much how we conduct the course. We add about 100 hours onto their instruction but we adhere to all the regulations Regular Army OCS follows. We're pretty much governed by regulation. TRADOC 350-11 spells out in detail what we can and can't do — there are a lot of "Thou shalt not's" in it."

**New Kind of Tac.** "What the regulations have done," says company Tac officer First Lieutenant Terry Wood, "is to create a new kind of Tac. The old rant - and - rave and scream - and - shout and jump - up - and - down type Tac is no more, for the most part. Now it takes some really creative, innovative thinking to come up with projects for the candidates that will accomplish the same things the jumping-up-and-down-etc. did and to do it a little bit better. It's good because it's making the Tacs use their heads too."

"We spend a lot of time making candidates look into military background and tradition. Instead of giving somebody 25 pushups or a demerit when he slips up we'll assign him a paper to write and he'll have to take some time to research the thing. And they all have to write a military history paper when they enter the course. It has to be documented and have a bibliography and footnotes just like a term paper."

"We put a lot of effort into counselling the men too. More comes out of counselling to orient a candidate toward becoming an officer than from anything else in the program."

"As a minimum we set down each individual and counsel him four times," says 1LT Snide, "and most

get more attention than that. We sit down and take off the helmet liner, let 'em smoke if they want to and let them tell us if they have a particular problem. If we see where they have a deficiency or a strong point we try to suggest ways they can capitalize on the strong points and minimize their weaknesses."

As far as military book-learning is concerned OMA is well prepared to help the candidate get what he needs to know. The school employs up-to-date methods and instructional aids in making the lessons stick.

**Learning Center.** "We have an individual learning center at the



End of duty day finds Tac studying TV replay of day's training. OMA uses up-to-date training tools.

armory which is available to the school at all times," says 1LT Wood. "It has closed-circuit TV, videotape capability, cassette-slide programs — all the training aids and materials you might need to refresh yourself or work on a particular area where you have problems. If a candidate is having trouble with map reading, for instance, we'll allow him to take time to go in, use the equipment and go through a map reading course."

"We also have a portable video recorder system composed of a video tape recorder, a TV camera and a small receiver. We use this for teaching Drill and Ceremonies —

we'll tape three or four students then take them into the classroom and show them how they look on TV."

The videotape can also be used in a training situation away from the armory. When OMA recently adopted and built a replica of the Infantry School's Leaders' Reaction Course (LRC) at Camp Perry one of the Tacs manned the TV camera while candidates ran the problems.

**Leader Reaction.** The LRC consists of a 10-station series of problems which simulate combat situations and are designed to bring out candidates' leadership qualities. Tacs divide the class into several five-man teams and pair them so one team sits to the side and heckles while the other sweats the problem. After the allowed 15 minutes both teams move on to the next problem. Now the ex-hecklers have their chance to perspire while the other team gets to kibitz. Each time a team faces a new problem another candidate becomes the leader; the men and the problem then become his responsibility.

Several of the LRC problems are extremely difficult and occasionally stymie candidates, so the men learn how to deal with frustration factors too. But all the tasks are solvable, though they may require a great deal of thought, labor and ingenuity. The whole program is directed toward making candidates think for themselves.

Candidate Ralph Nooks, who had prior service in the Air Force, says, "I went through boot camp training and the usual training harassment techniques for getting a man mentally and physically fit. This program isn't physically as tough as basic but it seems like it's coming at you about three times faster."

"When you're in boot camp it's, 'Ralph Nooks, walk three steps, turn left and sit down.' Here they want you to think for yourself and what you get is, 'Well, what're you gonna do next, Nooks?'"

Candidate Klaus Hamerschmidt says, "They're making sure you can get along. Like in summer camp we have to make it on very little sleep. If you're staying compe-



tent you're not going to get much sleep and they want you to be able to function properly in spite of it. This is why they have us going and going and going all the time — to make sure if you can function. If you can't they don't want you here."

The Ohio OCS program, initiated in 1957, has over the years enrolled 2,079 candidates. Proof of the difficulty of the course is a 57 percent passing rate — in all, 1,183 officers have received their commissions by this route.

**Second Try.** Candidate Hammerschmidt is giving the program a second try this year because he didn't pass map reading his first time around. He says there are other difficulties candidates encounter though:

"You lose a few of them because it's not accepted at home — it does take up some of your time. And if you put things off till the last few days before a drill or an AT you're always in a rush. My wife, last year anyway, was always after me to drop it because it was driving me crazy to get ready for drills. It used to bug her. I feel if your wife or girl friend doesn't give you moral support you can't keep it up."

"For the younger guys who have no previous military experience it can really be hard — an extreme shock. The basic thing is the younger guys have never had the leadership problems and discipline and the general atmosphere of the school is strange to them," says Candidate Ralph Reid.

"If you have prior service or were in the Army any length of time you've gone through this at one stage or another, in training if not in a regular unit. It's easier for us older ones because we know what to do and how to make it easier for ourselves and we try to spread it around."

**Branch Qualification.** Once the men graduate from the program the main problem the Guard has with its new lieutenants is to get them branch-qualified. "We're proud of our graduates," says Brigadier General Calvin H. Lanning, assistant adjutant general and a past commandant of the OMA. "We feel we turn out a quality product and the only big

problem we have is the lack of the officers' basic course being available so the men could go straight from OCS into OBC and put the icing on the cake.

"Some of them find it difficult to do. Some can't take time off from their jobs to attend a regular OBC and find it difficult to do by the extension course. Some of them procrastinate . . . and run out of time. If they're not branch-qualified in 3 years they're out.

"It's probably the biggest reason we lose people. We're trying to come up with a program whereby they'd complete most of their OBC here. They would graduate and get their lieutenancy but they would continue to come to the OMA for that portion of the basic course which would be applicable to all branches.

"This would cut down on the amount of time they would have to go to a branch course to get the technical part of that course. Hopefully it could be done in two 2-week segments, not necessarily all at once. We hope this would help retain some of these people."

But in spite of this problem the Ohio Guard has managed to hang on to approximately 37 percent of its OCS graduates and the program is evolving and going strong, though at reduced levels from those of the Vietnam War era. Five or 6 years ago a cycle might begin with almost 200 candidates; the current cycle started with 47. Guard commanders aren't disturbed about the decrease, though.

**Volunteers.** Colonel John W. Spain, commandant of OMA, says, "Classes during the Vietnam War were larger, but these men are here because they want to be, not because they're sidestepping the draft. They don't have to be here and we're looking at people who will make the Guard a career rather than people who will just serve their obligation and get out."

Toward building officers who'll stay with the Guard for a career OMA leaders try to provide candidates with a training schedule which will not only prepare them mentally and physically to lead, but

which will keep them motivated and interested in Guard activity. "I try to keep the men in field-type training as much as I can," says COL Spain.

"We keep them in the field for about 50 percent of their instruction . . . and in March each year we go down to Benning for a Friday, Saturday and Sunday . . . and turn the candidates over to the Ranger Department. The Rangers take the men through rappelling, combat patrols and a survival and escape program which puts them in Vietnam-type stockades with foreign-speaking guards and interrogators.

"For the 3 days these young men are on the run constantly and



Candidate strains to get up and over barrier without touching wire or fouling simulated mined area.

they love it. . . . It's tremendous training, about as professional as you can get. The Rangers really push them, but these young men come back standing sky-high."

Several Tacs go along with their charges for the Ranger Department visit too, to catch up on the latest wrinkles in tactical instruction as practiced by the Rangers. They have to keep current — after all, being a Tac is hard, hard work.

**Rewarding.** 1LT Wood went through the Guard OCS program himself in 1969 and since has been a platoon leader, a general's aide and a Tac. "Being a Tac is the most difficult of the jobs I've had," he says,

"but it's the most rewarding because almost immediately you see the result of what you're doing.

"You see people coming in one way and in 4 or 5 months they've done almost a 100 percent about-face. You get a sense of accomplishment because you had something

to do with it. In a line unit you don't see results that quickly. It's hard work, though.

"During training we put in roughly an 18-hour day. When I was a candidate I had no idea the Tacs were working so hard — the candidates rarely do. They're always

amazed how the Tacs can stay one jump ahead and look so sharp all the time. . . . They always think we do special things to our boots and so forth, but we don't. We polish our boots just like they do.

"We've just been at it longer."

## LOTS OF DETERMINATION

CPT Rufus Barber, ARNG

"I DIDN'T know what to do at first and they didn't seem to know what to do with me" says Cadet Jimmie Bailey.

The 5-foot, 107-pound Georgia Guardswoman has invaded what was once solely a man's environment by entering the Georgia Military Institute, the Georgia Army National Guard's officer candidate school.

But the instructors and administrators of GMI do know what to do with their first woman cadet — they treat her like a cadet. And Cadet Bailey knows what to do too — try hard and refuse to quit.

During her first 2-week training period with GMI in August she had a room on the same floor as the other 43 cadets and was given a separate latrine. That's about where any special treatment ended. She performed the same PT exercises but says she couldn't do as many pushups, run as far or jump as high as the male cadets.

When it came to military subjects Jimmie was in there giving it her best. She clambered through dust and dirt on field problems and picked her way through manuals on map reading and weapons.

In spite of the cadets' busy schedule there were times when Cadet Bailey says she got lonely and frustrated. "There are some things you just can't discuss with a man. If I could have only talked to another female there with me once in a while, things wouldn't have seemed so rough."

There was no time for what she calls "woman stuff" — makeup and an extra minute or so to primp. "I looked a



Cadet Bailey receives instruction on mortar with other cadets in her platoon. She gets no special treatment except separate room and latrine.

mess for the entire 2 weeks but I hope everyone was too busy to notice," she says.

Cadet Bailey's first encounter with GMI was a weekend orientation training assembly for new cadets at GMI headquarters, the National Guard Armory in Milledgeville, Ga. "Everybody was scared to death and some chose to leave that same weekend but I was determined to stay," she says.

Cadet Bailey joined the Navy in 1965 and was a Corpswave but, "I was discharged after a year with some medical problems that have long since disappeared," she says. "I guess I always felt I had an obligation — at least a moral obligation — to finish what I started. So I joined the Guard."

By way of comparison with her civilian experience Jimmie says, "The military offers more of a chance today for advancement based on equal opportunity. And as a commissioned officer I could have an even greater chance . . . one of the greatest things about being a woman in the military is you can develop your own identity. You don't have to be known as somebody's wife or mother."

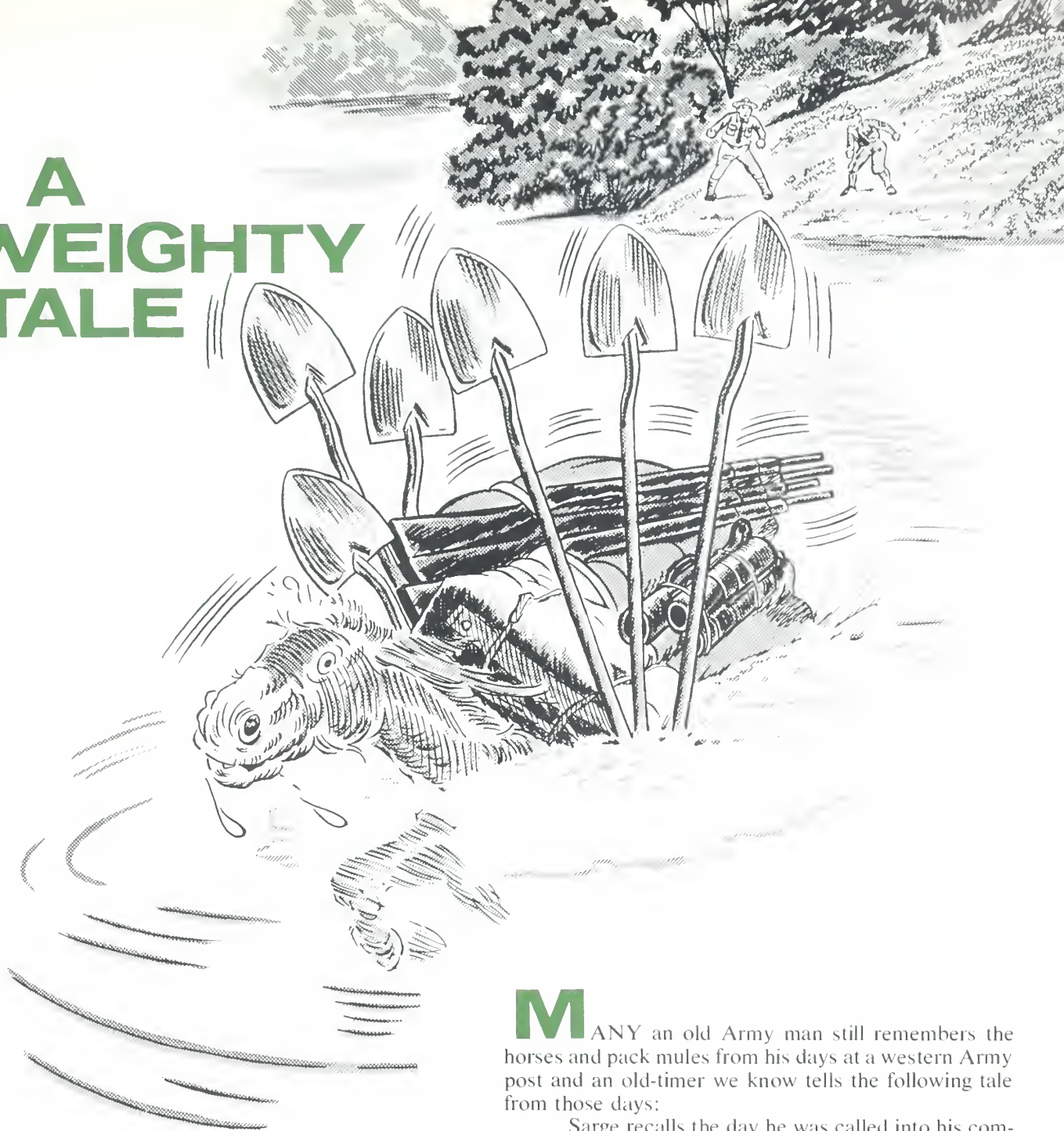
At the end of GMI's mind-bending and body-straining curriculum lies a second lieutenant's commission. "The only way I'll be stopped is for someone to say 'You can't come back.' And that won't happen," she says.

Cadet Jimmie Bailey has lots of determination.

CAPTAIN RUFUS BARBER is editor, Georgia Guardsman Magazine



# A WEIGHTY TALE



**M**ANY an old Army man still remembers the horses and pack mules from his days at a western Army post and an old-timer we know tells the following tale from those days:

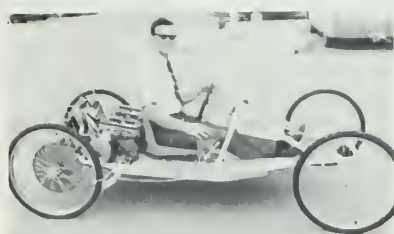
Sarge recalls the day he was called into his company commander's office and asked to explain why he let one of the mules in his packtrain drown while crossing a river. Sarge explained that the current was swift and that the river had been swollen by a recent rain. To that his hardbitten CO responded, "... that wasn't the only reason." He held out a report of lost property. On it the supply sergeant had indicated that the mule had been carrying four sets of harness, 15 shovels, 10 picks, four tents (with poles), five rifles, six bayonets, a camp stove, 10 uniforms, and two pack howitzers.

Sarge could only reply, "No wonder that damn mule drowned, Sir!"

*LTC Robert A. Weaver, Jr.*

## BASIC TRANSPORTATION

It may not look like much but it gets Wiley Davis to and from work and around town for about 8¢ per day.



Davis, inventor and owner of the "car", is an electrical engineer with the Ballistic Missile Defense Systems Command, near Huntsville, Ala. To combat the oil crisis he naturally chose electric power to conserve fuel. The gadget runs on three automobile batteries and comes with such options as an ignition key, outside rear view mirror and a luggage rack.

## PITCHIN' IN

Soldiers from the 1st Armored Division have been helping German farmers with their fall harvest in a two-week "GI on the Farm" project in Beerback, Germany. The "Old Ironsides" soldiers live and work with their 2-week bosses. They earned their food and lodgings by working as any other German farmhand.



Specialist 4 Bruce A. Fuller helped with the harvest of hops, the aromatic ingredient of beer. "The first few days were the roughest.

My bones ached, I was all scratched from the hop vines and I was dead tired by the time 7 p.m. rolled around," Fuller said. "Then at 6 a.m. it all started over again."

The hop vines are taken from the field and fed into a machine which separates the golden hops from the stalks. The machine bags the hops, discards the vines and channels the leaves to a fodder storage area.

After the hops are separated, dried and rebagged, they are sold to 1700 German breweries where they add malt, yeast and water to come up with beer.

The men of the 1st Armored Division believe the "GI on the Farm" program is a great opportunity to meet and mingle with German families in order to personally learn what Germany and its people are really like.

## ACQUIRED CIVILIANS

The 273d Medical Detachment (Helicopter Ambulance), Army Reserve, Tomball, Texas, has enlisted its first two women.



Privates First Class Kay F. Sims and Kristina R. Lindsay, both from Houston, enlisted in the Army Reserve under the Civilian Acquired Skills program.

In civilian life they are employed by Baylor College of Medicine as medical secretaries. After their initial two weeks active duty at Fort McClellan, Ala., they will

return to their units for duties as clerk-typists during unit training assemblies.

## THE LUKINS FAMILY



The Lukins family has always been close. The head of the family is Staff Sergeant James E. Lukins, assigned to Biggs Army Air Field, Fort Bliss, Texas. Beside him is his son, Specialist 5 Matthew R. Lukins.

"We've always worked together. We even built a house from the foundation up," SSG Lukins said. "We don't always agree but we can talk father to son, man to man, and that is so important."

Stating his role in their relationship, Matthew's father says, "I don't lay down hard rules. Most kids, when given two alternatives and explained both, will make their own decisions and it's usually the right one."

## REAL WATER WALKER

Specialist 5 Walter Robinson, Fort Amador, Canal Zone, decided he wanted to walk on water. So he designed water shoes. Now a Sunday stroll of 10 miles on the Bay of Panama around one of the islands takes about 4 hours with time out for taking pictures and talking to people on boats who can't believe what they're seeing.

SP5 Robinson's water shoes are made of plastic foam covered with fiberglass and connected with two elastic belts for stability. He has also designed special oars for propulsion.



With his shoes Robinson is able to negotiate rapids, walk over floating obstacles and move through vegetation. He is planning to make a water-borne hike down the Mississippi River from St. Louis to New Orleans on his next leave.

There is also a small sail that can be rigged up if the wind is blowing in the right direction, a chair that can be set up if you want to fish and compartments with doors on the top of the shoes to stow the fishing tackle.



But where do you put the girl for the moonlight walk on the water?

#### A GUARDSPERSON

"A woman's place is in the Guard," says Private Dora Perez, a member of the Minnesota Army National Guard's 47th Aviation Battalion, St. Paul, Minn.

No, this isn't the uniform she wears as a clerk-typist with the unit. She was recently crowned queen of St. Paul's 1974 "Fiesta Mexicana" held to honor the 164th anniversary of Mexican independence.

Who says Marines have more fun?



#### A LIFE SAVER

As Staff Sergeant Alexander MacDonald drove his son and a neighbor boy to football practice in the late afternoon on September 24, tragedy was a long way from his thoughts.

But as he turned a corner, his 3-year-old son, Alexander MacDonald Jr., who was along for the ride, opened the back door of the station wagon and tumbled onto the road into the path of an oncoming car.



The 11-year-old neighbor boy, James Fleming, jumped from the still moving car and grabbed the young Alexander up in his arms. In an instant James carried the frightened boy to safety on the side of the road, out of the way of the oncoming car and out of the path of another car close behind the MacDonald station wagon.

"I saw him go out the door and I was scared," James said. "I jumped out after him -- I just did it."

James, the son of Sergeant First Class James V. Fleming, is a member of West Point Scout Troop 23 and has been nominated for the Boy Scouts of America Honor Medal for life saving.

#### WOMEN AT NORWICH

More than 10 percent of the women students of Norwich University are members of the Corps of Cadets. Impressive--even more so when you realize that Norwich is a military college.

Norwich University, Northfield, Vt., is the oldest military college in the country and lays claim to being the birthplace of ROTC. It has been a co-educational school for over 100 years.

This year Norwich has 75 women living on campus.



# PAY BOOST FOR THE ARMED FORCES

## EFFECTIVE OCTOBER 1, 1974

| Junior Enlisted |         |        |        |        |
|-----------------|---------|--------|--------|--------|
| Pay Grade       | Under 2 | 2      | 3      | 4      |
| E-1             | 344.10  |        |        |        |
| E-2             | 383.40  |        |        |        |
| E-3             | 398.40  | 420.30 | 437.10 | 454.20 |

| Mid-Grade Noncommissioned Officers |         |        |        |        |          |        |        |        |        |        |        |
|------------------------------------|---------|--------|--------|--------|----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Pay Grade                          | Under 2 | 2      | 3      | 4      | 6        | 8      | 10     | 12     | 14     | 16     | 18     |
| E-4                                | 414.30  | 437.40 | 462.90 | 499.20 | * 518.70 |        |        |        |        |        |        |
| E-5                                | 430.80  | 469.20 | 491.70 | 513.00 | 546.60   | 568.80 | 591.60 | 613.20 | 624.90 |        |        |
| E-6                                |         |        |        | 580.50 | 602.70   | 624.90 | 647.40 | 681.00 | 702.30 | 724.50 | 735.90 |

| Senior Noncommissioned Officers |        |        |        |         |         |         |         |
|---------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Pay Grade                       | 12     | 14     | 16     | 18      | 20      | 22      | 26      |
| E-7                             | 747.30 | 781.20 | 803.10 | 825.60  | 836.70  | 892.80  | 1003.80 |
| E-8                             |        | 881.40 | 904.20 | 925.50  | 948.30  | 1003.80 | 1116.00 |
| E-9 <sup>1</sup>                |        |        |        | 1060.80 | 1081.80 | 1138.80 | 1249.20 |

| Warrant Officers |         |        |        |        |        |        |        |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |
|------------------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Pay Grade        | Under 2 | 2      | 3      | 4      | 6      | 8      | 10     | 12      | 14      | 16      | 18      | 20      | 22      | 26      |
| W-1              | 566.40  | 649.50 | 649.50 | 703.50 | 735.00 | 767.10 | 798.30 | 831.00  | 862.50  | 894.60  | 925.80  | 958.80  |         |         |
| W-2              |         |        | 735.00 | 756.60 | 798.30 | 842.10 | 873.60 | 905.40  | 936.90  | 969.60  | 1001.40 | 1033.20 | 1074.90 |         |
| W-3              |         |        |        |        |        |        |        | 1011.60 | 1043.70 | 1074.90 | 1108.20 | 1150.80 | 1192.80 | 1235.10 |
| W-4              |         |        |        |        |        |        |        |         |         |         | 1267.50 | 1309.50 | 1353.00 | 1458.00 |

| Comissioned Officers with Over 4 Years Active Service as Enlisted |         |         |         |         |         |         |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Pay Grade   | 4       | 6       | 8       | 10      | 12      | 14      |
| O-1   | 798.30  | 852.30  | 884.10  | 915.90  | 948.00  | 990.90  |
| O-2   | 990.90  | 1011.60 | 1043.70 | 1097.70 | 1140.30 | 1171.80 |
| O-3   | 1108.20 | 1161.00 | 1203.00 | 1267.50 | 1330.50 | 1384.20 |

| Commissioned Officers — Company Grade |         |        |        |        |         |         |         |         |         |         |  |  |  |
|---------------------------------------|---------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--|--|--|
| Pay Grade                             | Under 2 | 2      | 3      | 4      | 6       | 8       | 10      | 12      | 14      |         |  |  |  |
| O-1 <sup>2</sup>                      |         | 634.20 | 660.30 | 798.30 |         |         |         |         |         |         |  |  |  |
| O-2 <sup>2</sup>                      |         |        | 798.30 | 958.80 | 990.90  | 1011.60 |         |         |         |         |  |  |  |
| O-3 <sup>2</sup>                      |         |        |        |        | 1108.20 | 1161.00 | 1203.00 | 1267.50 | 1330.50 | 1363.20 |  |  |  |



### Commissioned Officers — Field Grade

| Pay Grade | 6       | 8       | 10      | 12      | 14      | 16      | 18      | 20      | 22 | 26 |
|-----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----|----|
| O-4       | 1192.80 | 1245.90 | 1330.50 | 1405.80 | 1470.00 | 1533.90 | 1576.50 |         |    |    |
| O-5       |         | 1458.00 | 1555.50 | 1672.20 | 1768.20 | 1821.30 | 1885.50 |         |    |    |
| O-6       |         |         |         |         |         | 2013.60 | 2130.90 | 2310.60 |    |    |

### Monthly Basic Allowance for Quarters Rates

| Pay Grade                    | Without Dependents | With Dependents |
|------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| <b>Commissioned Officers</b> |                    |                 |
| O-10                         | \$243.00           | \$303.90        |
| O-9                          | 243.00             | 303.90          |
| O-8                          | 243.00             | 303.90          |
| O-7                          | 243.00             | 303.90          |
| O-6                          | 223.50             | 272.70          |
| O-5                          | 209.10             | 252.00          |
| O-4                          | 188.70             | 227.40          |
| O-3                          | 167.10             | 206.40          |
| O-2                          | 146.40             | 185.40          |
| O-1                          | 114.90             | 149.40          |
| <b>Warrant Officers</b>      |                    |                 |
| W-4                          | \$182.10           | \$219.30        |
| W-3                          | 164.10             | 202.20          |
| W-2                          | 144.60             | 183.30          |
| W-1                          | 130.80             | 169.80          |
| <b>Enlisted Members</b>      |                    |                 |
| E-9                          | \$138.00           | \$194.40        |
| E-8                          | 128.70             | 181.80          |
| E-7                          | 110.40             | 170.40          |
| E-6                          | 101.10             | 158.40          |
| E-5                          | 97.80              | 146.40          |
| E-4                          | 86.10              | 128.10          |
| E-3                          | 76.20              | 110.70          |
| E-2                          | 67.50              | 110.70          |
| E-1                          | 63.30              | 110.70          |

### General Officers

| Pay Grade         | 22       | 26       |
|-------------------|----------|----------|
| O-7               | 2630.40  | 2630.40  |
| O-8               | *3024.90 | *3024.90 |
| O-9               | *3131.10 | *3355.20 |
| O-10 <sup>3</sup> | *3579.30 | *3802.50 |

<sup>3</sup> While serving as Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Chief of Staff of the Army, Chief of Naval Operations, Chief of Staff of the Air Force, or Commandant of the Marine Corps, basic pay for this grade is \$4,195.80\* regardless of cumulative years of service computed under section 205 of title 37 of the United States Code.

\* The rate of basic pay for military personnel at these rates is limited to \$3,000 by level IV of the Executive Schedule.

### Basic Allowance for Subsistence Rates

|  |                   |
|--|-------------------|
| Officers:  | \$50.52 per month |
| Enlisted Members:  |                   |
| When on leave or authorized to mess separately:  | \$2.41 per day    |
| When rations in kind are not available:  | \$2.71 per day    |
| When assigned to duty under emergency conditions where no messing facilities of the United States are available: | \$3.61 per day    |

# SOLDIERS

OFFICIAL U.S. ARMY MAGAZINE



# STOPPING THE

# SHAKE

Story by Clem Hughes  
Photo by Steve Lanz

**L**ORD CARDIGAN could certainly have used one from atop his horse as he led the charge of the Light Brigade, and General Patton's tank commanders would probably have traded one of their commander's ivory-handled revolvers for one.

What is this wondrous thing?

It's a completely redesigned version of the Army binoculars. MASSTER (Modern Army Selected System Test, Evaluation and Review) at Fort Hood, Tex., calls it a prototype optical device that is lightweight, hand-held and built to eliminate troublesome vibrations.

Anyone who has attempted to use a pair of binoculars in a bouncing vehicle will confirm that it's almost impossible to hold them steady enough to see anything. The new binoculars change all that.

There are eight different types of binoculars and monoculars under study by MASSTER. Some are powered electrically. Dry-cell batteries located inside or wired directly to the vehicle battery drive a built-in image stabilizing gyroscope. Others are non-powered and use a lens floating in a water solution to stabilize the image. The magnification power of these new "glasses" is greater than the 7x of the standard Army binoculars.

Sergeant Dave Stover of B Company, 2d Battalion, 50th Infantry, 2d Armored Division, at Fort Hood is one of the soldiers who tested the new devices.

"I used all the devices they had out here for testing," says SGT Stover. "The device similar to the one the Navy uses was the best. It was a battery-powered job that had a zoom lens which went up to 20 power. It was really great at 4,000 meters and beyond.

"I used it in a jeep, the 113 [Armored Personnel Carrier] and then in a helicopter. In the helicopter I used it from about 8,000 meters and it worked great — the image was really steady."

The various optical devices are undergoing further tests at MASSTER to determine how well they operate in comparison with regular binoculars.

CLEM HUGHES and STEVE LANZ are assigned to the MASSTER Information Office, Fort Hood, Tex.



Winter-camouflaged troops in Alaska pick up supplies brought in by helicopter to their glacier camp.



# WE FLY THE NORTHERN SKY

MAJ Joe T. West  
and  
WO1 Kenneth Tormo

FROM BARROW TO SITKA, from Nome to the Forty-Mile Country — the vast beauty of Alaska as seen by a pilot encompasses nearly every type of scenery and terrain, from low coastal areas to 20,320-foot Mount McKinley, highest peak in North America.

The wide range of climate and terrain challenges the skill and judgment of any aviator assigned to the 49th state. In winter, temperatures may range from 0 to minus 60 degrees F. Winds up to 100 mph in mountain passes add to the hazards.

Survival in emergency is a constant concern. If forced to land

somewhere in the boondocks the aviator must know how to survive until search parties or aircraft can locate him.

Survival depends on how well the pilot and crewman follow directives and regulations. On all flights out of the traffic pattern each pilot and crew member is required to carry prescribed winter survival gear. Shortly after arriving in the area each man attends a 5-day survival course in the field. It's a confidence builder that teaches the aviator how to survive until help arrives.

Summer months do not lessen the problem; only the temperature factor changes. There have been instances where crash survivors later perished because of exposure to mosquitoes, insects and other hazards.

Preparations for survival begin with the pre-flight planning of an actual mission. Consider what's involved in pre-flying a UH-1 Huey when the temperature is minus 40 degrees.

Oil level sight gauges always read empty because of extreme cold. Cold weather starting procedures must be known and practiced: Pre-heat the aircraft whenever possible. Never change radio frequencies before giving approximately 10 minutes to warm-up. Even the smallest things such as toggle switches are subject to fail; it's not unusual to have one break off while merely attempting to change its position.

Post flight checkout is extremely important; whenever possible radio frequencies and switches should be pre-set for the next flight.

Alaskan weather is a forecaster's nightmare. Much of the world's weather has its birth in Alaska so the aviator must stay instrument proficient and flexible. The great distances between reporting points and rapid weather changes make alertness and decision-making a life-saving proposition. Refueling sites are few in the sparsely populated Arctic region and alternates are hard to come by. The aviator must plan both instrument flight rule (IFR) and visual flight rule (VFR) flights very carefully.

MAJOR JOE T. WEST and WARRANT OFFICER KENNETH TORMO are assigned to Headquarters Company, 222d Aviation Battalion, Fort Wainwright, Alaska.

**Daily Problem.** These are some of the problems aviators of Headquarters and Headquarters Company (HHC) of the 222d Aviation Battalion, Fort Wainwright, Alaska, face in day-to-day operations. The mission of HHC is to provide general aviation support to the United States Army troops in Alaska. This requires flying over much of the region's 586,000 square miles.

The 222d operates ten UH-1 Hueys, four OH-58 Kiowas, four U-21 Utes and seven OV-1 Mohawks. To man these aircraft with the most professional and proficient aviators an extensive training program remains constantly in effect.

This includes helicopter training for landings on glaciers for rescue or in support of the infantry. Landing on a glacier is a test of any pilot's training. Along with the wind currents and high altitudes there is constant danger of a complete white-out (no visible horizon due to blowing snow). Because glacier crevasses can sometimes engulf an aircraft the spot picked for a touchdown must be scrutinized extremely well on final approach.

Each aviator new to Alaska receives training in navigating over mountains and flying through mountain passes to check out the character of the winds and their effects on his aircraft.

Blowing snow is a continuous danger in landings during winter months. Most aviators have found

that landing close to bushes or trees on otherwise flat, open terrain aids in keeping ground reference.

Adding to the hazards of winter flying is the fact that there are only 3 to 4 hours of daylight. This aspect of training is critical and night proficiency is a must.

However, there is a bright spot. On moonlit nights the reflection off the snow is surprisingly bright and allows one to see the ground very well.

Navigation by radio aids is also quite different in Alaska. A pilot may depart Fort Wainwright on an IFR flight plan to Bettie, some 250 miles north of Fairbanks. Because of the distance between navigational aids and the elevation of the terrain he finds no aids to navigation 35 to 40 minutes after takeoff. The pilot must carefully calculate his drift correction in order to remain on the published airway.

**Winter Exercise.** In support of the 172d Infantry Brigade in Alaska HHC provides aircraft for airmobile operations, reconnaissance, command and control and many other normal missions utilizing both rotary and fixed-wing aircraft.

In the Ace-Card VI field winter exercise HHC support of the infantry proved to be a test for both man and machine. While OV-1 Mohawks were taking aerial photographs of the area to select landing zones, drop zones and bivouac areas, hydraulic lines began leaking, covering the camera lens and flowing







Landing on a glacier is a test of pilot skill, especially when white-out conditions impair visibility, as above. At left, a medevac mission delivers patient to a waiting ambulance.



rearward over the fuselage. This was just one of many problems to be dealt with during the 10-day exercise.

Detailed pre-planning was essential. Troop and vehicle movement to Nome was the job of the Air Force C-130 Hercules, with units in the Fairbanks area moving to Elmendorf AFB at Anchorage for loading.

Fuel had to be pre-positioned at points along the way for the UH-1s and CH-47s flying to Nome to support the FTX. Two sites were picked but because of the weather only one was operative. Auxiliary tanks had to be installed to make the flight to Nome.

Operations in the area presented special problems. The city of Nome is located approximately 500 miles northwest of Fairbanks on the Bering Sea. It's surrounded by an unbroken tundra plain and continually subjected to cold coastal winds. Flying and living in this environment provides truly realistic winter training conditions.

After each flight aircraft batteries have to be taken to the tents to be kept warm for the next mission. Aircraft have to be closely watched for hydraulic leaks and ruptured seals.

The ES-38, a portable self-contained photo laboratory used for the first time on this FTX, proved extremely successful. The Surveillance Platoon was able to take photographs from their OV-1, return to the base airfield and have film developed and delivered to the requester in record time.

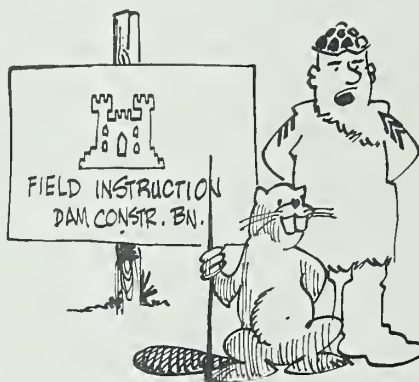
Living conditions were far from ideal. Yukon stoves used as heaters melted snow and ice inside the tents. Frostbite was a constant hazard.

The Nome FTX was different from most because of the limited number of personnel and vehicles available. Airlift restrictions precluded taking everything and everybody. In April HHC aircraft and vehicles were called on to support another FTX, Susitana I, approximately 300 miles south of Fairbanks near the city of Anchorage. The action involved a 300-mile road convoy from Fairbanks to Anchorage. De-

spite adverse road conditions and winterization problems, all vehicles that started completed the trip.

This "break-up" period in Alaska was marked by slush and mud in the bivouac area and snow crust in the maneuver area that would support men and equipment only in the colder morning and evening hours. But the 222d Aviation Battalion was self-supporting right down to its own messing facilities.

Some typical problems confronting the mess officer: how to keep milk and other liquids from freezing; how to keep the mess tent from turning into an indoor pool, with its attendant sanitation problem (solution: use plywood or other boarding for tent floors).



... And now our technical advisor will brief you on today's field problem.

In all, the 222d Aviation Battalion is usually involved in four major field training exercises, a year, each requiring unique planning for terrain and weather. Field training exercises in Alaska require much more aviation support than normal because of terrain conditions.

To make an assault or traverse any distance an infantry soldier must use either snowshoes or skis in the winter time, or have webbed feet in the summer time. Because Alaska is mostly swamp or low-lying marsh land, aircraft are practically the only mode of transportation for anyone who wants to cover any distance on time. This is perhaps why Alaska has more civilian pilots per capita than any

other state in the union.

**Special Missions.** When not supporting field exercises, Headquarters Company performs many specialized missions not common to the lower 48 states. Of these, search and rescue missions involving downed civilian aircraft, lost hunters and sometimes marooned military personnel, are frequent. On med-evac flights the aircraft fly patients from outlying areas to Bassett Army Hospital, the largest military medical facility in the interior.

Alaska's unique location and climate make it an ideal testing ground. Recently, Headquarters Company assisted a Department of the Army test team in a series of aircraft icing tests. Water was sprayed from a specially equipped CH-47 while in flight onto the aircraft being tested. Results of the study are expected to influence new regulations governing IFR flights.

As part of a NASA and University of Alaska project to study the Aurora Borealis (Northern Lights) HHC aircraft recovered balloons and rocket payloads.

An OV-1 spotted the payload upon re-entry, then guided a UH-1 to the pick-up site. HHC has also been involved with cold weather testing of new flight clothing, temperature testing of pilots (without benefit of cabin heating) to determine human limits and many other such projects.

To add even more variety to the life of an Arctic aviator, the summer months see him pressed into service as an aerial fire-fighter on forest and tundra fires when they occur on military reservations.

But Alaska and the Arctic should not be considered all duty and survival under stress. Hunting and fishing are among the top attractions of this most beautiful 49th state. It's a genuine paradise for the outdoor-minded family and unequaled anywhere in the world.

The Army aviator assigned here can look forward to challenge and experiences found nowhere else. He might even be lucky enough to join Headquarters Company of the 222d Aviation Battalion and fly the northern sky.





# THE "TALKIES"

Story and photos by  
SSG Zack Richards

**F**ROM THE PEOPLE who brought you *The Great Train Robbery*, *Steamboat Willie*, *The Godfather* and *The Sting*, the Army and Air Force Motion Picture Service proudly presents 60-cent movies and cheap popcorn.

"Motion pictures are one of the best bargains available to the military. When you consider that for between 60 cents and a dollar you can see the best films the movie industry has to offer, it just can't be beat," says George K. Rodgers, deputy chief of the Army and Air Force Motion Picture Service (AAFMPS).

AAFMPS has been in existence for 54 years. After several years of unit level procurement an official agency was organized by the U.S. Army in 1920. Evolv-



Modern theaters like this one at Fort Monmouth, N.J., left, are replacing temporary wooden structures, right.

ing through many organizational changes, AAFMPS now serves both the Army and Air Force. But the mission has remained the same — to provide quality entertainment at bargain prices.

With approximately 1,300 theaters AAFMPS is one of the largest theater chains in the world. The far-flung "empire" is run from the AAFMPS headquarters in Rosslyn, Va. From there AAFMPS directs the overall management of its worldwide activities; productions are screened, rentals are negotiated and master schedules and advertising are prepared.

Films for military theaters are obtained from commercial motion picture markets and rented on the same basis as films used by commercial theaters. All the films on the market are available to AAFMPS and the best flicks are booked for Army and Air Force theaters worldwide.

Booking motion pictures for military theaters differs from booking for commercial theaters. Military theaters normally have four or five program changes per week compared to one or two changes for a commercial theater.

"When we rent a film we receive forty-two 35mm prints . . . Normally the large installations are at the head of the circuit. These prints are all moving at the same time and it takes approximately 5 weeks to complete the CONUS circuit," says Rodgers.

"We may have to wait for a while to get prints of the major productions. Economics dictate that the producers and distributors are going to release prints to large commercial houses first because they make more money. A theater such as the Radio City Music Hall may gross more in 1 week than all 45 AAFMPS prints will gross in 4 or 5 weeks."

With the number of film changes at a military theater it requires approximately 260 films per year to fill the bookings. This means some films may fall below the top quality level while others are reissued.

"We've found we have more success if we reissue some of our more successful films than if we run low quality films," says Rodgers. "In fact, a top quality film may do better the second time around than on the first circuiting.

**Uncut Films.** "Censorship is not practiced by AAFMPS in its selection of pictures for the military circuit. In fact, we don't cut films at all. You'll see a film

just as it comes from the distributor. Of course, we won't show porno films, but not because of censorship. Our programs are tailored to acceptable community theater entertainment standards and for this reason we don't show porno films. We try to show the same type programs you'll see in the average civilian community."

AAFMPS has two types of theaters: 35mm and 16mm. If it's economically feasible and there's an adequate facility 35mm paid-admission theaters are established. In areas where facilities aren't adequate or the population is too small 16mm paid admission theaters are used.

Free admission films are shown at small sites, such as isolated communications stations, and for troops in the field. AAFMPS must pay for all films so the larger theaters subsidize the smaller theaters and pay for the free admissions.

**Cheap.** Sixty cents for adults and 30 cents for children is the basic admission price but for some of the major productions having higher rental fees admission is increased to a dollar for adults and 50 cents for children. Admission to AAFMPS theaters is restricted to military personnel and their dependents. A guest can attend AAFMPS theaters in the company of an authorized patron. Guest authorization cards are available at the theater box office.

As a non-appropriated fund activity AAFMPS must be self-supporting. In fiscal year 1975 the service resumed paying dividends to the Army and Air Force welfare funds. There was a lapse the past several years as AAFMPS conducted an ambitious building and improvement program. To date 42 new theaters have been completed, nine are presently under construction and 25 more are in the planning stages. The new theaters are modern brick structures and replace wooden theaters constructed during World War II.

Theaters used by AAFMPS are military buildings and are under the control of the AAFMPS only when movies are scheduled. Funds supplied by AAFMPS supplement money available to the installation commander for maintenance and improvement of the theaters. The board of directors of AAFMPS recently authorized 1 million dollars for repair and replacement of chairs and seating.

**Film ratings.** To help patrons select films to their liking AAFMPS uses the industry-wide audience suitability classification for all their films.

- G — General audience. All ages admitted.
- PG — Parental guidance suggested.
- R — Restricted. (Under 17 requires accompanying parent or adult guardian.)
- X — No one under 17 admitted.

To supplement regularly scheduled family films many AAFMPS theaters have Saturday matinees for children. These adventure or comedy films give the kids an afternoon of movie fun all their own.

Soldiers and their dependents go to the movies for entertainment at a price they can afford. AAFMPS provides both. Why not try the military "Bijou" on your next night out at the "Talkies."





# GLIDING ON ICE

Story and photos  
by SP5 Ed Aber



**U**LD MAN WINTER is hard to ignore in most parts of the world when warm summer walks and sun-bathing on sandy beaches give way to snowy walks across ice-covered lakes and cuddling in front of warm fireplaces.

As the seasons change so do recreational pursuits. For real wintertime diversion ice skating reigns as one of the most popular sports in the world. Simplicity is one of the reasons for this — all you need is a pair of skates, warm clothes and ice.

The old standbys—iced-over ponds, rivers and lakes—are traditional gathering places for ice skaters, but if any of these slick surfaces aren't close by, or if the ice is too thin, check around your area for a commercial ice rink. Here you can find not only a place to skate, but the bonus of professional instruction, rental skates and plenty of people with similar interest. What's more, these places are often open throughout the year.

One main attraction of ice skating is its versatility. Slow and gentle or fast and furious, ice skating is what you want it to be. Many sports launch the beginner at full tilt. Have you ever tried a slow toboggan ride or half a parachute jump? Ice skating lets you participate at your own pace.

**Sports For All Ages.** Anyone from tots to great-grandfathers can learn to enjoy the benefits of this invigorating sport. Colonel (Dr.) Walter Brott, a surgeon at Walter Reed Army Hospital in Washington, D.C., started his three children on skating programs when they were 3 years old. After more than 6



There's a place on the ice for gliders, spinners, waltzers, speed and figure skaters, young and old alike. The variety of styles and paces possible give the sport the potential of being a whole-family activity. Go kick up a cloud of ice.



years of family involvement COL Brott and his wife Marie see skating as a relaxing exercise which helps develop grace and form.

The pleasures of gliding on ice range from waltzing hand in hand with your partner, to the individual challenge of mastering intricate jumps, spins and figures. You can custom-tailor your ice-skating to fit your personality. Once you've passed the awkward stage a whole new world on ice opens up to you.

Speed skaters streak over mirror-smooth crystal sheets, outpacing the best efforts of land-bound track stars. Explosive body contact and furious team action of ice hockey combine extreme aggression with more excitement than football. Figure skaters blend artistic expression and gymnastic power into rhythmic ice-dancing.

**Bare-Bone Beginnings.** Ice-skating wasn't always a fun sport. About 2,000 years ago bone and wood skates were used as transportation. Iron-bladed skates first appeared during the middle ages in the Netherlands. Dutch workers often had to skate 30 or 40 miles a day to their jobs over the hundreds of miles of frozen canals which linked towns and villages.

Today the Dutch still excel at fast distance skating. The "Tour of the Eleven Towns" race covers 200 kilometers (120 miles); the standing record is 7 hours, 35 minutes.





British Army officers introduced skating to America in the 1700s and by the middle of the 19th century Philadelphia emerged as a world skating center. Skaters in the City of Brotherly Love evolved new concepts of construction and design such as the fully clamped all metal skate which allowed Americans to develop completely new movements and acrobatic styles.

Artistic skating was a winter pastime with limited popularity until Norway's Sonja Henie revolutionized the skating world with her unique interpretation of artistry on ice. After the 1924 Winter Olympics she was virtually unbeatable for the next decade, winning three Olympic Gold Medals, eight European titles and remaining World Champion the entire time.

With world attention focused on the ice for the first time, skating achieved mass popularity almost overnight. New skaters flocked to the ice, spurred on by the attraction of being faster, more maneuverable and graceful with blades on their feet than in any other sport.

It's still all here today. Speed, excitement and elegant grace. Skating's sensuous gratification of gliding without effort is well within anyone's abilities.

And best of all, skating is rapidly becoming a year-round sport. So find yourself a rink, learn how to skate and when summer rolls around again you'll be able to beat the heat with blades on your feet.

The icy-hot, brutal speed of hockey and the smooth grace of the figure skater represent the extremes the sport has to offer. Learning the skills is easy, especially for youngsters. Above, the stainless, tooth-tipped, hollow-ground blades.

# Melody In Moose

Lyman L. Woodman

"SPREADING IT THIN" is a mild way to describe the way the U.S. Army, Alaska Band does its thing; they've played before audiences 1,800 miles apart — and never left the state of Alaska in the process. That's because Alaska is one-fifth the size of all the other states put together.

Technically designated the 9th Army Band, it's headquartered at Fort Richardson near the city of Anchorage in south central Alaska. The group is commanded by Chief Warrant Officer Dean A. Schutz, an Army musician for the past 16 years.

**Unique.** "Assignments in the back country are common for us," Chief Warrant Officer Schutz says. "One invitation we received too late to respond to would really have been something to tell our grandchildren about. I'm sorry we missed it," He refers to a letter from Gambell, Alaska, asking the band to come to that community for the Annual Whale Carnival in June. This ancient village on the barren western tip of St. Lawrence Island in the Bering Sea is within sight of Siberia.

"The Annual Whale Carnival is non-profit," wrote Mayor Franklin Kaningok, "just for the hospitality of all. What I have in mind is we have old people here



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# country

USARAL Band marches through Sitka on Alaska Day. Opposite left, CWO Schutz leads band during concert at elementary school gym, then band members rap with kids. Below, one of many school gym concerts.



who have not heard how the band plays the marches . . . You can stay in the armory but we got only four cots to sleep on. On the Carnival we show nothing but Eskimo tradition, everything we used to do 500 years ago, including whaling. The whaling is our main show. But we can use your band on Sunday when we turn modern and march across the village. It will be lots of fun and don't forget to bring your cameras."

Schutz's unit had its widest jump across the state last fall, giving one performance on Adak Island in the Aleutians, then flying to another show in Sitka in southeastern Alaska, 1,800 miles east of Adak and 600 miles south of the unit's home station. On misty, wind-swept Adak the soldiers helped the Naval Station complement celebrate the Navy's 198th anniversary. In Sitka it was the parade of the annual Alaska Day Festival and a performance on Castle Hill where in 1867 the American flag replaced the Russian flag as control of Russian America was transferred to the United States.

**In School.** This year the 9th Army Band has imparted musical knowledge and given pleasure to school children in more than half the 40 elementary schools in the Greater Anchorage area.

"About 18 more of those to go," says Schutz, "and then we'll get with the junior and senior high schools. We have a high school commitment in Glennallen, 190 miles north of here. On the way back we'll try to play for the youngsters and their parents and teachers in Palmer." The latter is a farming community (the land of 70-pound cabbages and 37-pound turnips) in Matanuska Valley, about 40 miles from the post.

"We get a kick out of the elementary school sessions," says Bandleader (and First Sergeant) Tom Sanders. "The kids get very enthusiastic and involved too, as we show them how to hold the trumpet or drumsticks or whatever. Sometimes we have

mini jam sessions, giving technique tips to youngsters who are starting to play their own instruments. It's a ball for us. Teachers and parents sit around beaming.

"Then a few days after we get back to barracks we receive letters of thanks and packets of drawings from the students, with their imaginative representations

of our group and sketches reflecting the pieces we play that appeal to them most — like 'The Pink Panther.' Some of the art is far-out but we enjoy it."

Moving to high school level audiences is a bit of a challenge, according to CW3 Schutz. "We have run into a bit of apathy in some cases," he says. "... Still,





most of them appreciate our efforts, especially when we break into rock or western stuff."

Within the 9th Army Band there are three basic groups — a stage-pop-rock band, a rock combo and the entire marching band. The groups can play country and western, soul, rock, dixieland and more conventional kinds of music. ISG Sanders monitors these groups, making sure each is properly formed and equipped for each performance.

**History.** The band was originally organized in World War II as the 236th Army Band assigned to the Southwest Pacific. After several redesignations it became the 9th Army Ground Forces Band. It started its northern career at Fort Wainwright in central Alaska in 1950. Its honors include campaigns in New Guinea and the Philippines and it received the Presidential Unit Citation for combat during 1944-45.

"Our is a small band right not," CW3 Schutz says, "below strength but high in morale because we get around — in a big beautiful country — doing a lot of different things for people who appreciate us. There are customary military functions to play for, award ceremonies, graduations, changes of command, parades and concerts in the city park or auditorium.

"Then to add sparkle to our schedule we get invited to a place like Cordova to participate in — would you believe — the annual 'Iceworm Festival'! Cordova, an old mining and fishing community 160 miles east of Anchorage, has a winter carnival in February when they parade a mammoth, 100-foot-long replica of Alaska's mythical inch-long creature of the glaciers. It looks like a Chinese Dragon Festival!"

Going to places like Cordova means bringing a live show to a remote settlement where such events are few and far between, eagerly sought and long remembered by both bandmen and locals. It makes for good military-civilian community rela-

tions and has a great deal of Army recruiting potential.

**Travelers.** The Alaska Band travels mostly by air when it's outside the Greater Anchorage and Palmer areas. It's a necessity in this huge country which is short of highways and rail lines and long on aviation as the best — often the only — way to get around. The bandmen are seasoned travelers in Air Force C-118s, C-130s and C-141s, Alaskan Air National Guard's jet-assist, ski-equipped C-123s, Army Huey's and CH-47 Chinook choppers. And commercial airliners are no strangers either.

Every band member is a talented musician — some with multiple skills, playing two, three or more instruments. There are college grads among them and men who've played with bands like Count Basie's, the Pacemakers (Dean Martin show), Bobby Darin and symphony orchestras. Some of the bandmen have other professional skills and avocations, among them a professional pilot, a stock car driver, a swimming instructor, several teachers and a ski instructor.

Off-duty fringe benefits in meeting the public are often interesting, educational and enjoyable. At the annual Alaska Day Festival in Sitka, site of the original capital of Russian America, the residents give parties and take them on tours as if they were high-ranking guests. The bandmen see the colorful dances of the Tlingit Indians, try Russian tea from antique samovars and photograph spectacular totem poles in famous Sitka National Historical Park.

A typical expedition for the band is a concert at a dedication ceremony for a new state-sponsored school complex at Healy, in the Alaskan Range. Located in the remote interior, about 250 miles from Anchorage, Healy also is the site of Alaska's largest coal mine. On this assignment the Air Guard flies the soldiers to Clear Air Force Station, then a bus takes them 36 miles south to

Healy. There the men stay overnight in private homes and after the concert take a tour of the mine and a nearby Missile Early Warning Station.

### **Bicentennial Plans.**

Looking ahead to the Bicentennial of the American Revolution the Army's band in Alaska hopes to make another tour of the southeastern part of the state, as it did during Alaska's 1967 Centennial when the musicians lived aboard one of the state's big ferries, giving concerts and marching in parades in the major seaport cities of the big state — Ketchikan, Petersburg, Wrangell, Juneau, Sitka, Haines, and Skagway — places where the Army is otherwise never seen or heard.

The Centennial Commission chairman, Judge Vernon, said after the event: "The Army band's contribution was one of the most successful events of the year." In 3 days and nights the soldiers marched in five parades and gave eight public concerts, one of them to a packed school auditorium at midnight.

One job which will long remain in the memories of bandmen was a weird event last summer in Talkeetna, a small community on the Alaska Railroad about 120 miles north of Fort Richardson. The occasion was a Federal/State-supported Alaska history seminar, followed by a picnic and games where the 9th Army band was on hand for the First Annual Moose-Marble Toss, "a fun contest never held before anywhere," according to the historians. "I can believe *that*," said one amazed soldier.

**Golden Leisure.** When the bandmen can get away on pass or leave there's hunting, skiing, mountain-climbing, fishing for silver and king salmon and huge rainbow trout, boating and camping in quiet, clean, spacious wilderness scenarios that can't be matched anywhere. "It's like no other assignment," says CW3 Schutz, "and it's a terrific experience — personally and professionally."

# LIVING THE PRO-LIFE

MAJ James C. Peterson



“PRO-LIFE? WHAT’S PRO-LIFE?” asks the young private of his first sergeant during his entry interview to the 2d Infantry Division in Korea.

PRO-LIFE is the working philosophy of the division, a philosophy tailored to the unique conditions under which the 2d Infantry Division must operate. It’s a master game plan insuring the combat readiness of the division while encouraging individual soldiers to take advantage of all the self-improvement opportunities our Army provides. The program nurtures self-confidence and job satisfaction and thus contributes to success of the volunteer Army.

Basically, PRO-LIFE is a plan which recognizes that units as well as recruits must strive to meet manpower needs. For, while the Recruiting Command is attracting volunteers, it alone can’t maintain the strength of the Army.

Units like the 2d Infantry Division have to do their part by producing a soldier who soldiers for the joy of it — a team member so thoroughly trained and motivated he will reenlist when the time comes. The best way to achieve this goal is to have concerned, disciplined, highly motivated leaders at all levels using every possible opportunity to inspire the soldier and meet not only his professional but his personal needs.

**Satisfaction.** Motivation and job satisfaction are more crucial than ever before in keeping the Army up to strength. In the draft era the Army had a sure flow of replacements to fill our ranks, but this is no longer the case. The Army has to attract volunteers — since initial enlistments aren’t adequate in themselves to provide the required number of soldiers — and satisfy them to the extent that they reenlist.

Nevertheless, “satisfaction” shouldn’t be confused with permissiveness, and the commanders of the

2d Infantry Division understand the difference well. The leaders of the 2d believe volunteers want discipline and structure in their lives, not license to do as they please. And they want development, not stagnation.

The 2d Division has found that, by and large, incoming volunteers are qualified both physically and mentally to be good soldiers. What they sometimes lack is a pattern of success in life. But the volunteer with this background still has one great need in common with every other individual: the fundamental desire to taste success, to be a winner.

This is the key to the operation of the 2d Division’s PRO-LIFE program, a broad-spectrum multidimensional master plan designed to surround the soldier with chances to succeed.

Because it’s impossible to determine in advance which chance to succeed, or combination of chances, will “turn the soldier on” he’s

MAJOR JAMES C. PETERSON is Public Affairs Officer, Headquarters, 2d Infantry Division, Republic of Korea.



flooded with opportunities to be a winner. Once he experiences some success, that spark is carefully nurtured to breed more success.

**Encouragement.** This demands attentive, people-oriented leaders who can recognize and reinforce success. They must build on the soldier's slightest achievement and encourage him to set his sights high and to aim at winning a rewarding, useful life for himself, whether in or out of the Army. All this is done against a disciplined divisional environment. The result is an informal contract with the soldier which stipulates that in return for making him a winner the Army expects him to be disciplined and sharp in appearance.

A mutual understanding of this agreement and the PRO-LIFE program are not easy to maintain, however. Due to the 1-year tour of both officer and enlisted soldiers the division must constantly contend with severe personnel turbulence. This necessitates a continuing effort to explain what PRO-LIFE is and how it contributes to the well-being of the Army, the division, its leaders and the individual soldiers.

**Training, Exercise, Education.** The cornerstones of PRO-LIFE are hard, realistic training; exciting, invigorating physical exercise; and useful, stimulating education. Properly balanced, these elements will make each man fit to fight, while achieving balance through the direction of leaders who are aware of the individual's needs.

Leader awareness is not left to happenstance; it's the result of a vigorous effort to educate leaders. For example, every battalion in the division conducts a "Green Tab" seminar once each quarter for all leaders down to the rank of sergeant. In this forum participants learn and discuss behavioral science, particularly as it relates to deprived people.

Semi-annual executive leadership seminars support the "Green Tab" seminars and include all commanders in the division down to battalion level. The primary lesson these sessions teach is that the man who may not have experienced suc-

cess in the past can become a winner if given opportunities to succeed, encouragement when he tries and recognition when he wins. Recognition takes the form of publicized award of diplomas, trophies and promotions.

PRO-LIFE demands full commitment of every soldier to his duties but in return for commitment come tangible rewards. On-duty education courses, all-night music festivals and the chance to earn a black belt in Tae Kwon-Do (the Korean form of Karate) are a few of these rewards. But it's a two-way street and troops spend much of their time training in the field, pursuing the goal of combat readiness.

**Live Fire.** The division's line battalions strive to make their training as realistic as possible. In live-fire exercises every weapon used is loaded with live ammunition. M16s, machineguns, close support artillery, Cobra gunships — it's all for real. And the troops go for it. This kind of realism in their training — it means something.

After one recent live-five, company-level airmobile exercise an excited trooper said, "Man, that was the damndest thing I've ever done! When the choppers were about to land us on the hilltop you could still feel the concussion of the artillery and the hill was still burning from the napalm! It may sound dumb but I was excited!"

In addition to the live-fire scenarios the division conducts "reverse-cycle" night training during which, over a 2-week period, schedules are reversed and all field activities take place in darkness to prepare the soldier to fight under exhausting and demanding nighttime conditions. Combining training with Republic of Korea (ROK) counterpart units, amphibious exercises, mountaineer, recondo and ski training add further spice, variety and a sense of adventure to the division's training schedule.

The 2d also seeks to develop initiative, resourcefulness and confidence in young leaders through its Independent Training programs.

This plan requires each platoon and company to conduct a 24-hour field exercise each month independent of any higher headquarters. These exercises give junior officers the opportunity to make decisions, note incorrect as well as correct actions and profit from both mistakes and successes.

In keeping with the PRO-LIFE philosophy commanders also use this training program to encourage success. There are numerous competitions on unit and individual level throughout the year and there's great emphasis on public recognition of winners. They receive trophies and medals at formations. In addition, the competition and stress blend in well with PRO-LIFE's physical development aspect, the "Fit-to-Fight" program.

**Combat Football.** Fit-to-Fight activities include the daily 4-mile run, Tae Kwon-Do, and on-and off-duty sports like combat football, a combination of rugby, soccer and football. All units participate in the sport twice each week. Basically, it's one unit against another. A ball is used for each 40 men who play and a typical match will have several balls in play at the same time.

The object of the game is to kick, pass or carry the ball through the opponent's goal. It's a rough sport played without pads, but despite bandages and liniment the troops enjoy it. Quarterly combat football tournaments are also held, offering even more competition and recognition.

Fit-to-Fight's objectives are to improve the soldier's physical and mental well-being, develop self-confidence and promote an understanding of the importance of teamwork, physical conditioning and leadership.

Foundation of the program is the 4-mile run which each man must complete in 32 minutes or less each morning. This is the basic conditioner which prepares troops for the rest of Fit-to-Fight program and the tough training as well. The run provides one more opportunity for the soldier to succeed; many men

who can't run 4 miles in 32 minutes initially are elated when they finally accomplish the feat.

**Martial Art.** The 2d Division's Tae Kwon-Do program is perhaps unusual among athletic activities in the Army. Every other morning each man gets 40 minutes of instruction and exercise in this martial art. Troopers wear the traditional Tae Kwon-Do exercise uniform, the Gee. The instructors, drawn from the ranks, attend a special instructor's course taught primarily by KATUSAs (Korean Augmentees to the U.S. Army) and are adept in teaching the various kicks, thrusts and defense of Tae Kwon-Do.

The course is an ideal activity for leaders to use in fostering a sense of achievement. Each soldier is periodically evaluated and ceremoniously awarded an orange, blue or red belt by his commander as each skill level is reached. Once the soldier earns the red belt during the normal morning period he's encouraged to join one of the more than 30 division Tae Kwon-Do clubs which offer advanced instruction leading to award of the black belt.

Through participation in these clubs the soldier can win further recognition in the quarterly division tournaments. All the practice pays off for the division, too. Recently the division team participated in the Korea Foreigners' International Tournament in Seoul, winning all the first-place gold medals and nine of the 12 medals awarded in the tournament.

**Education.** But commanders know education is also of great importance to the development of troops. On-duty education is mandatory for all personnel except those with mission-essential MOSs in the Division Support Command. The spectrum of instruction available includes pre-high school, high school and college courses; MOS-related and military correspondence courses as well as vocational courses. Complementing the curriculum is an extensive range of off-duty classes.

Courses are taught by military instructors or civilians hired by

the Army to teach on a full-time basis. Soldiers with special expertise and graduate degrees may teach in addition to their normal duties.

There are hundreds of success stories of 2d Division soldiers who took advantage of available education opportunities. Consider, for instance, Private First Class Jack Van Loan, who dropped out of high school after only 2 years. Four months later he joined the Army and began to make up for lost ground through the Army's on-duty education programs. Before he left Korea he had earned a high school diploma and completed 1 year of college credit. PFC Van Loan says, "Under the PRO-LIFE program it's possible for any soldier, regardless of his schooling level, to improve himself academically. It makes the tour in Korea meaningful and totally worthwhile."

**Some Problems.** A measure of the success of the PRO-LIFE program is the division's ability to deal with some of the severe problems facing the Army, including race relations and equal opportunity. Forty-eight percent of the division's troops are non-white. This presents a potentially sensitive situation.

2d Division soldiers — including KATUSAs — work side-by-side, eat together and sleep in the same billets. The potential for friction is increased by the fact there's little opportunity for them to get away from it all because automobiles and motorcycles aren't permitted.

But the situation is calm and the racial harmony which exists isn't due to chance or accident. Commanders feel it's a direct consequence of the PRO-LIFE program, which focuses on giving each individual his due. Every man is shown his standing is a reflection of his ability and performance, not his race. Leaders make every effort to develop the man's ability to the maximum extent possible, leaving little room for frustration to set in.

Action to foster racial harmony and understanding takes practical form. The inspirational film "Brian's Song," a true story of the

relationship between two professional football players, one white and one black, is shown to every man in the division every 6 months. All-night music festivals, featuring varied ethnic music and a theme of "Harmony Through Music," are held periodically to include all 3-day weekends.

Because the division is serving in a short tour area, unaccompanied area troops have considerable time on their hands after normal duty hours and this can present problems. PRO-LIFE is in constant competition with the diversions available in the local village, or "ville," as it's called. But PRO-LIFE is gaining on the competitors. In addition to special events like the music festivals and twice-yearly carnivals, the division makes a constant attempt to provide adequate on-post recreation through clubs, recreation centers and athletic facilities.

**The Proof.** One indication of the success of PRO-LIFE is the positive trend in certain division statistics. For example, cumulative reenlistments are more than 200 percent what they were at the same time last year. Foreign service tour extensions are almost double those of a year ago. Congressional inquiries are down and AWOLs have dropped more than 50 percent since last year. There have even been major declines in the number of robberies, aggravated and simple assaults, larcenies and offenses involving drug abuse.

In a recent talk to junior officers and senior NCOs Major General Henry E. Emerson, Division Commander, said, "The PRO-LIFE program is not the result of a sudden idea. Rather, it's based on many years of observing the American scene in general and the U.S. Army in particular. As Americans we habitually voice what we're against . . . but here in the 2d Division it's imperative that we voice not only what we're against but what we're for. That's what PRO-LIFE is all about, and it provides fertile ground in which we must all develop and prosper."





# KEY TO YOUR FUTURE

**OJT...BLC...NCOES...**

**GED...PREP...CLEP...**

## JUST A BUNCH OF MILITARY ABBREVIATIONS?

Not for today's soldier! They're buzz words that set off positive thoughts of self-improvement and advancement in the military service. They're all abbreviations for educational programs offered by the Army and fostered by the Department of Defense.

All these plans look good on paper but putting them into operation at the working level is another matter. That's why VII Corps, United States Army Europe, came up with its Corps Regulation 621-1, "Career Soldier Education."

Basically, the new regulation outlines all the opportunities available and provides a guide by which a soldier can measure his educational achievements against established standards and formulate plans for further advancement. The ultimate goal of the program is to help every VII Corps career soldier obtain a minimum 2 years of college-level education.

Reports from field units indicated existing programs didn't suit the needs of the career oriented soldier. The VII Corps program therefore placed emphasis on integrating academic study with MOS training and offered every soldier the challenge to better himself in both areas. "It's individualis-

MAJ Robert A. Salerno and  
SSG David L. Parkhouse

MAJOR ROBERT A. SALERNO and STAFF SERGEANT DAVID L. PARKHOUSE are assigned to Headquarters, VII Corps, United States Army Europe.

tic training that enables our men and women to pursue both types of education simultaneously," says Lieutenant General George S. Blanchard, Corps commander.

The Corps regulation features a milestone chart listing the military training and academic education goals the individual soldier should strive to reach before promotion to the next higher grade. It also includes information on average Enlisted Efficiency Report scores, eligibility points for promotion and average time-in-service for promotion.

This in effect serves as a monitoring system to be applied with the help and counseling of the soldier's noncommissioned officer supervisor. Command sergeants major, for example, monitor the progress of their first sergeants and other NCOs. Platoon sergeants monitor their squad leaders, and squad or section chiefs in turn monitor their men.

This system directly encourages all enlisted members, regardless of rank, to participate in the program. The NCO is the backbone of the program both as supervisor and participant. And once the individual soldier recognizes that his NCO supervisor has an interest in his educational desires and goals, the NCO-soldier relationship is strengthened and NCO credibility and professionalism are enhanced.

**Three-Way Evaluation.** Core of the program is a three-part diagnostic evaluation which each soldier undergoes during the first month of his assignment to a VII Corps unit. The soldier's immediate NCO supervisor is present for all three parts.

In the first part the soldier's knowledge of his MOS is evaluated by judgment of the most qualified individual in the unit. This results in an assessment of his MOS proficiencies and deficiencies.

In the second portion the community education adviser appraises the soldier's academic and vocational status.

The individual's commander and first sergeant perform the third evaluation. The commander reviews the soldier's needs based on the first two evaluations and develops a program to provide the needed training — on-duty and off. The commander then directs the soldier's NCO supervisor to monitor the program, keep it up to date and periodically present it for review. Thus a clear-cut trail is blazed which each soldier can follow in pursuing both military and academic educational goals.

**Paths to Learning.** The VII Corps program shows soldiers how they can acquire education while on active duty under existing DA programs. General Educational Development (GED), the Predischarge

Education Program (PREP), the College Level Examination Program (CLEP), On the Job Training (OJT), Basic Leadership Courses (BLC) and the Noncommissioned Officer Education System (NCOES) — all are used once the best course for each individual has been charted.

The program is based on the idea that every man wants to improve himself. The setup encourages soldiers to heed that desire and even provides for on-duty study when possible. As the individual soldier adds to his education both his own career satisfaction and his chances for promotion increase.

Some significant side benefits beginning to appear in VII Corps are: • increased reenlistments; • higher MOS test scores; • greater involvement by the noncommissioned officers in both their troops' and their own professional development; and • greater interest by the Corps professional educators in furthering the dual goals of MOS and academic development.

In the Corps Artillery, for example, NCOs designated by commanders as MOS instructors start preparing their students for an MOS test 4 months prior to the actual exam. The objective is not just to pass the test for MOS validation but to qualify the men in MOS 13E for pro pay.

**Helpful Approach.** The attitude of older NCOs toward the 2-years-of-college goal was a real concern to the corps commander. Would individuals who years ago had struggled to pass their GED courses and said, "Thank goodness I don't have to go any further," resist the program?

Actually there was little resistance, for a number of reasons. Some of the men were pleased to be encouraged to take college-level courses; some were enthusiastic about having 2 years of college credits upon retirement to make themselves better qualified for a second career; and most perceived the program as "the Army really taking an interest in the NCO."

The Corps Semiannual Education Summary Report showed participation in VII Corps education programs was running well above DA established rates. DA's goal for participation in the High School Program is 25 percent while VII Corps' is 51 percent — and field visits indicate the rate is steadily climbing.

By making the facts of educational opportunity known and encouraging each man to participate VII Corps is paving the way for each soldier to find the self-enrichment and fulfillment he's entitled to.



"What'll I do? This training film is rated 'PG'."





# "PELHAM, GALLANT PELHAM"

LTC Nelson L. Marsh

**D**URING THE WAR of Blue against Gray the hell of battle produced one of history's greatest artillerymen—Major John Pelham, Lee's gallant redleg.

In 1861 at age 20, Pelham resigned as a first classman from the U.S. Military Academy when his native Alabama seceded from the Union.

Entering the Confederate Army as a lieutenant he organized and commanded Major General J.E.B. Stuart's Horse Artillery. Promoted to captain in the same year, Pelham fought at First Manassas, in the Peninsular Campaign, at Second Manassas, Antietam and Fredericksburg. He also took his Horse Artillery on Stuart's Raids around the Union Army of the Potomac.


A brave but modest officer, the quiet, tall, blond blushed a deep red when praised—and as it turned out this was often. In an Army possessing scores of brave men, no less than General Robert E. Lee himself praised him as "the gallant Pelham." When Pelham was killed at Kelly's Ford, Va., in March 1863 the en-

tire South mourned his death.

His entire combat service was characterized by exceptional valor. The Battle of Gaines' Mill in June 1862 represents a case in point. After his 12-pounder Blakely cannon was disabled with the first Union Army counterbattery fire Pelham faced eight Federal pieces with only a captured smooth-bore Napoleon in one of the war's most gallant and heroic actions. The gun had been captured earlier at Seven Pines.

Pelham coolly directed the resistance against the Union barrage. The Federals' fire slackened under the determined shooting of the imperiled Napoleon which tenaciously held its ground until Pelham was reinforced by then Major General Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson with several batteries of rifled pieces.

When he filed his official report of Gaines' Mill Stuart paid Pelham one of the highest tributes accorded an officer in the Civil War: "Captain John Pelham, of the Horse Artillery, displayed such signal ability as an artilleryist, such heroic example, and devotion in danger, and indomitable



energy under difficulties in the movement of his battery, that, reluctant as I am at the chance of losing such a valuable limb from the brigade, I feel bound to ask for his promotion, with the remark that in either cavalry or artillery no field grade is too high for his merit and capacity."

Pelham's promotion to major came less than 2 months later in time for Antietam at age 21.

At the Battle of Fredericksburg in December 1862 Pelham dashed to and fro on horseback shifting his fires and personally bringing fresh firing batteries into action. He steadied his men with his coolness and cheerful voice. Lieutenant General James Longstreet called him "... the bravest human being I ever saw in my life."

**Bold in Battle.** Even with some of his guns and caissons shattered and his men dismembered by enemy shells Pelham persisted. Blood, death and decimation could not keep him from his mission as he led his Horse Artillery with a calm, determined boldness.

Using the same Napoleon cannon he had captured at Seven Pines he initiated the battle on the right flank, drawing close-range, frontal fire from four Union batteries and a damaging enfilading fire from a 30-pound rifled Parrott battery positioned across the Rappahannock River. Pelham never flinched as his bronze smoothbore defiantly belched cannonballs and grapeshot at the Federal forces, mauling the enemy.

Observing the activity from a hill above, General Lee admiringly exclaimed, "It is glorious to see such courage in one so young."

Not until his ammunition was expended did Pelham cease firing. Ordered to retire, he moved to a new and more important position. Pelham immediately assumed command of all artillery on the right wing of the Army of Northern Virginia (Jackson's Corps) and fought his batteries with skill and courage.

Advancing his weapons steadily he severely punished the Union left flank. His counter-fire assault silenced the Union artillery. Pelham's exploits that day only underscored all of his accomplishments from First Manassas forward.

The immediate result of his fire was the repulse of the advance of Union Major General George G. Meade's division, whose lines Pelham enfiladed until Major General Abner Doubleday's division arrived for the sole purpose of protecting Meade's left flank from Pelham's destructive fire.

Following the battle, Jackson, who like Lee had personally witnessed Pelham's thundering guns, remarked to Stuart: "Have you another Pelham, General? If so, I wish you would give him to me!"

**Matched Pair.** Two spirits more kindred than Stuart and Pelham probably never served together on the field of battle. Stuart had an affinity

for the use of artillery which was almost excessive while Pelham's abilities in its employment of the guns ranked as sheer genius. The pair delivered an independency of action and a degree of mobility to horse artillery which stylized it to the war's end. Others later imitated Pelham's innovative tactics but few could match his flair and courage.

After Fredericksburg students of war began to accord Pelham stature as a ranking military genius, crediting him with the development of new artillery tactics. He pioneered the daring techniques of sprinting his guns ahead of the infantry, leading pursuit as though his horse artillery were cavalry and dashing ahead quickly with many halts located on good firing terrain in order to delay pursuit.

In a relatively minor skirmish March 17, 1863 at Kelly's Ford on the Rappahannock about 15 miles northwest of Chancellorsville, the 22-year-old Pelham was killed by a Union artillery shell. He had galloped, saber at the high, to the head of the Third Virginia Cavalry and was hit, battle shout on his lips, encouraging his comrades.


It was typical of Pelham's *elan* in battle that he died while separated from his beloved guns, which had not yet caught up with the young commander. He was posthumously promoted to lieutenant colonel.

**High Tribute.** Nearly a year after Pelham's death the flamboyant Stuart penned another accolade alluding to the brilliant artilleryman. Writing of the conduct of Confederate cavalry following Antietam (September 1862) up to Pelham's death, Stuart wrote:

"In all these operations I deem it my duty to bear testimony to the gallant and patient endurance of the cavalry, fighting every day most unequal conflicts, and successfully opposing for an extraordinary period the onward march of McClellan.

"The Stuart Horse Artillery comes in for a full share of this praise, and its gallant commander, Major John Pelham, exhibited a skill and courage which I have never seen surpassed. On this occasion I was more than ever struck with that extraordinary coolness and mastery of the situation which more eminently characterized this youthful officer than any other artillerist who has attracted my attention. His *coup d'oeil* was accurate and comprehensive, his choice of ground made with the eye of military genius, and his dispositions always such in retiring as to render it impossible for the enemy to press us without being severely punished for his temerity."

Pelham, gallant Pelham, an Artilleryman extraordinaire. Whether in the Civil War, World War II, or Vietnam . . . brave Americans would follow in his footsteps.







### BNCOES

Junior enlisted soldiers in 11 series MOS stationed overseas and interested in applying for the Infantry Basic Noncommissioned Officer Education System (BNCOES) course must first obtain their unit commander's recommendation. Other prerequisites are: ● the soldier be in pay grade E4 or E5 with a maximum time-in-service of 8 years for E4 and 12 years for E5, and ● presently serving as a squad leader or tank commander...or be so assigned upon completion of BNCOES. Soldiers who are not squad leaders or tank commanders may substitute an MOS evaluation score of 100 or better to meet the requirement. If they have not yet taken an MOS test, a GT score of 100 or higher will be accepted. Your personnel officer has details.

### DOMESTIC ACTION

The best Domestic Action Program of any military installation in the CONUS is at Fort Bragg. The North Carolina fort was cited by the General Accounting Office in the fields of ● Education, ● Recreation, ● Health, ● Sanitation, ● Public Administration and ● Community Development.

### ENGINEER AWARD

The Army Engineer Officers Wives' Club of Washington, D.C., has announced the availability of the Army Engineer Memorial Award given to any graduating high school senior whose father is presently an officer on extended active duty with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers or died while on active duty with the Corps. This scholarship is in memory of Army Engineer officers who died in Vietnam. Qualifying seniors wishing to compete may apply for an application to Mrs. L.A. Schmidt, 8600 Falkstone Lane, Alexandria, Va., 22309 by April 1, 1975. Scholarships are awarded on academic and extracurricular achievements during high school years.

### ARMOR CREWS

The U.S. Army has set up an experimental program to provide replacement Armor crewmen to U.S. Army Europe. Under the Trained Team Replacement Program, tank crews are trained as a group in the CONUS and sent to Europe together. The project is being studied closely to see if the technique should be expanded to all tank units and other combat-oriented teams.

### USAR BACK PAY

Most Active Army Reservists have already received their money for the delayed pay boost of 1972, but many retired or separated Army Reservists haven't applied. Approximately \$1 million in back pay awaits distribution to an estimated 60,000 former members of the Army Reserve. Payments will be made to those who attended unit meetings or Annual Training or who were on active duty for training at any time during the period October 1 through December 31, 1972. Call the following Autovon phone numbers for additional information: First Army, 923-5585; Fifth Army, 471-2481; Sixth Army, 586-5317; RCPAC, 698-7351; FORSCOM, 588-3355.



### SIGNAL OPMS FLASH

OPMS specialty designation for officers is underway at OPD career branches in MILPERCEN. For Signal Corps officers the ground rules are somewhat different: Company grade officers are assigned specialties after gaining fundamental experience in C-E skills rather than upon entry on active duty. Signal captains with more than 7 years' service as of June 30, 1975, will be assigned both primary and alternate specialties by September 30, 1975; only primary specialties will be designated for CPTs with less than 7 years' service. Specialties for other Signal company grade officers will be assigned during attendance at advanced courses or upon completion of 8 years' service. OPMS specialties are designated based on Army needs and the individual's experience and preferences. Signal Corps officers' primary specialties must normally be one of the four OPMS specialties relating directly to C-E; alternate specialties can be any of the other OPMS specialties except Air Defense, Armor, Field Artillery and Infantry. Majors and CPTs(P) who have not completed the Officer Specialty Preference Form (DAPC-OPD Form 854) should do so immediately. Unit personnel officers will be distributing the forms to all other eligible CPTs next month.

### ARMY CLUBS

The Adjutant General has assumed staff responsibility for the Army's Club System. Club Management has become an AG Branch basic entry specialty for commissioned officers under the Officer Personnel Management System. In line with OPMS the control branch for warrant officers, MOS 021A, has shifted from the Quartermaster to the AG Branch.

### FOOD TEAMS

The U.S. Army Troop Support Agency deals with the food our soldiers eat, the dining facilities they eat in and the people who run the Army Food Program. Helping the agency accomplish these tasks is a group of military and DA civilian experts organized into three operational U.S. Army Food Management teams with another pair of teams on the way. These teams function as "hands-on" advisors in the operations of local food service programs to improve the quality of food service, achieve economy and increase the effectiveness of the Army Food Service Program. Requests for special aid not available within commands should be forwarded through appropriate command channels to: Commander, U.S. Army Troop Support Agency, ATTN: DALO-TAD-M, Fort Lee, Va., 23801. Assistance is provided on a nonreimbursable basis.

### USAR HELPS

The State of South Carolina received an estimated \$250,000 worth of services from three U.S. Army Reserve Civil Affairs units which worked on disaster preparedness projects. An urgent need exists to plan for assistance in hurricanes, tornadoes, explosions and other civil emergencies. USAR units involved were the 310th CA Group of Chamblee, Ga., the 422d CA Company of Greensboro, N.C., and the 360th Civil Affairs, Area B Headquarters of Columbia, S.C.





# Holiday Cheer

"You Just Don't Come Bustin' in Here Saying You Want Somethin'. You Fill Out the Form: One, Model III, Suit, Santa Claus, Red, Shade 44, with Accessory Beard."

SUPPLY

INDUCTION CENTER



"Never Mind the Ho-Ho-Ho! Just Answer the Questions!"



"Oh Good! She Got It In My Favorite Color!"



"Roast Turkey, Giblet Gravy, Cranberry Sauce, Sweet Potatoes, Peas and Carrots, Mince Pie and Coffee? That's the Same Dinner We Had Last Christmas!"



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**SOLDIERS**

**Caren Lee Edwards**

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Floyd L. Harrington



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